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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 712--80th Congress

Chapter 543--2d Session

H. R. 5883

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 712

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1949. Provides direct appropriations of \$577,546,953, and an authorization to borrow \$400,000,000 for REA loans. In addition, permanent appropriations are available in the amount of \$146,327,127. Items of major significance are as follows: AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - \$150,000,000 appropriated plus \$5,072,000 available from advance conservation material fund (a decrease below 1948 of approximately \$110,563,000); the Act also authorizes a \$262,500,000 program for the 1949 crop year with maximum payments to any participant to be limited to \$750 (\$250 above 1948); SUGAR ACT - \$72,000,000 (\$17,000,000 over 1948); NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT - \$75,000,000 to be available from Section 32 funds (\$65,000,000 of Section 32 funds and a direct appropriation of \$5,000,000 available in 1948); MARKETING SERVICES - \$9,615,600 (an increase of \$140,100 over 1948); FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION - \$3,725,000 for operating expenses (\$1,275,000 below 1948), together with the unobligated balance of the 1948 appropriation to complete the liquidation of 1947 and prior crop year programs. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE - \$45,048,000 (an increase of \$6,000,000 over 1948), of which \$1,548,000 is for Soil Conservation Research and \$43,500,000 for operations; LAND UTILIZATION PROGRAM - \$1,125,000 (a reduction of \$475,000 below 1948). For the FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION, the following amounts are provided: Farm tenancy loans \$15,000,000; production and subsistence loans \$75,000,000 (an increase of \$15,000,000 over 1948); salaries and expenses \$22,000,000 (an increase of \$1,000,000 over 1948); and for water facilities in arid and semiarid areas, \$1,750,000. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION - \$400,000,000 for loans and \$5,450,000 for administrative expenses. (The Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, provides an additional amount of \$225,000 for 1949 for administrative expenses making

a total of \$5,675,000 compared with \$5,000,000 for 1948). AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION - \$56,974,228. (Additional funds for 1949 contained in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, include: Remount Service, BAI, \$425,000; and Golden Nematode Control, EP Q, \$492,000.) A direct appropriation of \$11,500,000 is provided for meat inspection in lieu of the \$5,000,000 working capital fund provided in the Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1948, to be reimbursed from fees charged packers. Language is contained authorizing the Secretary to transfer from other funds of the Department such amounts as may be necessary for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico. Major items of increase include: Research on Agricultural Problems of Alaska, \$41,000, together with \$300,000 contract authority to construct buildings and facilities and acquire and install necessary equipment at the experiment station in Alaska; payments to State experiment stations, \$200,000; pink bollworm control, \$145,300; and disinsecting aircraft, \$156,000. RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT - \$13,850,000 (an increase of \$4,850,000 over 1948) including \$3,250,000 for payments to States; \$3,900,000 for utilization research; \$1,950,000 for cooperative research other than utilization; and \$4,750,000 for marketing research and services. FOREST SERVICE - excluding "fighting forest fires" and Forest Roads and Trails but including permanent appropriations, \$47,456,592 is available (an increase of \$752,500 over 1948); for FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS, \$15,050,000 (in addition, the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, provides \$7,500,000 for Forest Highways in 1949 together with a Contract Authorization of \$7,500,000); FLOOD CONTROL, \$6,000,000, of which \$1,800,000 is for preliminary examinations and surveys. EXTENSION SERVICE, principally payments to States, \$31,498,860 (including permanent appropriation of \$4,704,710), an increase of \$3,134,000

over 1948. PRINTING AND BINDING, \$1,800,000 (increase of \$193,000 over 1948); LIBRARY, \$600,000 (\$60,000 below 1948). COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION, Act authorizes the use of \$7,575,000 for administrative expenses from corporate funds.

The Act omits Penalty Mail appropriation in accordance with Section 307 of Title II of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, which repealed Section 2(d) of the Penalty Mail Act requiring payments by departments into the Treasury for penalty mail costs.

New language is included under the General Provisions of the Act enabling the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize the RACC to reenter an area or region where an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred. New language included in the Act limits to \$500,000 the amount of Section 32 funds which can be used in 1949 to pay any subsidy, benefit, or indemnity to manufacturers of, or dealers in, unsulation products.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 5883

January 22, 1948	The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in the Budget and in H. Doc. 503.
January 26, 1948	Hearings: House, H. R. 5883, Pt. 1.
February 3, 1948	Hearings: House, H. R. 5883. Pt. 2.
March 16, 1948	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 5883. House Report 1571. Committee prints of the bill and report. Print of the bill as reported.
March 17, 1948	House began debate on H. R. 5883.
March 18, 1948	House debated and passed H. R. 5883 with amendments. Remarks of Reps. Miller, Teague, and Brooks.
March 19, 1948	H. R. 5883 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
April 20, 1948	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 5883.
May 12, 1948	Senate Committee reported H. R. 5883 with amendments. Senate Report 1283. Print of the bill as reported.
May 13, 1948	Amendment proposed by Senator Russell.
May 18, 1948	Amendment proposed by Senator Magnuson.
May 20, 1948	H. R. 5883 made unfinished business in the Senate.
May 21, 1948	Senate began debate on H. R. 5883. Amendments proposed by Senators Stewart, Wherry and Young.
May 24, 1948	Senate debate continued.
May 25, 1948	Senate concluded debate and passed H. R. 5883 with amendments.
May 26, 1948	House discussed the appoint of conferees.
June 2, 1948	Rep. Dirksen submitted H. Res. 624 for agreeing to a conference.

June 3, 1948 H. Res. 624 was reported by the House Rules Committee.
House Report 2183. Print of the Resolution as re-
ported.

June 4, 1948 House agreed to H. Res. 624.
House Conferees appointed.

June 11, 1948 House received the Conference Report. House Report
2321.

June 14, 1948 Both Houses agreed to the Conference Report.
Senate requested further conference. Insisted on
item in disagreement.

June 15, 1948 House agreed to the Senate amendment.
Remarks of Rep. MacKinnon.

June 19, 1948 Approved. Public Law 712.

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DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 17, 1948
For actions of March 16, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 50

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported agricultural appropriation bill; Rep. Colmer reserved points of order; debate to begin today. House committee voted to table oleo-tax repeal bills for remainder of year; Rep. Abernethy criticized this action. Rep. Lenke criticized "false propaganda," particularly from USDA, on subsidies. Sen. Murray introduced and discussed measure to establish Missouri River Basin Commission.

HOUSE

- 1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949.** The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 5883 (H. Rept. 1571) (pp. 3069-70). Rep. Colmer, Miss., reserved all points of order on the bill (p. 3070).
Representatives of the Department agencies have been advised in detail of the Committee's actions on the Budget estimates. Copies of the bill, report, and hearings will be distributed as soon as received, pursuant to a distribution list that has already been worked out with the bureaus and offices. Except in case of unavoidable emergency, copies should be obtained through the bureau budget offices rather than from this office. General debate on the bill is expected to begin on the floor of the House today.
At the end of this Digest is a statement of the funds carried in the bill, etc., together with a summary comparison of the Committee actions with the 1949 Budget estimates and with total anticipated funds available in 1948.
- 2. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES.** Rep. Abernethy, Miss., said the Agriculture Committee had voted, 16-10, not to take up the oleomargarine-tax repeal bills, and criticized this action (p. 3065).
- 3. LEND-LEASE REPORT.** Both Houses received from the President a report on lend-lease operations from 1941 through June 1947 (H. Doc. 563) (pp. 3007; 3036).
- 4. TRANSPORTATION.** Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 172. continuing through 1946 the authorization for Canadian vessels to transport iron ore between U. S. ports on the great lakes (p. 3023).

5. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "met in executive session...and voted to table all pending oleomargarine bills for the remainder of the Eightieth Congress" (p. D247).
6. TOBACCO TAXES. The Ways and Means Committee voted to report, but did not actually report, H. R. 5645, to provide for assistance to States in collecting sales and use taxes on tobacco (p. D248).
7. NEWSPRINT TARIFF. The Ways and Means Committee voted to report, but did not actually report, H. R. 5553, extending until July 1, 1949, the free entry of newsprint paper in small widths (p. D248).

SENATE

8. REORGANIZATION. Agreed, 58-25, to H. Con. Res. 131, expressing disapproval of the President's reorganization plan which would have transferred USES and the Bureau of Employment Security from the Federal Security Agency to the Labor Department (pp. 2981-3007). This action kills the plan.
9. PERSONNEL. Sens. Langer, Thye, and O'Connor were appointed conferees on S. 1486, to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from Government service in the case of persons improperly removed (pp. 3013-4). The Senate version would make this provision retroactive to Jan. 1, 1947, whereas the House version would make it effective with enactment of the bill. In addition, the House inserted a new provision, not in the Senate version, to permit the head of any department or agency to remove summarily any officer or employee in his organization on grounds of national security.
Sen. Hickenlooper, Iowa, inserted the President's recent directive against revealing information from loyalty files, and he and Sen. Knowland, Calif., claimed that the Atomic Energy Act authorizes the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to obtain such files (pp. 3015-6).
10. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted an editorial from Hoad's Dairyman favoring such taxes (p. 3008).
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., said debate on the tax bill will be delayed until Thurs., in view of the President's message to be delivered today (p. 2981).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. PERSONNEL. S. 2324, by Sen. Langer, N.Dak., to grant a preference to certain former employees and temporary and war-service-indefinite employees of the U.S. in obtaining a permanent civil-service status. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 3008.)
S. 2325, by Sen. Langer, N.Dak., to enable certain former officers or employees of the U.S. separated from the service subsequent to January 23, 1942, to elect to forfeit their rights to civil-service retirement annuities and to obtain in lieu thereof returns of their contributions with interest. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 3008.)
13. FLOOD CONTROL; RECLAMATION. S.J. Res. 197, by Sen. Murray, Mont., to establish a commission to report on the development and conservation of the resources of the Mo. River Basin. To Public Works Committee. (p. 3008.) Remarks of author explaining the bill (pp. 3017-8).
14. FOREIGN AID. S. 2331, by Sen. Smith, N.J., to provide for the special care and

feeding of children by authorized additional moneys for the International Children's Emergency Fund of the U.N. To Foreign Relations Committee. (p.3008.)

5. NATIONAL DEFENSE. H.Con.Res. 161, by Rep. Jones, Ala., to express the sense of Congress with respect to universal service and total mobilization of national resources in any future war in which the U.S. may be engaged. To Armed Services Committee. (p. 3072.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

6. SUBSIDIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Lenke, N.Dak., criticizing "false propaganda--much of it originating in the Department of Agriculture" on subsidy payments to farmers and inserting R.H. Myers' (Ohio Quota Protest Assn.) letter to Secretary Anderson on the subject (pp. A1704-5).
7. EXPENDITURES. Rep. Byrnes, Wis., inserted his recent radio remarks on cost of Government to Wisconsin taxpayers (p. A1713).
8. ROADS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., explaining his bill, H.R. 5863, to continue the Federal Aid Road Act, which he inserted (pp. A1720-2).
9. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Allen, Calif., inserted a Berkeley (Calif.) Daily Gazette editorial pointing out effect of Calif. power shortage on production and employment (p. 1728).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Mar. 17: S. Agriculture and Forestry, Virginia fire-cured tobacco; H. Agriculture, oleomargarine taxes and other matters (ex.); H. Post Office and Civil Service, Federal pay bills; S. Appropriations, Army Department civil functions; H. Appropriations, deficiency, Government Corporations, Army, and Interior appropriations (ex.); H. Public Works, postwar highway reconstruction.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 113 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

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AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

In allowing the Budget estimate of \$150,000,000 for the 1948 Agricultural Conservation Program, the Committee included language authorizing the formulation of a 1949 program amounting to \$225,000,000, a reduction of \$75,000,000 below the Budget recommendation for the 1949 crop year.

The Committee Bill contains language authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to fix the compensation of not to exceed ten persons, without regard to the maximum payable under the existing law, to serve, without regard to Civil Service laws, in any positions in the Department.

The House Committee recommended the following significant increases over the 1949 Budget estimates: REA loan authorization - \$100,000,000; SCS operations - \$6,000,000; for eight additional experimental forests in the Delaware basin, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Oregon, Washington, California, and Missouri, and to strengthen the existing experiment station at Nacogdoches, Texas - \$260,000; for additional agricultural research in Alaska - \$41,000 together with a contract authorization for the construction of buildings not to exceed \$300,000; for additional work in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering - on potatoes and onions \$52,600, and investigations in rural electrification \$31,690 (also authorized moving Plant Industry field station at Bard, California, to Brawley, California, with contract authorization for construction not to exceed \$100,000); and for Market News Service \$41,000 - \$17,000 of which is for livestock market news at Memphis, Tennessee, \$12,000 for dairy and poultry market news at Jackson, Mississippi, and \$12,000 for fruit and vegetable market news also at Jackson, Mississippi.

The recommendations of the Committee compared with Budget Estimates are reflected in the following summary statement:

Summary of Appropriations, 1948 and Budget Estimates and House Committee Bill, 1949

[Note.--Amounts in 1948 column include all supplemental appropriations to date, and are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1949 House Committee Bill.]

Bureau or Item	Appropriations, 1948	Budget Estimates, 1949	House Committee Bill, 1949	Increase or Decrease Committee Bill Compared with Budget Estimates
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources	\$228,000,000:	\$150,000,000:	\$150,000,000:	--
Sugar Act	55,000,000:	72,000,000:	72,000,000:	--
Soil Conservation Service program	39,048,000:	39,048,000:	45,048,000:	+\$6,000,000
Development and management of government-owned lands: acquired under Title III, Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act	1,600,000:	1,564,000:	1,000,000:	-564,000
Payments to counties, submarginal land program (permanent)	206,000:	206,000:	206,000:	--
Flood control	3,000,000:	9,000,000:	6,000,000:	-3,000,000
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural: commodities (Section 32 funds)	a/ 44,000,000:	44,000,000:	70,000,000:	+\$26,000,000
National School Lunch Act	b/ 70,000,000:	65,000,000:	65,000,000:	--
Marketing services and regulatory activities (exclusive of Research and Marketing Act)	9,475,500:	9,552,100:	9,593,100:	+41,000
Commodity Credit Corporation (administrative expenses payable from corporate funds)	[8,450,000]:	[7,575,000]:	[7,575,000]:	[-- --]
Research (exclusive of Research and Marketing Act) on crop, livestock, food and related subjects; and: disease, insect, and pest control (except "Control: of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant Diseases")	c/ 46,882,158:	c/ 40,938,070:	c/ d/ 40,775,360:	-162,710
Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases	2,470,000:	2,050,000:	1,000,000:	-1,050,000
Payments to States: For cooperative agricultural extension work	27,537,660:	27,671,660:	27,671,660:	--
For agricultural experiment stations (exclusive of Research and Marketing Act)	7,161,268:	7,497,560:	7,161,268:	-336,292

(Continued)

Bureau or Item	Appropriations, 1948	Budget Estimates, 1949	House Committee Bill, 1949	Increase or Decrease Committee Bill Compared with Budget Estimates
Research and Marketing Act of 1946:				
Payments to States	2,500,000:	5,000,000:	2,500,000:	-2,500,000
Utilization research	3,000,000:	6,000,000:	3,000,000:	-3,000,000
Research other than utilization	1,500,000:	3,000,000:	1,500,000:	-1,500,000
Marketing research	2,000,000:	5,000,000:	5,000,000:	-
Total, Research and Marketing Act	9,000,000:	19,000,000:	12,000,000:	-7,000,000
Rural electrification	230,000,000:	305,000,000:	405,000,000:	+100,000,000
Farmers' Home Administration loan programs:				
Farm tenancy, production and subsistence, and water facilities	98,750,000:	114,750,000:	98,750,000:	-16,000,000
Forestry, including forest roads and trails	68,036,092:	62,368,917:	61,507,092:	-861,825
Printing and binding	1,607,000:	1,857,000:	1,800,000:	-57,000
Penalty Mail	3,486,000:	3,748,000:	f/	-3,748,000
Office of the Secretary	2,086,836:	2,083,000:	2,033,000:	-50,000
Office of Solicitor	2,083,000:	2,124,500:	2,024,500:	-100,000
Library	660,000:	660,000:	600,000:	-60,000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	4,363,900:	4,363,900:	4,275,400:	-88,500
All other items	23,400,364:	6,176,900:	6,165,200:	-11,700
Total appropriations and REA borrowing authorization	977,853,778:	990,659,607:	1,089,610,580:	+98,950,973
Deduct, REA borrowing authorization	225,000,000:	300,000,000:	400,000,000:	+100,000,000
Total direct appropriations, including permanents	752,853,778:	690,659,607:	689,610,580:	-1,049,027
Deduct, permanent appropriations	120,327,127:	55,327,127:	146,327,127:	+91,000,000
Total direct appropriations (excluding permanents) in Agricultural Appropriation Bill	632,526,651:	635,332,480:	543,283,453:	-92,049,027
Items pending consideration of Government Corporations Appropriation Bill for 1949 by the House:				
Farm Credit Administration (Salaries and Expenses):				
Direct appropriation	561,000:	531,000:		
Assessments against member institutions of the Farm Credit system	2,519,456:	2,371,800:		
Total direct appropriations, excluding permanents	635,607,107:	638,235,280:		

(Continued)

- a/ Excludes \$40,023,930 rescinded in 1948, and \$91,000,000 proposed for rescission in the Budget estimates, 1949.
- b/ Transferred from Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities (Section 32 funds).
- c/ In addition to the amount shown for 1948, the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, authorizes the Secretary to transfer from funds available to the bureaus, corporations, and agencies of the Department such additional amounts as are necessary for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease. Pending the availability of information necessary to determine the requirements of the foot-and-mouth disease eradication program in 1948 and 1949, and the submission of supplemental estimates therefor, the Budget Estimates and House Committee Bill provide for continuation of the language authorizing the Secretary to transfer from other funds of the Department the amounts necessary for the eradication of the disease.
- d/ Excludes \$300,000 contract authority for construction or acquisition of buildings and equipment for "Research on Agricultural Problems of Alaska" and \$100,000 for the irrigation experiment station at Brawley, California, under the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.
- e/ The Committee Report states that this amount will be sufficient to "hold the line" against any infestation until the Congress can provide an emergency appropriation in such amount as may be required to meet conditions which may arise later in the year.
- f/ The Committee proposes repeal of the Penalty Mail Act. This appropriation was eliminated from the Bill since "it will not be needed if the proposed repeal legislation is enacted".

or is about to engage in any act or practice which constitutes or will constitute a violation of any provision of this title, he may make application to any Federal, State, or Territorial court of competent jurisdiction, for an order enjoining such act or practice, or for an order enforcing compliance with such provision, and upon a showing by the Rent Administrator that such person has engaged or is about to engage in any such act or practice a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order shall be granted without bond."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that this motion to recommit is not in order because it is the same material that was just voted on by the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair overrules the point of order. The motion to recommit is not the same as the amendment just voted upon. The motion to recommit does not go as far as the original amendment.

The question is on the motion to recommit offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BUCHANAN].

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Speaker appointed as tellers the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO].

The House divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 85, noes 189.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 251, nays 132, not voting 48, as follows:

[Roll No. 25]

YEAS—251

Allen, Calif.
Allen, Ill.
Allen, La.
Almond
Andersen,
H. Carl
Anderson, Calif.
Andresen,
August H.
Andrews, Ala.
Andrews, N. Y.
Arends
Auchincloss
Bakewell
Barrett
Bates, Mass.
Beall
Beckworth
Bender
Bennett, Mich.
Blackney
Bloom
Boggs, Del.
Boggs, La.
Bolton
Bonner
Bradley
Bramblett
Brooks

Brophy
Brown, Ga.
Bryson
Buckley
Burke
Busbey
Butler
Byrne, N. Y.
Canfield
Cannon
Carson
Case, S. Dak.
Chapman
Chelf
Clason
Cole, Kans.
Cole, N. Y.
Cooper
Corbett
Coudert
Courtney
Cox
Crosser
Crow
Dague
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Wis.
Dawson, Utah
Delaney

Devitt
D'Ewart
Dirksen
Domengeaux
Doughton
Durham
Eberharter
Ellis
Elsaesser
Elston
Engel, Mich.
Engle, Calif.
Evins
Fallon
Feighan
Fellows
Fenton
Fernandez
Folger
Foote
Forand
Fuller
Fulton
Gamble
Garmatz
Gary
Gathings
Gavin
Gearhart

Gillette
Gillie
Gordon
Gore
Gorski
Graham
Grant, Ind.
Gregory
Gross
Hagen
Hale
Hall,
Leonard W.
Halleck
Hand
Hardy
Harris
Hart
Hays
Hébert
Hedrick
Heffernan
Hendricks
Herter
Heselson
Hess
Hill
Hinshaw
Hobbs
Hoeven
Holmes
Hope
Horan
Hull
Javits
Jenkins, Ohio
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Ill.
Johnson, Ind.
Johnson, Tex.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N. C.
Jones, Wash.
Judd
Kean
Kearney
Kearns
Keating
Kee
Keefe
Kefauver
Keogh
Kerr
Kersten, Wis.
Kilburn
Kirwan

Kunkel
Landis
Lane
Lanham
Larcade
Latham
Lea
LeCompte
LeFevre
Lesinski
Lewis
Lichtenwalter
Lodge
Love
Ludlow
Lusk
McConnell
McCulloch
McDonough
McGarvey
McMahon
McMillan, S. C.
McMillen, Ill.
Mack
MacKinnon
Macy
Madden
Maloney
Mathews
Meade, Md.
Meyer
Michener
Miller, Conn.
Miller, Md.
Monroney
Morton
Muhlenberg
Murdock
Murray, Tenn.
Murray, Wis.
Nicholson
Nixon
Nodar
Norblad
O'Brien
O'Hara
Pace
Patterson
Phillips, Calif.
Phillips, Tenn.
Ploeser
Plumley
Potter
Potts
Poulson
Preston

NAYS—132

Abernethy
Albert
Angell
Arnold
Banta
Barden
Bates, Ky.
Bell
Bennett, Mo.
Bishop
Blatnik
Buchanan
Buck
Buffett
Bulwinkle
Burleson
Byrnes, Wis.
Carroll
Celler
Chenoweth
Church
Clevenger
Coffin
Cole, Mo.
Colmer
Combs
Cooley
Cotton
Cravens
Crawford
Cunningham
Curtis
Dawson, Ill.
Deane
Dolliver
Dondero
Donohue
Douglas
Elliott
Ellsworth
Ellisworth
Fisher
Fletcher
Goff
Goodwin

Price, Fla.
Priest
Rains
Ramey
Reed, Ill.
Rees
Reeves
Regan
Riley
Robertson
Rockwell
Rogers, Mass.
Rohrbough
Ross
Russell
Sadlak
Sadowski
St. George
Sarbacher
Sasser
Scoblick
Scott, Hardie
Scott,
Hugh D., Jr.
Seely-Brown
Sheppard
Sikes
Simpson, Pa.
Smathers
Smith, Maine
Smith, Va.
Snyder
Somers
Stanley
Stevenson
Stockman
Stratton
Sundstrom
Taber
Talle
Taylor
Thomas, Tex.
Tibbott
Tollefson
Trimble
Twyman
Vail
Van Zandt
Vinson
Vorys
Wadsworth
Wigglesworth
Wolcott
Wolverton
Woodruff
Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—48

Abblitt
Battle
Bland
Boykin
Brehm
Brown, Ohio
Camp
Case, N. J.
Chadwick
Chiperfield
Clark
Clippinger
Davis, Tenn.
Dingell
Dorn
Eaton
Flannagan
Fogarty
Gallagher
Gossett
Grant, Ala.
Griffiths
Gwinn, N. Y.
Hall,
Edwin Arthur
Hartley
Hoffman
Jarman
Jenkins, Pa.
McDowell
Manasco
Meade, Ky.
Mitchell
Morrison
Mundt
Norrell
Richards
Riehlman
Rivers
Rooney
Sabath
Shafer
Thomas, N. J.
Towe
Welch
West
Williams
Wilson, Ind.
Winstead

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Case of New Jersey for, with Mr. Gossett against.
Mr. Jenkins of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Dingell against.
Mr. Meade of Kentucky for, with Mr. Williams against.
Mr. Fogarty for, with Mr. Dorn against.
Mr. Camp for, with Mr. Clippinger against.
Mr. Riehlman for, with Mr. Shafer against.
Mr. Rooney for, with Mr. Gwinn of New York against.
Mr. Battle for, with Mr. Brehm against.
Mr. Towe for, with Mr. Sabath against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Eaton with Mr. Abblitt.
Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Winstead.
Mr. Brown of Ohio with Mr. Grant of Alabama.
Mr. Chadwick with Mr. Clark.
Mr. Griffiths with Mr. Manasco.
Mr. Mundt with Mr. West.
Mr. McDowell with Mr. Jarman.
Mr. Chiperfield with Mr. Richards.
Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall with Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Hartley with Mr. Boykin.
Mr. Hoffman with Mr. Rivers.
Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Davis of Tennessee.
Mr. Welch with Mr. Bland.
Mr. Thomas of New Jersey with Mr. Norrell.
Mr. Wilson of Indiana with Mr. Flannagan.

Mr. VURSELL changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. HOBBS, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. CANNON changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. DIRKSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture—exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration—for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1571), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole

House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COLMER reserved all points of order on the bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CROSSER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in connection with a bill he introduced to amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, as amended.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous material.

Mr. KLEIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances.

Mr. MULTER (at the request of Mr. KLEIN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BREHM] be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Felix Morley. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BREHM] has been informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the RECORD and will cost \$189.34, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

UNITED NATIONS

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, three times in the last 3 years the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] and I have introduced resolutions trying to get our Government to move consistently and vigorously in the direction of determining an over-all, positive, consistent foreign policy that is bipartisan and works toward strengthening the United Nations so that the great load that our country is called upon to carry in this world emergency can be spread to the mass of mankind and the bulk of nations who want to have freedom and security. The world put its faith in the United Nations but unfortunately as it has worked out, some of the structures and provisions of the United Nations have been used by certain nations to block peace rather than to make peace. That is an intolerable situation. We must get the United Nations revised so that it can become a workable instrument that the peaceful nations of the world can use to make peace, not one that the nonpeaceful nations can use to block peace. Twelve of our colleagues, six Republicans and six Democrats, have also introduced this resolution. We commend it to the members of the House for their careful study and support.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

UNITED NATIONS

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, again I am happy to join my friend the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] in the introduction of this resolution, which we believe will lead to the strengthening of our best hope, the United Nations. At an appropriate time I hope to discuss in detail in behalf of my colleagues, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS], the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JARMAN], the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER], the gentleman from New York [Mr. BYRNE], and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the hopes we have for achieving a firm peace in the world through the instrumentality described by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

UNITED NATIONS

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I join my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS], in the introduction of this very important and far-reaching resolution. For more than 2 years now I, too, have been advocating a strong policy in dealing with this matter. I am particularly interested in this resolution because it provides the machinery to prevent the use of the veto by one nation to prevent world peace.

Mr. Speaker, in this connection, on yesterday I was given permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD on another matter but inadvertently handed the Clerk this particular resolution. I did not intend to introduce this resolution at that time and take any advantage of my colleague. I now ask unanimous consent that the original resolution which I did intend to include in my remarks, a resolution dealing with an entirely different matter, may be inserted in the RECORD, and that the other resolution be expunged.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MUHLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND PEACE

Mr. MUHLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, we are all deeply concerned in efforts to establish peace in the world. There are only three ways today when one nation, and one alone, threatens peace: The first is that advocated by Henry Wallace and his supporters—the idea that we shall give in to the Russian bear for what it wants, depending on the Red Government of Russia to work for the good of mankind; or another plan is now being followed in part by certain western European countries—a defensive alliance of material and men—a strengthening of all national resources in a determination for survival at all costs; or a third plan—that of strengthening a world alliance of like-minded powers determined that by their might and their combined good will peace and opportunity for the common man may be engendered all over the world. I am for the third plan—which is the one proposed here today.

I believe the American people want the United Nations to succeed. I believe they are bitterly disappointed that their dreams of peace have not yet been realized; also, that they are prepared to sacrifice heavily to forward the realization. Long ago we came to understand that a minority voice, or even a single voice, in the UN councils has become the vote that has stopped action, and we want obstructive tactics checkmated. It will not be done except with a new arming of public opinion within the council. So we suggest a new strengthening of the voice and the judgment and the power of UN—the voice by creation of a new agreement that prevents negation by a single vote; the judgment by a new majority opinion that will overrule; the power by a new UN police force that contains world-wide and volunteer elements of strength.

How much better it is to do this within existing framework than to abandon what has gone before and start anew. It can be done. The scheme already suggested by my most distinguished colleagues, revises and supplements work that started in 1920 under President Wilson, for which at that time the world was not ready, but which now is being earnestly prayed for all over the world—even I believe in the minds of the downtrodden little Russians. It says to aggressors, and to those who believe in ruthless domination over the will of the people—"Thou shalt not."

I earnestly commend the plan to the administration. It is a prerequisite to any plan for the rehabilitation of western Europe for fear of consequences of failure must be changed to hope of success; it takes advantage of the knowledge of the workings of international agreements that we have painfully acquired over the past years; it is practical and offers cooperation all over the world.

And if it does not work fully, if nevertheless we are committed to heavy material expense, we can know that the free hand of fellowship has been offered and rejected, and it will put the heavy finger of moral responsibility for peace on the one nation that refuses—and it

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

80TH CONGRESS } 2d Session }	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES {	REPORT No. —
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL,
FISCAL YEAR 1949 ¹

MARCH 16, 1948.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. DIRKSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. ——]

The Committee on Appropriations presents herewith the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in the Budget on pages 261 to 399, and in House Document No. 503 of the present session.

The bill carries a total of \$543,421,453 in direct appropriations, which sum is \$89,105,198 below the total of direct appropriations for the fiscal year 1948. It is \$91,911,027 below the budget estimate for direct appropriations for 1949. This decrease is offset, however, by an increase of \$65,000,000 in the category of transfer of appropriations. This sum is transferred under the provisions of the bill from the permanent appropriation "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities," known as "section 32 funds," and is made available for the school-lunch program. The Budget having proposed a direct appropriation of \$65,000,000 for this program, that sum is of course incorporated in the above-mentioned decrease in direct appropriations of \$91,911,027. The net decrease effected by the bill is, therefore, the difference between the decrease of \$91,911,027 in direct appropriations and the increase of \$65,000,000 in transfers, or \$26,911,027.

¹ Exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration.

REA LOAN AUTHORIZATION

The bill proposes an authorization of \$400,000,000 in REA loans to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury when needed to pay for construction in connection with projects under the REA program. This sum is \$175,000,000 more than the amount authorized for 1948 and it is \$100,000,000 above the amount requested in the budget. In the light of the expenditure record under REA loan authorizations to date, it is not likely that much, if any, of the \$400,000,000 authorized in this bill will be expended during the fiscal year 1949, although it may be committed to the cooperatives under loan contracts. This aspect of the REA loan authorizations is discussed more fully in the subsequent text of this report under the caption "Rural Electrification Administration."

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

The President's budget indicates a total of \$146,327,127 of funds which will be available under the several permanent appropriations for the fiscal year 1949, a decrease of \$14,000,000 under the comparable amount for 1948. The principal permanent appropriation is that for the "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities," known as "section 32 funds." Thirty percent of the customs receipts for the last previous calendar year is the amount permanently appropriated each year by the law and made available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purposes specified in the act. For 1948 this appropriation was \$149,023,930; for 1949 the amount is \$135,000,000. The President's budget sets up an expenditure of \$44,000,000 of the section 32 funds and submits language rescinding and covering back into the Treasury the balance of \$91,000,000 of this permanent appropriation. The committee has stricken out the language submitted in the budget relating to the rescission of the \$91,000,000, thus leaving undisturbed this permanent appropriation made by other law in the amount of \$135,000,000. The committee has then transferred \$65,000,000 of this appropriation to the appropriation carried elsewhere in the bill for the school-lunch program. This will leave \$70,000,000 available for section 32 purposes, an increase of \$26,000,000 above the amount set up in the budget.

AUTHORIZATION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The bill carries an authorization of \$7,575,000 for administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation payable from corporation funds. This is the amount estimated by the budget and is \$875,000 below the amount authorized for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1948.

TRUST FUNDS

The Department administers each year the expenditure of very substantial amounts in trust for various contributors or beneficiaries. An example is the trust fund of \$4,500,000 contributed to the Forest Service by private owners of forest lands situated within the boundaries of the national forests. These contributions are to enable the Forest Service to include these privately owned lands within their programs

of forest-fire prevention and other activities for the protection of the national forests. Another example is the trust fund of more than \$4,000,000 in deposits made by the owners of farm products to cover the cost of inspection and grading of such products. The total of all trust funds estimated to be available for the fiscal year 1948 is \$22,904,985; and for 1949 it is \$21,040,522.

The following summary table sets out the data discussed in the above text:

Item	1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Committee bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Direct appropriations.....	\$632, 526, 651	\$635, 332, 480	\$543, 421, 453	—\$89, 105, 198	—\$91, 911, 027
Transfer of appropriation, for school-lunch program ¹	65, 000, 000	-----	65, 000, 000	-----	+65, 000, 000
Total.....	697, 526, 651	635, 332, 480	608, 421, 453	154, 105, 198	—26, 911, 027
Permanent appropriations (net) ² ...	55, 327, 127	55, 327, 127	81, 327, 127	+26, 000, 000	+26, 000, 00
Loan authorization (REA).....	225, 000, 000	300, 000, 000	400, 000, 000	+175, 000, 000	+100, 000, 000
Commodity Credit Corporation (administrative expenses from Corporation funds).....	[8, 450, 000]	[7, 575, 000]	[7, 575, 000]	[←875, 000]	-----

¹ From permanent appropriation "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities" (known as "sec. 32 funds").

² See table, "Permanent appropriations" on p. 50.

Detailed tables of the several classes referred to in the above summary may be found on pages 38 to 52.

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PARTICULAR ITEMS OF BUDGET INCREASES OR DECREASES

On pages 32 to 37 will be found a list of the several individual items of budget increases and decreases and the recommendations of the Committee with respect thereto.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The budget has requested an appropriation of \$2,083,000 for the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture. The committee has allowed \$2,033,000 or a reduction of \$50,000. The committee was impressed with the statement made by the Secretary concerning the losses of personnel in many of the higher grades where the duties of the position require abilities and experience of a very high order. The Secretary reported that he is constantly losing personnel in this category because the incumbents receive offers from private industry which are so greatly in excess of the salaries the Department can pay under the limitations of the Classification Act that the employees to whom these offers come cannot, in justice to themselves and their families, decline. The Secretary reported that he would not necessarily need to offer as great remuneration as could be had in private industry, since many of the employees and officers have a predilection for Government

service and would remain even at some sacrifice. In recent years however, the Secretary reports that the gap between Government pay and pay in private industry has widened so greatly that many employees feel they cannot indulge their preference to remain in the Government. To afford the Secretary some relief in this quarter the committee has included in the bill the following provision:

Within the funds available to the Department, the Secretary of Agriculture may fix the compensation of not to exceed ten persons without regard to the maximum payable under existing law to serve, without regard to civil-service laws, in any positions in the Department.

PENALTY MAIL

The budget estimate for penalty mail is in the sum of \$3,748,000, an increase of \$262,000 above the appropriation for 1948. Of this increase \$252,870 is to cover the increased cost to the Post Office Department of handling penalty mail of the Department of Agriculture. The rate per thousand pieces for such mail for the current year is \$18.60. The Post Office Department has advised that for the fiscal year 1949 the rate will be increased to \$20 per thousand pieces. An increase of \$9,130 is submitted to meet the cost of additional mailings incident to numerous increases proposed in the 1949 estimates for various bureaus and services of the Department. The experience and observations of the subcommittee holding hearings on this bill, bears out the conclusion that the Penalty Mail Act serves no useful purpose, saves no money; on the contrary, increases the cost to the Government of handling official mail and that the act should be repealed. The subcommittee has ordered that a bill be drafted for introduction repealing the act of June 28, 1944, otherwise known as the Penalty Mail Act. The committee expresses the hope that Congress will act favorably upon the bill. It has eliminated the appropriation for penalty mail in this bill, and it will not be needed if the proposed repeal legislation is enacted.

RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

The 1948 appropriation for carrying out the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 is in the sum of \$9,000,000. The budget has estimated \$19,000,000 for the fiscal year 1949, being the full amount authorized in the act for the second year of operations. The committee has approved a total of \$12,000,000, the increase of \$3,000,000 being for distribution and marketing research authorized by title II of the act. The emphasis of the bill on the distribution and marketing research represented by the committee's approval of the budget increase of \$3,000,000 for this phase of the work reflects the committee's understanding that such emphasis was in the minds of the legislative committee which drew the act. Research under the other divisions of the act namely, (1) for payments to the State experiment stations, (2) for research on utilization and associated problems under section 10 (a) of said act and for cooperative research other than research on utilization under section 10 (b) of the act, has been continued by the committee for 1949 at the same levels for which appropriations have been made for the current fiscal year. In view of the late date of approval of the current appropriation act, which was July 30, 1947, because of which, as well as because the current year is the first year

of operations, the projects are not even at this date, all of them well under way. It is the belief of the committee that it is in the long-time interest of the research program, and in the interest of efficiency and economy that no further increase in the appropriations for these activities should be made until after a full year of operations. It is the conviction of the committee that, a year hence, a much more intelligent and more fruitful research program can be planned and appropriated for at the levels contemplated in the authorizing act than would be the case in planning for such a large program at this date. One needs but to read the hearings to realize what a far-flung activity was initiated by the Hope-Flannagan Act. The committee believes that, if carefully planned and not too rapidly expanded, the program of research provided by the Act referred to will have proven to be one of the greatest pieces of work for the advancement of American agriculture.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The budget estimate of \$2,124,500 for the Office of the Solicitor represents an increase of \$41,500 above the appropriation for the fiscal year 1948. The committee made a very substantial reduction in this Office a year ago with a view of forcing the needed adjustment in organizational structure to enable the accomplishment of all essential functions at reduced costs. The Solicitor has reported very substantial progress in that direction but the committee believes more good work can be done in this field and to that end has made a further reduction of \$100,000 under the budget estimate of \$2,124,500.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

The committee has reported the budget request of \$580,000 for salaries and expenses in the Office of Information. This represents a cut of but \$164 under the amount appropriated for 1948, the reduction being made merely for the purpose of rounding out the appropriation figure.

Printing and binding.—The 1948 appropriation for printing and binding is \$1,607,000. The budget estimate for 1949 is \$1,857,000, an increase of \$250,000. The committee has allowed \$1,800,000. The budget increase of \$250,000 represents the following submissions: Job work and binding, \$30,000; research and technical bulletins, \$110,000; farmers' bulletins, \$110,000. The budget carries the customary allotment for printing and binding the Yearbook of Agriculture, which will provide 400 copies for each Member of the House and 550 for each Senator. This yearbook is to be on the subject of "Trees" and deliveries will probably not be made until toward the end of the fiscal year 1949. The title of the yearbook for which appropriations were made last year is "Grass." This book will begin to come off the press for delivery to House and Senate Members about June 15 of this year and will be distributed to the Members of the House and Senate at the same ratio as above indicated for next year's yearbook.

LIBRARY

The budget estimate of \$660,000 for the library is in the same amount as the appropriation for the fiscal year 1948. The committee

has reduced the estimate by \$60,000, leaving an appropriation for 1949 of \$600,000. The committee believes this reduction can be met by the exercise of a better selectivity in the acquisition of publications on the subject of agriculture. Undoubtedly some of the matter now included in the acquisition program can be dispensed with without real loss to the reservoir of agriculture knowledge.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Economic investigations.—The 1948 appropriation for economic investigations is in the sum of \$1,988,500, and the budget has estimated the same amount for the fiscal year 1949. The committee has reduced the estimate to the sum of \$1,900,000 representing a reduction under the budget of \$88,500. The present Chief of this Bureau has made an excellent record during his incumbency and, under reduced appropriations, has reorganized his staff in such manner as to give the Department of Agriculture generally very adequate service in the field of agriculture economy. The committee has confidence in his ability to absorb this small additional reduction without impairment to the service.

Crop and livestock estimates.—The committee has recommended the budget estimate of \$2,375,400 for crop and livestock estimates, which is the amount appropriated for 1948. The committee regards the statistical work done under this appropriation as being of primary importance to the work of the entire Department and feels sure that the Bureau will carry on under the appropriation provided at its usual efficient level.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

The 1948 appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations is in the sum of \$503,000. The budget has requested an increase of \$11,700 for within-grade salary advancements, otherwise the work to be carried on in 1949 as in 1948. The committee has reported the 1948 amount, namely \$503,000, which will necessitate the absorption of the in-grade promotions. The committee believes this office will be able to absorb its increases without impairment to the service rendered. It is the committee's information that much of the work being done abroad is now being done out of the allotments from the Research and Marketing Act, which will give this office some slack, out of which to absorb the committee's reduction.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Payments to States.—The budget estimate for payment to States is in the sum of \$22,966,950 which is an increase of \$134,000 above the 1948 amount. This increase is to bring the allotment of Puerto Rico from the current sum of \$274,000 to the aggregate of \$408,000. The latter amount is the total of the authorization which was due to be reached in the fiscal year 1947. The statutory step-ups for Puerto Rico have been presented by the budget in past years in accordance with the schedule provided in the act. The Congress has not always appropriated the full amount of the authorization, but the amount carried in this bill will complete the schedule of step-ups for this item.

The committee was advised again this year as it has been in former years of the serious economic conditions obtaining among the population of more than two million people in this island where the standards of living are notably inadequate. Food is the primary need in Puerto Rico and intensification of the Extension Service there is believed to afford hope that a more adequate food supply will result.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$406,300 for the Office of Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration. This represents a net decrease of \$75,200 under the appropriation for 1948. The net decrease mentioned consists of decreases totaling \$89,200 for nonrecurring 1948 items in connection with repairs of facilities and replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment; offset by an increase for 1949 of \$14,000 for repairs to certain service buildings at the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md.

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,230,000 for the Special Research Fund. The budget estimate represents increases totaling \$50,000, of which \$17,000 is for the replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment at special research laboratories. Five thousand dollars is for construction of a seed and equipment storage building at the soybean laboratory, \$5,000 is for construction of an incinerator at the animal-disease laboratory, and \$23,000 is for constructing a poultry house at the regional poultry laboratory at East Lansing, Mich. It is worthy of note that the budget estimate represents a decrease of \$23,000 on account of the discontinuance of certain projects concerned with research on special problems basic to agriculture.

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS

The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$349,000 for research on strategic and critical agricultural materials. This research is directed primarily toward the production of natural rubber in or near the United States. Headquarters for this research have been continued at Salinas, Calif. A program of laboratory and greenhouse research is under way on factors affecting growth and rubber accumulation in guayule. Plantings have been made of wild and selected strains of guayule for comprehensive plant-improvement studies. Plant-improvement studies on kok-saghyz are under way in cooperation with the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station. Investigations are being conducted in cooperation with Stanford University to determine hereditary factors which influence growth and rubber accumulation in guayule. In cooperation with the California Institute of Technology studies are being made of the synthesis of rubber in plants. Nursery plantings have been established to produce plants for spring plantings for field studies of factors affecting rubber production in guayule.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN ALASKA

Last year the committee recommended and the Congress approved an appropriation of \$144,940 for the initiation of a broad program of agricultural research in Alaska. The committee believed that the Territory of Alaska had become, and would for a very long time remain an important link in the chain of our national security. It was authoritatively reported to the committee by the military authorities having jurisdiction of the subject matter that, of the agricultural products used by the armed forces in Alaska, a very small percentage was locally grown. The Alaska-grown products used constitute but about 15 percent of the total of such products required there by the military arm. A group of research scientists of the Department had spent the previous summer in Alaska investigating, at the direction of the committee, the agricultural potentialities of that region. This group had reported to us that the agricultural land there was ample to increase production far beyond the Army requirements in the category of crops already being produced in Alaska. They advised, however, that the local soil and climatic factors were fruitful of very serious problems which only a well-laid-out, long-time plan of fundamental research could be expected to cope with. Dairy farming has already been developed to a very respectable scale, but there are almost unlimited potentialities for its expansion. The white potato is produced there in great abundance and is of very high quality. Leaf crops, such as cabbage, lettuce, broccoli, celery, Brussels sprouts, and the like are also successfully and profitably grown. Most of the root crops, such as carrots, beets, turnips, onions, and many others are also grown in abundance. Some of the small fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries are also grown for the market. Experiments have indicated the possibility of production of some of the small grains if varieties suitable to the soil and climate can be developed, and much success has been had in this field. Corn of course, cannot be grown in this northern latitude, but the dairy farmers produce excellent hay and ensilage from a mixed growth of oats and Canadian peas. Enough has been done to date to demonstrate great potentialities for agriculture in Alaska if proper technical guidance and research are applied to the problem. The limiting factor of transportation cost puts Alaska very definitely out of the equation, for the present and probably for a long time to come, of production for the world market. It is important, however, both to the occupying military forces and to the civilian population that agricultural production be very greatly increased. Otherwise, both the civilian and the military populations may, from time to time, become the victims of the stoppage of water communications such as occurred recently during the prolonged seamen's strike when Alaska was for weeks confronted with near-famine conditions.

The Honorable Robert P. Patterson, then Secretary of War, advised our committee that one of the most important military factors in connection with the armed occupation of regions distant from the home base is that of an adequate local supply of agricultural products. This would have been painfully impressed upon our national consciousness if, during the recent war with Japan, the enemy attempt to cut off our sea communications with Alaska had been successful.

The bill carries an appropriation of \$185,940 for the continuation of the research program established a year ago. It also provides authority to contract for buildings, facilities, and equipment in a sum not to exceed \$300,000. The latter sum is substantially below the estimate of \$481,500 for construction this coming year which was also submitted to the committee at its request. The committee believes, however, that it will be in the interest of the program to proceed a little more slowly and that any further construction required in the future can be more intelligently planned and carried out in the light of the experience had with the smaller sum.

The land and facilities of the Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station will continue available for the use of the Secretary of Agriculture in connection with the research program. Were this not the case, a very much larger sum would be required for construction for the carrying out of the research program already established under the Department.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Payments to States.—The bill as reported carries the full amount of the appropriation of \$7,161,268. The budget estimate proposes an increase in the fund authorized by title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935. The current appropriation under this act is \$2,661,268; the budget estimate is for \$2,997,560, which represents an increase over 1948 of \$336,292. The purpose of the increase, as explained to the committee, is to overcome the increased cost for wages, salaries, equipment, and supplies which have developed in recent years. The hearings disclose that the appropriations made for the Bankhead-Jones Act are available only for the researches authorized by that act. The hearings also disclose that the researches carried on under the Hatch Act, the Adams Act, and the Purnell Act are lacking in sufficient funds to the same extent and for the same reason as in the case of the Bankhead-Jones Act. The committee believed it would not serve a very useful purpose to place researches carried on under the latter act in position of advantage over the work done under the other acts and has therefore disallowed the budget increase.

Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico.—This is a Federal experiment station and is to be distinguished from the Territorial station which received an allotment from the appropriation made for payments to States and Territories discussed above. It is at the opposite end of the island from the Territorial station. It serves as a tropical outpost for general researches by the Department in connection with agricultural problems of primary importance to the mainland. By reason of its geographical location, year-round operations are possible, which is of special importance in breeding work since a greater number of generations of plants being experimented with may be produced each season. An example of work highly useful to mainland agriculture is the breeding work on sweetpotatoes. In recent years, the committee has provided increases for this item because of rapid deterioration of wooden structures originally erected there. Both the elements and insects, such as termites, have caused great destruction. The budget estimate for 1949 carries an increase of \$10,000 for the replacement of roofs on three of five wings of the main office and the

laboratory building, which are in very poor condition. It is contemplated that the old roofs will be replaced by permanent material such as concrete slabs, and corrugated iron painted with red lead.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Animal husbandry.—The budget estimate of \$1,405,500, which is carried in the bill, represents a continuation of the important experimental work in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and breeding at the same level as it is being carried in the current year. An increase of \$211,500 for repairs and reconditioning of facilities at field stations is offset by nonrecurring items for such repairs and reconditioning at numerous field stations carried in the act for the current year, which results in a net increase in the bill for 1949 of \$82,100 over the appropriation for 1948.

Diseases of animals.—The work carried on under this title is of the very greatest importance to livestock of every kind on the farms and the ranges of the country. The committee believes that this Bureau is entitled to very high praise for the worth-while work it is doing to protect American agriculture from the ravages of disease which might otherwise wipe out whole sections of livestock industry. The committee has provided the budget estimate of \$1,055,000, which contemplates maintaining the same level of work for the coming year as in the current year. It carries an increase of \$50,000 for repairs, reconditioning, etc., of facilities at the agricultural research center, offset by the elimination of a nonrecurring item of \$40,000 for physical improvements carried in the 1948 Appropriation Act.

Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease.—The bill carries the budget estimate of \$6,250,000 for eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease, which is a reduction of \$500,000 below the amount appropriated for 1948. The decrease is made up of two items, namely (1) a decrease of \$125,000 due to anticipated reduction in the incidence of infection of tuberculosis in cattle, of which \$25,000 is a decrease in operating cost and \$100,000 a decrease in indemnities; (2) a decrease of \$375,000 due to inability to obtain sufficient veterinarians to carry on the Bang's disease eradication program in new areas. Because of this inability, most of the work will consist of retesting in areas where there is a low incidence of infection and where active efforts toward accreditation are being made.

Inspection and quarantine.—The bill carries the budget estimate of \$1,225,000 for inspection and quarantine which is \$197 under the appropriation for 1948. Last year the committee made a substantial reduction in the budget estimate of \$340,000 for this item. When the bill was in conference, evidence reached the conferees that the Bureau intended to meet the reduction by closing the work of a number of the stockyards where but one or two of the inspectors had been maintained, while maintaining at unreduced levels the work at some of the larger stockyards, each having a number of inspectors. The conferees did not approve the Bureau's method of meeting the reduced appropriation and included in the bill a provision requiring the Bureau to maintain service during the fiscal year 1948 at all stockyards having such service during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1947. Because of the strengthening of inspection and quarantine work under funds provided for the foot-and-mouth disease, the Bureau reports it has been able

to carry out without difficulty the terms of the provision inserted by the conferees. The committee has reinserted the provision carried in last year's bill which will prevent the closing of the work at any stockyard should conditions arise under which the Bureau might feel the necessity to do otherwise.

Meat inspection.—Last year the bill carried a statutory provision requiring the packers to pay the cost of Federal inspection of meat and meat-food products processed for interstate and foreign commerce. The action of the Congress in adopting this provision in no wise changed the requirements of the law for the inspection of meat and meat products. It in no wise changed the relationship of the Federal meat inspectors to the Government or to the meat packers. The inspectors have continued as Federal employees. Their salaries are paid by Federal check against the United States Treasury, the only difference being that the checks are drawn against a special fund in the Treasury known as the meat-inspection fund instead of against the general fund.

When the bill was first reported to the House last year, some alarm was evidenced by some of the meat inspectors because they had been led to believe, erroneously, that if the provision in the House bill should become a law they would cease to be Federal employees and would become instead employees of the packers. Many well-meaning persons having only a general public interest shared this alarm, believing that the inspectors would be beholden to the packers and that that would impair the quality of their inspection service and might incline them to favor the interest of the packers rather than the interest of the consuming public. The inspectors referred to feared the loss of their civil-service status and of their retirement rights. These fears were of course all unfounded and the Department, at the request of the committee, took the necessary steps to clarify the minds of the inspectors on this point. The committee is pleased to report the appearance this year of their good friend and former colleague from New York, Col. Charles I. Stengle, the legislative representative of the American Federation of Government Employees, who assured the committee that the employees generally throughout the meat-inspection service were entirely satisfied under the new plan and were unanimous in their verdict that the plan was working successfully.

Quite naturally, the representatives of the meat-packing industry vigorously opposed the provision reported by the committee last year and did everything within their power to persuade the House to agree to the Senate amendment striking out the House provision and restoring the customary provision for meeting the cost of the meat-inspection service out of the Federal Treasury. Dr. Miller, Chief of the Meat Inspection Division, reported to the committee this year the gratifying success with which his office had been able to work out a schedule of fees necessary to recover from the packing industry the cost of the Federal inspection. It is a notable fact that our committee has no request whatever this year for a hearing on the part of any representative of the meat packers. This might indicate that serious opposition to the new plan has presently subsided. However, it is noted that on March 2, our worthy colleague, the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Gillie, introduced a bill which would relieve the packers of the cost of meat inspection and reimpose that cost upon the Federal Government.

Dr. Miller reported the actual cost of meat inspection under the new plan has averaged about one-twentieth of 1 cent per pound of the carcasses slaughtered.

Virus Serum Toxin Act.—The budget estimate of \$365,000 for work under the Virus Serum Toxin Act is \$50,000 above the amount appropriated in the act for 1948. The committee has reduced the increase by \$25,000, allowing in the bill the sum of \$340,000. This is the sum estimated a year ago for the fiscal year 1948 and the committee believes this should be sufficient to cover the needs of this service in an ample way.

Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals.—Large sums were appropriated in the last session of the Congress to combat the menace of foot-and-mouth disease, now rampant in the southern portion of the Republic of Mexico and which threatens to invade the United States unless it is adequately controlled. The original program for this work was on the basis of complete eradication, involving the complete destruction of infected animals. Such a program requires, of course, a very large sum for the payment of indemnities. It also involves a very serious problem in human behavior. Dealing with a population uninformed as to the seriousness of the disease and jealous of their property rights to the cattle owned which must be destroyed under the program, the Department was confronted with a problem of the gravest import. Only the Mexican Government could exercise the authority for the destruction of the cattle. The cattle in the infected area are not, as a rule, beef cattle, but are draft animals and possibly some milkers. A good percentage of the animals stricken with the disease recover. The Mexican natives know this, which makes it difficult for them to see why the cattle must be destroyed. The sentiment of the native Mexican became so strong against the program that the Mexican Government declared it could no longer carry on a destruction program. In recent months there has been a modification of the whole plan. The northern quarantine line is to be maintained. Infected cattle found within a distance of the quarantine line which threaten a break-through are to be destroyed. Otherwise the program is confined to maintenance of the quarantine. The effort will be to prevent the infection of the beef-cattle areas of northern Mexico, which are of vital economic importance to the United States since they are the source of much of our domestic beef supply.

From the inception of the program in Mexico to February 28, 1948, the Mexican Government has contributed \$1,949,875 to the Mexican-United States Commission for operating expenses. Also, according to reports of Mexican officials, their Government has contributed field and administrative personnel with related expenses amounting to \$613,752, and supplies and equipment valued at \$96,960, as well as direct payments of \$1,555,400 as indemnity for small animals (swine, sheep, and goats) slaughtered prior to October 3, 1947, after which date all indemnities were paid by the joint commission. In addition, the Mexican Government has provided military forces for maintenance of quarantine lines around the infected area and for other protective measures, the cost of which is not known.

From the inception of the program to February 28, 1948, the United States Government has obligated itself to expend a total of \$61,447,346, of which \$23,051,997 is in connection with the purchase of canned meat in northern Mexico. It is expected that the amount expended for the purchase of canned meat in northern Mexico will be recovered from proceeds of sale of such meat for use in foreign countries.

The use of vaccines has not been found very effective. In many cases they assist in checking the spread, but vaccination in the present state of scientific knowledge cannot be relied upon to control this disease. It is noted that the House Committee on Agriculture has reported out H. R. 5098, a bill to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research on foot-and-mouth disease. Should this bill become a law, it is to be hoped, of course, that an effective vaccine or other preventive agent may be developed.

The last of several emergency measures adopted in the last session of Congress to meet this problem was the granting of authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the Department such sums as he may deem necessary to meet this emergency. It is reported to our committee that transfers are being made from Commodity Credit Corporation funds. These transfers may either be reimbursed by direct appropriations at some future date or they may be absorbed into the general debt structure of the Commodity Corporation. The ultimate effect upon the taxpayers of the United States will be the same under either method.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

The bill includes the budget estimate of \$1,050,000 for the Bureau of Dairy Industry, which is an increase of \$39,000 above the amount for 1948. This increase is for (1) replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment, \$7,900; and (2) for the repair and conditioning of facilities at field stations, \$31,100. The nonrecurring 1948 item of \$5,300 for repair of tornado damage at the dairy field station at Woodward, Okla., is omitted from the current bill:

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Field crops.—The bill includes the budget estimate of \$2,672,300, representing an increase above 1948 of \$21,400. This increase is divided as follows: For repairs and replacements of water supply systems at the two sugar field plant stations, one at Houma, La., and the other at Meridian, Miss., \$9,400; and for replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment, \$48,000. The latter item is offset by the elimination of an increase of \$36,000 in the appropriation for 1948 for similar purposes.

Fruit, vegetable, and special crops.—The budget estimate for this item is in the sum of \$2,525,500, which is \$52,600 below the amount

carried in the act for 1948. The net decrease indicated is made up of the following items of increases and decreases:

For mushroom production and disease investigations.....	+\$10, 000
For breeding high quality disease-resistant varieties of hops, and developing improved disease control methods and production practices.....	+18, 000
For replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment (nonrecurring).....	+42, 500
For painting and repairing buildings and greenhouses at plant industry station (nonrecurring).....	+90, 600
Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for replacement of worn-out automotive, farm, and other equipment.....	—33, 700
Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for repair and installation of utilities at plant industry station.....	—180, 000

The committee has accepted the budget changes and in addition has provided an increase, not requested by the budget, of \$52,600, to bring the amount of the appropriation for 1949 to the same level as for 1948. This increase of \$52,600 is made available for additional work on studies of potatoes and onions. The group of citizens interested in the potato and onion work which appeared before the committee had suggested an increase of \$50,000 for potato work and \$10,000 for onion work. The committee believes that the \$52,600 provided in the bill for work on these two important vegetables will substantially meet the requests of the group referred to.

Forest diseases.—The committee has included the budget estimate of \$380,480 for investigations of diseases of forest and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their control. This represents a very small net increase of \$1,200, being the difference between the 1948 amount of \$8,000 for replacement of worn-out equipment and the 1949 amount of \$6,800 for the same purpose.

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation.—The budget estimate for soils, fertilizers, and irrigation is in the sum of \$1,604,000 which represents a net increase of \$138,000 over the 1948 appropriation. This net increase is made up of the following items:

For soil-management investigations on newly irrigated lands in the lower Colorado River and Columbia Basin projects.....	+\$80, 000
To develop and evaluate slow-acting, high-analysis, synthetic nitrogen fertilizers.....	+45, 000
For replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment (nonrecurring).....	+36, 500
Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1948 Agricultural Appropriation Act for replacement of worn-out automotive, farm, and other equipment.....	—23, 500

The committee has disapproved the entire list of budget changes and has allowed the amount appropriated under this item for the year 1948—namely, \$1,466,000. This will, of course, provide a net increase above 1948 of the \$23,000 which is the amount of the nonrecurring item for replacement of worn-out equipment. This would become available for such replacement in lieu of the \$36,500 proposed for that purpose in the budget for 1949. The committee has included a provision authorizing the sale of the irrigation experiment station at Bard, Calif., and making available the proceeds of such sale for the establishment and equipment of a similar station at or near Brawley, Calif., the Secretary to have the option of an exchange of properties in lieu of outright sale and outright purchase of new land at Brawley. To the foregoing has been added contract authority in the sum of \$100,000 for construction at the new location. It is the information

of the committee that some of the funds allocated to this station by the Department's project break-down as submitted to the committee have on occasion in the past been transferred to and expended elsewhere. It is expected that this practice will not continue.

Agricultural engineering.—The budget estimate for agricultural engineering is \$654,000, an increase of \$17,000 for replacement of worn-out farm equipment above the 1948 appropriation. The committee has allowed the budget increase of \$17,000 and in addition has allowed a further increase of \$31,690 for the purpose of increasing to \$100,000 the allotment for farm-electrification investigations. The committee believes the research in this particular category probably offers more promise of return to agriculture than any of the other categories of research in this field.

National Arboretum.—The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$413,900 for the National Arboretum. This is a net reduction of \$23,000 under the appropriation for 1948. However, the 1948 amount includes a nonrecurring item of \$350,000 provided for the acquisition of land to round out the national boundaries of the Arboretum. This item represents a decrease in the 1949 budget. However, it is offset by an increase of \$327,000 for the preparation of plans and specifications and the development of physical facilities at the National Arboretum. The 1949 increase just mentioned represents the beginning of a 5-year development program for buildings, roads, utilities, etc., amounting to a grand total of \$2,325,400, including, of course, the \$350,000 appropriated last year for the acquisition of additional land. When fully developed it is contemplated the Arboretum will represent an institution comparable in character with the Kew Gardens of England. It will be not only of great national importance, but it has for a long time been a matter of vital interest to persons interested in the physical development of the National Capital.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Insect investigations.—The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$3,019,800 for insect investigations. This represents increases of \$41,500 for replacement of worn-out trucks and \$22,000 for the repair and improvement of facilities at field stations. The committee has approved the sums set up in the budget for the several work projects for 1949 with the exception that ~~\$25,000~~ is earmarked for mango fruitfly investigations in Hawaii. This will require adjustment of the budget allocations, which is left to the discretion of the Bureau.

Insect and plant disease control.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$2,586,200 for insect and plant disease control which is \$145,300 more than the amount appropriated for 1948 for work in connection with the same insect pests. It is to be noted that the appropriations for the gypsy brown-tail moth and the Dutch elm disease have been transferred to the chapter appearing subsequently in this bill entitled "Control of Forests Pests."

Foreign plant quarantine.—The committee has approved the budget amount of \$2,212,000 for foreign plant quarantines which represent a net increase of \$212,000 above the 1948 appropriation. The net increase referred to is composed of the following:

To provide for enforcement of Public Law 290, 80th Cong., regarding entry of nursery stock into the United States----- +\$38, 000

For disinsecting aircraft moving between Hawaii and the mainland and aircraft entering the United States at various southern ports—	+ \$156,000
For repair of plant quarantine inspection house at Hoboken, N. J., and 6 fumigation houses located along the Mexican border—	+ 28, 000
Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in the 1948 act for replacement of worn-out automotive equipment—	— 10, 000

Control of emergency outbreaks of insect and plant diseases.—The budget estimate of \$2,050,000 for this item is in the same amount as the 1948 appropriation. This estimate has been submitted without any basis for forecasting the amount of money which will be needed for the insect pests in connection with which funds may be required. The majority of the infestations requiring attention under this item do not evidence their approach until well into the latter half of the fiscal year. The committee believes that it should provide here a mere token appropriation sufficient to meet the requirements of any threatened insect infestation until the Congress can provide an emergency appropriation in such amount as the conditions at the time indicate may be required. The members of the committee wish to reaffirm their interest in and their intention to support needed appropriations for the control of emergency outbreaks of the kind for which this appropriation is provided, and the reduction in the appropriation in this bill is not to be interpreted as any lessening of their interest in this matter. The committee believes the amount of \$1,000,000 provided will be sufficient to "hold the line" against any infestation until the Congress can act. It is to be noted that the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act 1948, carries a deficiency appropriation of \$420,000 for this item.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

Agricultural chemistry and naval stores investigations.—The budget has provided an estimate of \$511,500 for agricultural chemistry investigations and an estimate of \$152,500 for naval stores investigations. In each case, the amount provided is the same as the 1948 appropriation. The committee was not impressed with the importance of naval stores investigations nor of the necessity for maintaining them at levels provided in the appropriations for 1948 and contemplated in the budget for 1949. However, the committee has decided to consolidate the two appropriations into a single appropriation paragraph and to deduct \$75,000 from the combined amount of the budget estimates for the two activities. This will give the Bureau some flexibility in adjusting the several work projects to the deduction made.

Regional research laboratories.—The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$5,000,000 for the four regional research laboratories, this being the same amount as was appropriated last year for the fiscal year 1948. The budget for 1949 includes a nonrecurring item of \$50,000 for the construction of a hazardous-operations building at the eastern regional research laboratory located at Wyndemoor, Pa., offsetting also a nonrecurring item of \$30,000 in the 1948 appropriation for the construction of a commodity and equipment storage building at the western regional research laboratory located at Albany, Calif. Aside from the two items mentioned the work will continue at the several laboratories at the same level as in 1948.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$813,000 for the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. This represents an increase of \$13,000 for within-grade salary advancements above the 1948 appropriation.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

A new chapter has been established in the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture entitled "Control of Forest Pests." To this chapter have been transferred appropriations formerly carried elsewhere in the bill for gypsy and brown-tail moths, white pine blister rust, and Dutch elm disease. In addition there is carried in the regular act for the first time an appropriation for the Forest Pest Control Act, approved June 25, 1947.

Gypsy and brown-tail moths.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$603,600 for work on the gypsy and brown-tail moths, which is the same amount as appropriated for the fiscal year 1948. This will provide the usual sum of \$157,700 for inspection and certification in connection with the quarantine regulations calculated to prevent the spread of the insects through the movement of plant material in commerce or otherwise. It also provides \$445,900, the same amount as in 1948, for the control program. For the first time, the Bureau reports this year it is very optimistic that complete eradication of this pest can now be looked forward to through the use of DDT. Heretofore the prospect has been one of perpetual annual appropriations for the maintenance of a barrier zone and the application of quarantine and inspection measures.

Forest Pest Control Act.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$135,000 for carrying out the provisions of the Forest Pest Control Act (Public Law 110, approved June 25, 1947). For the fiscal year 1948 a total of \$134,691 is being expended from three different appropriations noted below. A deficiency appropriation, bringing the 1948 total up to \$977,691 has been made. The amounts transferred are as follows:

"Salaries and expenses, entomology and plant quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration," insect investigations.....	\$10, 000
"Salaries and expenses, Forest Service," national forest protection and management.....	100, 716
"National Park Service," Department of the Interior.....	23, 975

As noted above, these activities are being consolidated under the single appropriation now under discussion.

White pine blister rust.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$3,750,000 for work on the white pine blister rust which is the same amount as is available for the fiscal year 1948. This appropriation embraces all phases of the Federal effort for the control of this serious forest pest, irrespective of the bureau or department under which the work may be prosecuted, including control operations on lands under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, for which there is an allotment of \$582,000. The allotment for control operations on the national forests is for \$1,974,650. The remainder of the appropriation is under the leadership or direct expenditure of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. This bureau supplies

the leadership, coordination, and technical direction of the work and for this project there is an allotment of \$679,900. The Bureau also has charge of quarantine enforcement, for which the allotment is \$13,450. It also is in charge of the cooperative blister-rust-control work on State and privately owned land, for which the allotment is \$500,000.

Dutch elm disease.—The work under the Dutch elm disease continues under the administration of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. This Bureau reports that, while there was a time several years ago when large allotments from WPA funds were available, they had hopes of being able to completely control and eradicate this disease; they now report that the disease has gained such headway they no longer have hopes of bringing it under control and it is believed entirely possible, if not probable, that the American elm is due for ultimate destruction. Important work, however, is being carried on by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering in the selection, breeding, and testing of elms resistant to the Dutch elm disease and that Bureau reports some very promising results. So it is possible that, while the historic American elm may pass out, there will be developed another variety of this tree to take its place.

FOREST SERVICE

General administrative expenses.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$650,000 for general administrative expenses of the Forest Service which is the same amount as the 1948 appropriation.

National forest protection and management.—This is the appropriation under which the Forest Service administers, protects, maintains, and endeavors to improve the great national domain embraced in our national forests. Under this appropriation timber sales, which have mounted to unprecedentedly high levels in recent years under the impact of the demand for building materials, are administered; and there is carried on the very large and very important activity of the issuance of grazing permits and of policing and controlling grazing on the national forest domain to prevent destructive abuses which might result in serious erosion, which is a major contributing cause of disastrous floods. It is also the important function of maintaining a system of roads and trails, telephone lines, lookout towers, etc., which are important not only in the prevention of fires, but in the control of such forest fires that may break out. The foregoing covers only a few of the widely variant activities essential to the prudent husbandry of the great national resources which the national forests comprise. The budget estimate for this item for the fiscal year 1949 is in the sum of \$25,064,000, which represents an increase of \$1,149,825 over the amount appropriated for comparable activities in 1948. The increase includes \$100,000 for the maintenance of improvements other than roads and trails. The committee has allowed the increase. There is a proposed increase of \$200,000 to strengthen fire-control work by providing, in part, for increased operating costs. The committee has allowed one-half of this increase which will leave a total of \$7,244,877 for forest-fire control work. The committee has reduced the proposed increase for timber sales work from \$599,825 to \$400,000 which will leave the sum of \$3,715,166 for the work under the timber sales project.

The foregoing is modified by the action of Congress appropriating an additional amount of \$475,000 for timber sales work for the fiscal year 1948. The proposed increase of \$250,000 to strengthen range management and provide additional range improvements on national forest lands has been cut in half and this will leave a total of \$919,428 for the work under this project. Last year the committee and the Congress eliminated the budget allocation of \$174,164 for the protection of the wildlife resources of the forests. It was indicated in the report, however, that it was not intended to forbid or unduly limit the work in connection with wildlife on the national forests. It was indicated to the Forest Service that they should readjust the allocations of the other work projects shown in their budget statement and effect transfers therefrom in amounts essential for the prudent work in connection with wildlife on the national forests. That policy is to be continued for the ensuing year.

Fighting forest fires.—The committee has approved the usual token amount of \$100,000 as estimated by the budget for fighting forest fires. The Forest Service has general authority, when a fire breaks out, to draw upon its other appropriated funds to the extent necessary to extinguish the fire and to present to the Congress, subsequently, deficiency estimates necessary for the reimbursement of the appropriations so drawn upon. This has already been done in connection with expenditures for the current fiscal year and a deficiency appropriation in the sum of \$4,932,000 has been made by Congress.

Forest and range management investigations.—This is a research item under which the Forest Service conducts investigations related to the management of forests and other ranges. This investigatory work is widely dispersed throughout the various forest regions of the Nation. For the results of the work the Forest Service is, in a large measure, its own customer, or beneficiary. Useful information developed at the several forest experiment stations is applied by the Forest Service to its own operations in the management and the maintenance of the great Federal forest domain. Its findings are also used widely by States in the management of State forest areas and by private owners of forest and timberlands. The budget estimate for 1949 for this activity is in the sum of \$2,565,000, which represents an increase of \$90,000 above the amount available for 1948. Of this increase \$50,000 is for the establishment of a forest research center in Alaska. The commercial forest resources of Alaska are confined almost entirely to the Tongass National Forests in the southeastern portion of that Territory. They contain an estimated 80,000,000,000 board feet of timber standing on nearly 5,000,000 acres of land. The recent shortages of paper and other forest products have stimulated the development of possibilities of this national forest and it will be an important addition to the sources of supply for these much-needed products. Several large, responsible processors are actively engaged in planning pulp plants in Alaska.

The Forest Service is currently offering for sale two major pulp timber units, each capable of supporting two mills of approximately 500 tons daily capacity. With this large harvesting of resources in this forest about to begin, it is important that the harvesting be done under scientific and technical controls which will assure the forest stand will not be depleted, but will be so harvested that new growth will follow and that there will be an unbroken and sustained yield from the forest. The committee has also approved the budget in-

crease of \$40,000 for fire-control investigations in order to develop more effective and economical methods of fire control. The committee has increased the budget estimates under the project "Experimental forests and ranges" in the sum of \$260,000. This extra-budgetary increase is to provide eight new stations with allotments of \$30,000 each in the Delaware Basin, in Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Oregon, Washington, California, and Missouri. It is expected the States where these new stations are being established will provide suitable matching in money or otherwise. The committee is also providing an additional \$20,000 for strengthening the work at the existing station at Nacogdoches, Tex. The committee has cut by \$50,000 the project "Forest management" for which the budget estimate and the 1948 appropriation are each in the sum of \$455,731. The project for "Watershed protection and management" for which the current appropriation and the budget estimate are each \$95,960 has been reduced by the committee by \$25,000.

Forest products.—The budget estimate for forest products is in the sum of \$1,250,000 which is the same as the 1948 appropriation. The committee has reduced this item to \$1,000,000 which will bring it to the amount available for this project in the fiscal year 1945.

Forest-resources investigations.—The budget estimate of \$822,000 for forest-resources investigations is in the same amount as for 1948. The committee has reduced this item to \$750,000.

Forest-fire cooperation.—The committee has recommended the full amount of the budget estimate of \$9,000,000 for cooperation with the various States or appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression. This is the same amount as the 1948 appropriation and is the full amount authorized for the activity.

Farm and other private forestry cooperation.—This is the appropriation authorized by the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, the Norris-Doxey Act, and the Clark-McNary Act. The committee has reported the full amount of the budget estimate of \$809,500, which is the same as the 1948 appropriation.

Acquisition of lands for national forests, under the Weeks Act.—The committee has approved the budget estimate for \$500,000. The amount appropriated for this purpose for the fiscal year 1948 was \$750,000.

Acquisition of lands for particular national forests under special acts.—Under special acts, the amount of forest receipts in certain national forests are authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands in each of such forests not in the drainages of navigable streams and therefore not to be acquired under the Weeks law. These purchases are made where desirable to bring the lands under controls which will prevent soil erosion. The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$142,000, which is the same amount as the 1948 appropriation.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

The committee has recommended the full amount of the budget estimate of \$9,750,000 for construction and maintenance of the forest development roads and trails. It has recommended a reduction of \$300,000 in the budget estimate of \$5,300,000 for public highways in and through the national forests.

FLOOD CONTROL

The budget estimate of \$9,000,000 for flood control represents an increase of \$6,000,000 above the 1948 appropriation of \$3,000,000. However, the 1948 appropriation is supplemented by a carry-over from the previous year of unexpended balances totaling \$2,771,758. Thus the budget estimate for 1949 represents an increase of but \$3,228,242 above the amount available for the current fiscal year. This increase is distributed as follows:

For preliminary examinations and surveys-----	+ \$695, 328
For works of improvement-----	+2, 524, 914
For transfer to salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, for legal work required-----	+8, 000

The committee has reported in the pending bill an appropriation of \$6,000,000 which is \$228,242 above the total of funds available for 1948. The hearings disclosed that there has been in the past a sort of twilight zone between the jurisdiction of the War Department in carrying out the Flood Control Act and that of the Department of Agriculture. This has been especially evident in the work on the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds. The committee has included a proviso, the purpose of which is to eliminate this twilight zone in the watersheds indicated. The committee recognizes that, in authorized watershed improvement programs of the Department of Agriculture, protection from fire is an essential measure of watershed treatment in aid of flood control and that it is necessary to establish adequate fire control along with the installation of other measures included in the complete watershed improvement program for a watershed.

Section 8 of the Flood Control Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1596), provides that the authority conferred by that act and any funds appropriated pursuant thereto for expenditure are supplemental to all other authority and appropriations relating to the departments or agencies concerned. By this action, the committee feels that the Congress made clear that funds appropriated pursuant to the flood-control acts are intended to be available for financing the Federal portion of work included in each authorized watershed improvement program.

It is the intention of the committee that the funds appropriated to the Department of Agriculture for flood-control purposes be available for financing the Federal portion of all of the fire-control and other work included in the approved programs of watershed works of improvement authorized by the flood-control acts.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Last year the hearings indicated the possibility that in administering the several activities which have been placed under the administrative authority and the control of the Soil Conservation Service, the well-recognized principle of expending no more for a given activity than the Congress has specifically appropriated therefor was not being too strictly observed. The General Accounting Office was requested

to make an investigation during the past summer to determine whether funds appropriated for certain specific purposes were being expended for purposes for which they had not been specifically provided. The report of the General Accounting Office indicated a number of practices which might be designated as improper, if not irregular. A summary of the report of the General Accounting Office is to be found in the hearings on pages 545 to 550, Pt. 2. To the question propounded at the conclusion of that report whether the Soil Conservation Service has used the several appropriations for the several activities within its jurisdiction in such manner and under such accounting measures as would enable that bureau to give an accurate accounting to the Congress of its use of each of the several appropriations, the investigator from the General Accounting Office replied that their investigation convinced him that they had not. The investigator's report disclosed that at the beginning of the fiscal year 1948 the Soil Conservation Service was confronted with the necessity of reducing its Washington personnel for the reason that the Congress had substantially reduced the allowance for personal services in the District of Columbia.

It was disclosed that one of the steps taken to meet the reduced District of Columbia salary allowance was to transfer one of the employees from the Washington office to an office in the field without having changed the duties of such employee. It was shown that this employee had spent a total of only 7 days at his new field headquarters, but that at least 3 months of the time since his headquarters had been transferred to the field, he had been performing his duties in the Washington office, living at home with his family, and while so doing, receiving the per diem allowance for employees in a travel status. The committee believes that, while this is a single incident, it is one for which there can be no excuse and constitutes an improper, if not irregular, expenditure of appropriated funds. The committee believes that it is entirely possible to expend the funds from the several appropriations in this bureau in such manner that a proper distribution of the cost of administrative functions can be made to the several activities served by the central administrative units. The committee has knowledge of accounting methods, seemingly very superior, employed in some of the other agencies within the Department. It believes that the irregularities occurring in the Soil Conservation Service can best be remedied by a more particular supervision from the departmental level rather than by inclusion of a mandatory provision in the bill itself which might prove awkward or inflexible in execution. The committee will leave to the Office of the Secretary the administrative responsibility of bringing about the desired administrative practices in the Soil Conservation Service.

SOIL CONSERVATION RESEARCH

The committee has approved the budget estimate for \$1,048,000 for soil conservation research, which is the same amount as the 1948 appropriation.

SOIL CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

The budget estimate, as well as the 1948 appropriations, for soil conservation operations is in the sum of \$38,000,000. The committee has recommended an increase of \$6,000,000 above the budget estimate which will provide a total appropriation of \$44,000,000. This increase will enable the Service to assign technical assistants to a very substantial number of new soil conservation districts. These districts are being organized in increasing numbers amounting to approximately 250 new districts during the fiscal year 1947. The average number of farms per district runs between 2,300 and 2,400 with a total acreage in farms in each district averaging about 350,000 acres. Experience has shown that the average cost of rendering assistance to a soil conservation district is about \$20,000 per annum.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

The budget estimate for land utilization and retirement of submarginal land is in the sum of \$1,564,000 which represents a decrease of \$36,000 under the 1948 appropriation. This decrease represents the cost of administering the Crab Orchard project which has been transferred to the Department of the Interior in accordance with the act of August 5, 1947. The pending bill includes a recommendation of \$1,000,000 for this activity, or a reduction of \$564,000 under the budget estimate. The committee believes that this activity is very largely overstaffed, both in Washington and in the field, with high-salaried personnel which can be very substantially reduced without any reduction in the effectiveness of the services required.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

The Production and Marketing Administration is one of the largest administrative units in the Department of Agriculture. Within this over-all administrative set-up are carried on all of the activities of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the AAA payments program, the Sugar Act, the activities financed from section 32 funds, the School Lunch Act, and the several marketing services. Each of several branches set up under the Production and Marketing Administration administers all of the appropriations and funds having to do with activities falling within the purview of the particular branch. For example, the Fruit and Vegetable Branch administers the market news service on fruits and vegetables, the inspection and certification on fruits and vegetables appropriated for under "Market inspection of farm products," the standardization and marketing research on fresh fruits and vegetables appropriated for under "Marketing farm products," the administration of marketing regulations pertaining to fruits and vegetables under the Perishable Agricultural Commodity Act, etc. Allowances are made to the Fruit and Vegetable Branch from appropriations and funds referred to for the work provided for fruits and vegetables under the several appropriations or funds. The same administrative plan is followed with respect to other commodities and

activities, for example, there are the Livestock Branch, the Grain Branch, the Poultry Branch, the Cotton Branch, etc., each of which has its allotments from the several appropriations for work on the commodity or product related to its branch. While it is believed possible, if not probable, that this plan of organization results in a greater administrative efficiency, it requires a very high degree of administrative ability to carry it out and also calls for absolute integrity on the part of the administrative personnel to assure that the expenditure of funds will be in accordance with the specific amounts that Congress has provided under the several appropriations. The committee has reason to believe that a very high degree of efficiency and administrative ability as well as integrity of purpose are being applied to carry out this administrative plan. It does have the virtue that when a Member of Congress or a private citizen wishes to take up some matter pertaining, for example, to wheat or some other grain, he needs only to call the Grain Branch where every aspect of the Department's responsibility with respect to all grains is centered. The same observation would apply to any other commodity.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$7,575,000 of the Corporation's funds for administrative expenses of the Corporation. This sum is \$875,000 less than was allowed last year for the fiscal year 1948. The Corporation reports, however, that it has already effected a reduction of \$600,000 in the administrative costs of the current fiscal year and that amount has been returned to the general funds of the Corporation.

The Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to borrow and have outstanding a maximum of \$4,750,000,000 at any one time. On June 30, 1947, borrowings against this authorization amounted to \$550,330,021. New borrowings are estimated at \$774,000,000 for 1948, and \$1,160,000,000 for 1949, and outstanding borrowings are estimated at \$261,000,000 as of June 30, 1948, and \$181,985,000 as of June 30, 1949. In addition to the above borrowing authorizations the act of February 18, 1946 (Public Law 301, 79th Cong.), made \$500,000,000 available, to be held as a reserve for postwar price support of agriculture, against which \$50,950,696 of losses were charged during the fiscal year 1947; additional charges are estimated at \$91,405,456 for 1948 and \$80,883,000 for 1949. Exclusive of funds used to repay borrowings and to return capital surplus to the United States Treasury, funds to be used in carrying out the Corporation's activities are estimated to aggregate \$3,143,064,791 for fiscal year 1948 and \$3,400,578,230 for fiscal year 1949.

AAA FARM PROGRAM PAYMENTS

A year ago the Congress authorized a farm program in not to exceed \$150,000,000 for the crop year 1948. The budget has estimated and the committee has included in the pending bill an appropriation for that amount. The committee has included in the bill an authorization for the program for the crop year 1949 in not to exceed the sum of \$225,000,000. The committee has approved the budget amount

of \$24,500,000 for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out the program. This is the amount provided for administrative expenses for the current year. The committee has approved the budget proposal to reduce the amount available for administrative expenses at the State and national levels from \$7,080,813 as provided for the current year to \$7,000,000.

SUGAR ACT

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$72,000,000 for administering the program under the Sugar Act, which is \$17,000,000 above the amount appropriated for 1948. The latter figure includes an increase of \$16,942,465 for additional payments to sugar growers based on an anticipated increase in sugar production during the 1948 crop year and a carry-over of unpaid obligations estimated at \$9,400,000 in connection with previous year programs. There is also an increase of \$61,535 to cover increased administrative costs in connection with additional responsibilities under the Sugar Act of 1948, under titles II, III, and IV of said act. There is an off-set decrease of \$400,000 in the allotment for "International production control committees," funds for which purpose are included in the 1949 estimates of the Department of State. There is also an increase of \$1,895 to cover additional expenses incurred by the General Accounting Office in preauditing sugar payments. Excise taxes imposed on sugar to provide sufficient revenue for sugar payments and expenses of operation of the program have in the past exceeded the total of the appropriations, with the single exception of the fiscal year 1943, where the revenues were slightly under the amount appropriated. It is anticipated that the revenues for the current year will more than balance the amount appropriated for carrying out the act.

SECTION 32 FUNDS

Section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended makes an annual appropriation of an amount equal to 30 percent of the gross receipts from taxes collected under the Customs Laws during the current year next preceding the beginning of each fiscal year. The purpose of the appropriation, when originally enacted, was to eliminate farm surpluses (1) by encouraging the exportation of agricultural commodities through the payment of export bonuses or by payments to producers in connection with the production of that part of any agricultural commodity required for domestic consumption or (2) to encourage the domestic consumption of such commodities by diverting them from the normal channels of trade in commerce through the payment of benefits or indemnities or by increasing their utilization through benefits, indemnities, donations, or by other means, among persons in low-income groups. Another purpose was to reestablish farmers' purchasing power by making payments in connection with the normal production of any agricultural commodity for domestic consumption.

Thirty percent of the presently estimated amount of customs receipts for the calendar year 1947 is \$135,000,000 and that sum

becomes the amount of the permanent appropriation known as "Section 32 funds" for the fiscal year 1949. The President's budget sets up an amount of \$44,000,000 as the total amount estimated by the executive department to be required under the terms of section 32 for expenditure during the fiscal year 1949. The budget proposes that the balance of the appropriation, or \$91,000,000, shall be rescinded effective July 1, 1948, and be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury. The committee has rejected the President's proposal with respect to this permanent appropriation. It has earmarked \$65,000,000 of this permanent appropriation for the national school-lunch program and has deleted the language submitted by the budget which would rescind any portion of the appropriation. This will result in definitely earmarking a total of \$109,000,000, leaving the remainder of \$26,000,000 available for expenditure for any of the authorized purposes set up by section 32 for which needs may arise in the future.

The committee believes that greater emphasis should be placed by the Department on the application of section 32 funds to perishable products than has been the case in the past. It believes that the producer of perishable commodities is as much entitled to the benefits of this fund as are the producers of the nonperishable crops.

The committee's attention has been repeatedly called in recent years to the complaints of manufacturers of insulating materials not made of cotton to what these manufacturers assert amounts to unfair competition from the manufacturers of cotton insulation because the latter have enjoyed, exclusively, a very substantial subsidy. When this subsidy was begun a number of years ago, cotton was then in surplus and economical processes of manufacturing insulation from cotton had not yet been developed. Competing manufacturers assert that in view of the present high prices of, and strong world demand for, cotton and of the perfection of the process for the making of cotton insulation, these subsidies ought to be eliminated in the interest of fair competition. The committee has the assurance that these subsidies are paid in a constantly diminishing ratio. It has not inserted a provision forbidding the payment of such bonuses, although such a provision was seriously considered. It expects, however, that the fiscal year 1949 shall mark the conclusion of the payments of these bonuses.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

The budget has proposed a direct appropriation of \$65,000,000 for the school-lunch program for the fiscal year 1949. This compares with the provision in the 1948 bill earmarking \$65,000,000 of section 32 funds. As indicated above the bill carries a recommendation to earmark \$65,000,000 of section 32 money for the school-lunch program for the fiscal year 1949, in lieu of the direct appropriation proposed by the budget. The bill carries the usual provision that no part of the funds made available shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of the National School Lunch Act.

MARKETING SERVICES

Market news service.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,626,250 for the market news service. This sum includes

an increase of \$18,000 for within-grade salary advancements and \$42,000 for additional operating costs incident to compiling and furnishing market reports under services already established. This increase reflects increases in telegraphic rates, cost of supplies, etc. In addition to the budget amount of \$1,626,250, the bill includes \$41,000 above the budget, of which \$17,000 is for livestock market news service at Memphis, Tenn.; \$12,000 is for dairy and poultry market news at Jackson, Miss.; and \$12,000 is for fruit and vegetable market news, also at Jackson, Miss.

Market inspection of farm products.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$712,000 for market inspection of farm products which is the same amount as the 1948 appropriation. This is one of the many valuable services performed for the agricultural producer. The inspections are made upon request of the producers who pay a specified nominal fee. It provides an impartial inspection and grading service for farm products on the basis of United States standards as to class, quality, and conditions which place the producers in a much better advantage in the marketing of their products. The total of fees collected and returned to the Treasury under this activity in the fiscal year 1947 is \$512,604 as against total obligations under the appropriated funds of \$589,290. Thus, in that year this activity was 87 percent self-supporting.

Marketing farm products.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,222,500 for researches on the subject of marketing farm products. These are researches of the kind and in the same broad field as those contemplated under title II of the Research and Marketing Act. The appropriations made under title II of the latter act are of course supplementary and in addition to appropriations made under the foregoing caption. All such researches, however, whether financed from this appropriation or from an allotment from the appropriation made from the Research and Marketing Act, are carried out by this Division of the Production and Marketing Administration, and supposedly in such manner and under such control as to avoid duplication or the augmentation of funds provided for a particular research under one appropriation by means of any allotment from the other. It is noteworthy in this connection that for the fiscal year 1948 there is an appropriation of \$1,149,500 under this head, while allotments from the appropriation for the Research and Marketing Act to this same Division for other researches in this field total \$1,219,550, thus the effect of appropriations made for the current fiscal year under the Research and Marketing Act has been to increase by more than 100 percent the researches in the field of marketing farm products.

Tobacco acts.—The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$1,552,000 for administering the tobacco acts, which is the same amount as the 1948 appropriation. Section 5 of the Tobacco Inspection Act of 1935 provides:

That no fee or charge shall be imposed or collected for inspection or certification under this section at any designated auction market.

Where services are provided upon request for nondesignated markets, the cost of the inspection is reimbursed to the appropriation by the producer. Such reimbursements amounted in 1947 to \$134,047. Fees for the cost of supervising the inspectors assigned under the reimbursable work were collected and covered into the Treasury in

the sum of \$6,134. There was also recovered in that year \$900 from the sale of tobacco samples after they had served their purpose in connection with the preparation and demonstration of standards.

Cotton statistics, classing, standards and futures acts.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,399,000 for cotton statistics, classing, standards and futures acts, which is the same amount as the 1948 appropriation. A goodly portion of the number of activities carried on under this appropriation is reimbursed through the collection of fees. For the fiscal year 1947 the total revenue earned from the collection of fees was \$368,139.54. In addition receipts from the sale of cotton samples accumulated as a result of the work done under this appropriation resulted for that same year in an estimated amount of \$377,449.21, making a total reimbursement to the Treasury of \$745,588.75, which is 57 percent of the expenditures from appropriated funds for that year.

Marketing regulatory acts.—The bill has heretofore carried special appropriations for consideration for the enforcement of marketing regulations under seven different acts. The current bill has consolidated the seven special paragraphs into a single paragraph which enumerates the several acts and makes a single lump-sum appropriation for the carrying out of all of them. These acts and the amounts appropriated for nine of them in the current fiscal year are as follows:

Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency, and Standard Container Acts.....	\$294, 000
United States Grain Standards Act.....	1, 128, 000
Federal Seed Act.....	152, 250
Packers and Stockyards Act.....	528, 000
United States Warehouse Act.....	585, 000
Naval Stores Act.....	41, 000
Insecticide Act (to consolidate certain marketing service sub-appropriations).....	368, 500
Total available.....	3, 096, 750

The budget estimate for 1949 is \$3,178,350, or an increase of \$81,600 over the total of the several amounts for 1948. The 1949 budget estimate includes an increase of \$125,000 to carry out the provisions of the Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1947, the purpose of which is to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated rodenticides, herbicides, and devices to control pests through the development of new testing methods and more effective enforcement operations. There are two offsetting decreases, one of \$41,600 to eliminate a nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for replacement of worn-out equipment under the United States Grains Standards Act, and another of \$1,800 to eliminate a nonrecurring item in 1948 for replacement of automobiles under the Naval Stores Act. The committee has approved all of the budget changes and for that purpose has included in the bill the budget estimate, \$3,178,350.

Freight rates for farm products.—This item has been transferred to and consolidated with the appropriation "Marketing farm products." The amount of \$138,000 appropriated for this activity for the fiscal year 1948 is set up in the same amount for 1949 in the schedule of allotments under the appropriation paragraph to which it has been transferred.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$530,000 for administration of Commodity Exchange Act which is the same amount as the 1945 appropriation. This is a more or less routine activity of the Department which has been carried on from year to year at approximately the same level of appropriations for which funds are included in the pending bill. Under this appropriation the Secretary designates commodity exchanges as contract markets and maintains an annual registration of futures, commission merchants, and floor brokers. He supervises futures trading through such means as the compilation, audit, tabulation, and review of trade reports; the establishment and enforcement of speculative limits; the review of market news and letters; the maintenance of quotation and ticker services; the analysis of cash commodity transactions; etc. He also endeavors to prevent the misuse of customers' funds through the audit and examination of the books of futures commission merchants and the analysis of brokers' financial statements. He also undertakes the investigation and control of trade practices and prepares and presents the evidence of violations in hearings conducted with respect thereto.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Loans.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$15,000,000 for loans to tenant farmers for purchase of farms. The hearings disclosed that under the provisions of the act, which gives priority to veterans, very little, if any, of this money would become available to nonveterans. The amount approved is the same as the 1948 appropriation. The budget has estimated \$75,000,000 for production and subsistence loans, which is \$15,000,000 above the amount appropriated for 1948. The committee has approved the latter amount, or a reduction under the budget of \$15,000,000.

Salaries and expenses.—The budget estimate for salaries and expenses is \$23,000,000. The amount of the 1948 appropriation is \$21,000,000. The committee has approved the sum of \$22,000,000. It has also approved the budget provision transferring \$120,000 of the fees and administrative expenses which are collected and deposited to the farm tenant mortgage insurance administrative fund, in accordance with subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. These funds will be used for salaries and expenses for the making and servicing of insured mortgages.

Mortgage insurance fund.—Last year the budget estimate for the establishment of the farm tenant mortgage insurance fund was in the sum of \$15,000,000. The Congress appropriated \$1,000,000. The amount so appropriated appears to have been sufficient to meet all requirements and the budget reports that no additional appropriation will be required during the fiscal year 1949.

Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,750,000 for water facilities, arid and semiarid areas, which is the same amount as the 1948 appropriation. This fund has proven very useful in connection with the development and utilization of limited agricultural water supplies in the arid and

semiarid areas of 17 Western States. Farmstead loans and individual loans are made to individual farmers or ranchmen or to groups of from 2 to 100 or more farmers when water resources are limited or costly for the individuals to develop alone. As of June 30, 1947, the total of the loan advances was \$7,215,275. The matured principal amounted to a total of \$3,372,332 while the total repayments on the agriculture principal was \$3,455,025, or 102.5 percent of the total principal due on that date.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$5,000,000 for salaries and expenses for the Rural Electrification Administration, which is the same amount as the 1948 appropriation. The reported bill provides a total loan authorization of \$400,000,000, which is \$100,000,000 in excess of the budget estimate and \$175,000,000 above the amount authorized for the current fiscal year. The hearings disclose some improvement in the availability of materials for the construction of REA projects, shortages in which have been the principal cause of the delay in expending the funds as rapidly as they have been authorized. Funds heretofore authorized and allocated to individual projects, but which have not been advanced because of construction delays due to lack of materials or for other causes, total \$374,467,000 as of March 8, 1948. An additional \$61,922,000 of funds heretofore authorized have not been allocated to individual projects, making a grand total of funds provided, but unused, of \$436,389,000. Witnesses advocating the authorization of additional loan funds in the face of the situation where material for the projects cannot be obtained for a long time after the authorization is made justify their requests on the representation that unless the cooperative has a loan contract with the REA, definitely earmarking a particular sum to the project, it cannot place orders for material with firms producing such material. It is contended that the private utilities are not handicapped by a similar inability to place orders and that under such circumstances the REA cooperatives are under a decided disadvantage, and there ensues, unnecessarily, substantial delays in providing the farmers with needed electric service.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$3,725,000 for operating and administrative expenses of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, which is \$1,275,000 less than the 1948 appropriation. There is a decrease of \$1,475,000 due to elimination of the cost of completing the 1947 crop-year program in areas where insurance will no longer be offered. There is an offsetting increase of \$200,000 for expenses in connection with selling approximately 4,000 wheat contracts written in the fiscal year 1946 which expire in the fiscal year 1948. The committee believes that under the amended act and under the present administration of that act, the outlook for the success of the crop-insurance program is very optimistic. The committee has been well impressed with the administration of the present Manager of the Corporation, namely, Mr. G. F. Geissler, who made a most

gratifying presentation to the committee of the condition of the Corporation and of the progress being made in testing the procedures and policies bearing promise of success in a field which has heretofore been marked by discouragement and a very substantial degree of failure. The net capital position of the Corporation at the end of the fiscal year 1948 is estimated to be \$38,859,760 and at the end of the fiscal year 1949, \$41,379,760.

The Corporation is currently operating insurance programs on six crops for the crop year 1948. The program is being offered in 411 counties with an estimated total of 211,700 contracts in force. Rates vary with the risks and productivity of the various areas. Various types of insurance programs are offered. These programs include low premium and low coverage, area coverage, investment, yield, and reinsurance to provide various degrees and types of coverage to meet the needs of differing farm areas. The multiple crop policy is also being developed for use in general farming areas where several crops constitute the major source of agricultural income.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 4 of the bill, lines 3 to 7, inclusive:

Within the funds available to the Department, the Secretary of Agriculture may fix the compensation of not to exceed ten persons, without regard to the maximum payable under existing law, to serve, without regard to civil-service laws, in any positions in the Department.

On pages 5 and 6 of the bill, from line 24 on page 5 to and including line 3 on page 6, in connection with the appropriation for the Research and Marketing Act:

(but amounts made available to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information shall not exceed those which the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine)

On page 26 of the bill, lines 2 to 10, inclusive:

Provided, That the irrigation experiment station at Bard, California, may be sold upon such terms as the Secretary deems advantageous, and the proceeds of such sale are to be available for the establishment and equipment of an irrigation station at or near Brawley, California, or the Secretary may if he deems it desirable exchange in lieu of sale the Bard Station for a suitable site or facilities at or near Brawley, and in connection with the establishment of the new station the Secretary may accept donations:

On page 43 of the bill, lines 12 to 18, inclusive:

: Provided further, That hereafter funds appropriated for the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds shall be available for work projects in all areas up to that over which the War Department has jurisdiction and responsibility or to carry out emergency measures authorized by section 7 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1225), as amended.

On page 56 of the bill, lines 11 to 15, inclusive, under the appropriation for administrative expenses of the Farmers' Home Administration and in connection with fees and charges collected under mortgage loan insurance:

together with a transfer to this appropriation item of not to exceed \$120,000 of the fees and administrative expense charges made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases

[NOTE.—The increases and decreases shown are based on comparison with the amounts available in 1948]

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with amount available, 1948	Recommendation of committee
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY		
Salaries and expenses: Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for replacement of Secretary's official automobile..... To round off appropriation total.....	—\$3,000 —836	} Approved and additional cut of \$50,000 imposed.
PENALTY MAIL (SEC. 2, PUBLIC LAW 364, 78TH CONG.)		
To cover increase in mailing rate from \$18.60 to \$20 per thousand. To meet costs of additional mailings incident to increase proposed in the 1949 budget.	+252,870 +9,130	} Entire appropriation eliminated.
RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946		
For payments to States under title I, sec. 9..... For utilization research under title I, sec. 10 (a)..... For research other than utilization under title I, sec. 10 (b). For marketing research and service work under title II.....	+2,500,000 +3,000,000 +1,500,000 +3,000,000	Disallowed. Do. Do. Approved.
OFFICE OF SOLICITOR		
Increase in direct appropriation: For within-grade salary advancements.	+41,500	Budget reduced by \$100,000.
OFFICE OF INFORMATION		
Salaries and expenses: To round off appropriation total..... Printing and binding: For rebinding a minimum of library reference publications. For printing an increased number of soil surveys ready for publication. For publishing the more important and urgently needed results of research. For stocks of new and reprinted farmers' bulletins.....	—164 +30,000 +44,500 +65,500 +110,000	Approved. } Total reduction under budget of \$57,000.
LIBRARY		
Library.....		The committee has imposed a cut below the budget of \$60,000.
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS		
Economic investigations.....		The committee has imposed a cut below the budget of \$38,500.
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS		
For within-grade salary advancements.....	+11,700	Disapproved. Salary increases to be absorbed.
EXTENSION SERVICE		
Payments to Puerto Rico: To bring total appropriation to amount authorized for 1949 by act of Aug. 28, 1937, to help meet urgent food production, health, nutrition, and related problems.	+134,000	Approved.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION		
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR		
Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for repairs and improvements of facilities at Agricultural Research Center. Elimination of nonrecurring item provided for replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment. For repairs of certain service buildings at the Agricultural Research Center (nonrecurring).	—54,200 —35,000 +14,000	} Do.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with amount available, 1948	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued		
SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND		
For replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment.	+\$17, 000	} Approved
For construction of seed and equipment storage building at the Soybean Laboratory.	+5, 000	
For construction of an incinerator for disposing of carcasses at the Disease Laboratory.	+5, 000	
For construction of a building at the Poultry Laboratory to provide additional space for experimental birds used in the breeding program.	+23, 000	
Decrease for special research projects.....	—23, 000	} The committee has provided an increase above the budget of \$41,000, together with authority to contract for the construction of buildings, not to exceed \$300,000.
Agricultural research in Alaska.....		
OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS		
Payments to States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico: Increase authorized under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act, approved June 29, 1935, to meet, in part, increased costs of labor, equipment, supplies, and maintenance in carrying out the research program of the State agricultural experiment stations.	+336, 292	Disallowed.
Administration of grants and coordination of research with States: Elimination of nonrecurring item, provided in 1948, to overcome a backlog in important publications work.	—14, 000	Approved.
Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: For repair of buildings at the Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico (nonrecurring).	+10, 000	Do.
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY		
Animal husbandry:		
For repair, reconditioning, and improvement of facilities at field stations (nonrecurring).	+211, 500	} Do.
Elimination of nonrecurring item, provided in 1948, for replacement of equipment and for repairs, reconditioning, and improvements at field stations.	—129, 400	
Diseases of animals:		
For repairs, reconditioning, and improvement of facilities at Agricultural Research Center (nonrecurring).	+50, 000	} Do.
Elimination of nonrecurring item, provided in 1948, for extension of steam heat from central heating plant to the principal buildings at the Agricultural Research Center.	—40, 000	
Eradication of tuberculosis and Bang's disease:		
Decrease in funds for tuberculosis eradication because of anticipated decrease in incidence of infection.	—125, 000	} Do.
Decrease in funds for Bang's disease eradication because of inability to obtain sufficient veterinarians to carry on the program in new areas.	—375, 000	
Inspection and quarantine: To round off appropriation total.	—197	Do.
Meat inspection: Elimination of appropriation for a working capital fund provided in the 1948 Agricultural Appropriation Act for financing meat-inspection services, effective July 1, 1947, by reimbursement from fees charged packers for services rendered.	—5, 000, 000	Do.
Virus Serum Toxin Act: To strengthen inspection of production of hog-cholera virus, anti-hog-cholera serum, and vaccine to insure against spread of diseases (including foot-and-mouth disease should it enter this country) through contaminated products.	+50, 000	\$25,000 allowed.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget in-crease (+) or decrease (—), compared with amount avail-able, 1948	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued		
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY—Continued		
Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals: Apparent decrease arising out of the elimination in 1949 of the appropriation under which the foot-and-mouth disease program was originally handled, subject to adjustment when appropriations required in fiscal years 1948 and 1949 to replace funds transferred, under authority of the supplemental appropriation act, 1948, from other funds and appropriations, can be more definitely determined. It is proposed to continue in 1949 the present language authorizing the Secretary to transfer from other funds of the Department the amounts necessary for the control and eradication program, pending the availability of information necessary for the preparation of appropriation estimates for the 1949 program.	—\$5,100,000	Approved.
BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY		
For replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment (nonrecurring).	+7,900	Do.
For repair and reconditioning of facilities at field stations (nonrecurring).	+31,100	
Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for repair of tornado damage at dairy field station, Woodward, Okla.	—5,300	
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING		
Field crops:		Do.
For repairs and replacements of water-supply systems at 2 sugar-plant field stations (nonrecurring).	+9,400	
For replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment (nonrecurring).	+48,000	
Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for replacement of worn-out automotive, farm, and other equipment.	—36,000	
Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops:		Approved, together with increase above the budget of \$52,600 for additional work with potatoes and onions.
For mushroom production and disease investigations.	+10,000	
For breeding high-quality, disease-resistant varieties of hops and for developing improved disease-control methods and production practices.	+18,000	
For replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment (nonrecurring).	+42,500	
For painting and repairing buildings and green-houses at the Plant Industry Station (nonrecurring).	+90,600	
Elimination of the nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for replacement of worn-out automotive, farm, and other equipment.	—33,700	
Elimination of the nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for repair and installation of utilities at the Plant Industry Station.	—180,000	
Forest diseases:		
For replacement of worn-out field and other equipment (nonrecurring).	+8,000	
Elimination of nonrecurring items provided in 1948 for replacement of worn-out equipment.	—6,800	
Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation:		Approved.
For soil-management investigations on newly irrigated lands in the lower Colorado River and Columbia Basin projects.	+80,000	
For research to develop and evaluate slow-acting, high-analysis, synthetic-nitrogen fertilizers.	+45,000	Disapproved. Authority given to move the Bard, Calif. station to Brawley, Calif., to exchange land, and to contract for construction not to exceed \$100,000.
For replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment (nonrecurring).	+36,500	
Elimination of nonrecurring item, provided in 1948, for replacement of worn-out automotive, farm, and other equipment.	—23,500	
Agricultural engineering: For replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment (nonrecurring).	+17,000	Approved. Additional sum of \$31,690 above budget granted for increased investigations in rural electrification.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget in-crease (+) or decrease (—), compared with amount avail-able, 1948	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH: ADMINISTRATION—Continued		
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—Continued		
National Arhoretum:		
For preparing plans and specifications and develop- ing physical facilities at the Arhoretum.	+\$327,000	} Approved.
Elimination of nonrecurring item, provided in 1948, for aquisition of land.	—350,000	
Southern Great Plains Field Station: Elimination of nonrecurring item, provided in 1948, for repairing tor- nado damage at Woodward, Okla.	—45,600	Do.
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE		
Insect investigations:		
For repair and improvement of faeilities at field stations (nonrecurring).	+22,000	} Approved. \$25,000 is ear- marked for mango fruitfly.
For replacement of worn-out automotive equipment (nonrecurring).	+41,500	
Insect and plant disease control: For additional control operations on increased infestation of pink hollworm.	+319,500	Approved
Forcign plant quarantines:		
For enforcement of Puhlic Law 290, 80th Cong., reg- arding entry of nursery stock into United States.	+38,000	} Do.
For disinfecting aircraft moving between Hawaii and the mainland and aircraft entering United States at various southern ports.	+156,000	
For repair of plant quarantine inspection house at Hohoken, N. J., and 6 fumigation houses loeated along Mexican horder (nonrecurring).	+28,000	
Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for replacement of worn-out automotive equip- ment.	—10,000	
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY		
Agrieultural chemical examinations.....	}	{ These 2 items consolidated, and the total of the Budget estimate for the 2 items (\$664,050) reduced by \$75,000.
Naval stores investigations.....		
BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS		
For within-grade salary advancements.....	+13,000	Approved.
CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS		
Forest Pest Control Aet: To round off appropriation total.	+309	Do.
Dutch elm disease.....		Reduetion of \$50,000 under Budget improved.
FOREST SERVICE		
National forest proteetion and management:		
To provide additional funds for maintenance of im- provements on the national forests such as lookout towers, huildings, etc., to prevent excessive det- erioration.	+100,000	Do.
To strengthen fire-control work hy providing, in part, for increased operating costs.	+200,000	\$100,000 allowed.
To provide for administering a steadily expanding timber-sales business.	+599,825	\$400,000 allowed.
To strengthen range management and to provide additional range improvements to facilitate the management of stock on national forest lands.	+250,000	\$125,000 allowed.
Forest and range management investigations:		
For establishment of a forest research center in Alaska.	+50,000	} Approved \$240,000 above budg- et allowed to establish 8 new stations—Delaware Basin, Ohio, Miehigan, West Vir- ginia, Oregon, Washington, California, and Missouri. Additional \$20,000 allowed for station at Nacogdoehes, Tex.
For fire-control investigations in order to develop more effective and economical methods of fire control.	+40,000	
Forest products.....		Budget estimate of \$1,250,000 reduced to \$1,000,000.
Forest resources investigations.....		Budget estimate of \$822,000 re- duced to \$750,000.
Acquisition of lands for national forests: Deerease in level of the 1949 acquisition program.	—250,000	Approved.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with amount available, 1948	Recommendation of committee
FOREST SERVICE—Continued		
FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS		
Reduction in forest development road construction program.	—\$1,250,000	Approved leaving \$9,750,000 as estimated by budget; forest highways reduced \$300,000 below budget, leaving \$5,000,000.
FLOOD CONTROL		
Decrease in 1949 in prior year balances available in 1948.	[—2,771,758]	Cut of \$3,000,000 imposed, leaving appropriation of \$6,000,000.
Increase in direct appropriation, as detailed below.	[+6,000,000]	
Net increase in funds available.	[+3,228,242]	
Increase in direct appropriation:		
For preparing preliminary examinations and survey reports.	+695,328	
To accelerate works of improvement on the 11 authorized watersheds.	+2,524,914	
For increase in the transfer to Office of Solicitor to cover necessary legal expenses in connection with the flood-control activities.	+8,000	
Additional funds required due to decrease in 1949 in prior year balances available in 1948.	+2,771,758	
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE		
Operations.		Budget estimate of \$38,000,000 increased to \$44,000,000.
LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND		
Elimination of management and maintenance costs on the Crab Orchard project in southern Illinois which was transferred to the Department of the Interior in accordance with act of Aug. 5, 1947 (Public Law 361, 80th Cong.).	—36,000	Approved. Further cut of \$564,000 imposed, leaving appropriation of \$1,000,000.
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION		
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION		
Administrative expense limitation:		Approved.
Decrease due to liquidation of foreign contract settlement activities.	[—100,000]	
Decrease due to decrease in price-support purchase activities, foreign purchases, and liquidation of the food-subsidy programs.	[—775,000]	
CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES		
Reduction of the agricultural conservation program for the 1948 crop year to \$150,000,000 as prescribed by the 1948 Agricultural Appropriation Act.	—78,000,000	Approved. Program of \$225,000,000 authorized for crop year 1949.
SUGAR ACT		
For additional payments to producers based on an anticipated increase in sugar production during the 1948 crop year and a carry-over of unpaid obligations in connection with previous year.	+16,942,465	Approved.
For increased administrative costs imposed by the Sugar Act of 1948, including the resumption of the quota system, determination of sugar requirements for consumers, and conducting surveys or investigations on behalf of growers, processors, and laborers.	+61,535	
Elimination of the allotment provided in 1948 for the international production control committees for which provision is made in the 1949 estimates of the Department of State.	—4,000	

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with amount available, 1948	Recommendation of committee
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION—Continued		
MARKETING SERVICES		
Market news service:		{ Approved. Further increases allowed—\$17,000 for livestock market news at Memphis, Tenn., \$12,000 for dairy and poultry market news, and \$12,000 for fruit and vegetable market news at Jackson, Miss.
For additional operating costs incident to compiling and furnishing market reports.	+42,000	
For within-grade salary advancements-----	+18,000	
Marketing farm products: Decrease due to final liquidation of food orders and completion of investigative work in connection with alleged violations.	—65,000	Approved.
Marketing Regulatory Acts: Elimination of nonrecurring items provided in 1948 for replacement of worn-out laboratory, grading, and automotive equipment.	—43,400	{ Do.
To carry out the Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of June 25, 1947 (Public Law 104).	+125,000	
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION		
Production and subsistence loans: For making 4,800 new loans for adjustment of farm operations and 36,000 additional annual crop loans to eligible farmers who are unable to obtain satisfactory credit from other sources.	+15,000,000	Disallowed.
Farm tenant-mortgage insurance fund: Elimination of the item provided in 1948 for establishment of the farm tenant-mortgage insurance fund.	—1,000,000	Approved.
Salaries and expenses:		{ \$1,000,000 increase over 1948 allowed.
For within-grade salary advancements-----	+400,000	
For making, assisting, and servicing the additional production and subsistence loans.	+1,600,000	
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION		
Loans: Increase in the authorization to borrow from the Secretary of the Treasury to meet, in part, the backlog of applications for loans for the construction of electric facilities, and for additional loans to cooperatives to increase the capacity of their electric systems.	[+75,000,000]	Approved and an additional \$100,000,000 allowed.
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION		
Salaries and expenses:		{ Approved.
Elimination of the cost of completing the 1947 crop-year program in areas where insurance will no longer be offered.	—1,475,000	
For expenses in connection with selling approximately 40,000 wheat contracts written in fiscal year 1946 which expire in fiscal year 1948.	+200,000	
Subscription to capital stock: Elimination of item provided in 1948 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for the remaining unsubscribed balance of the authorized capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.	—10,000,000	
SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION		
Elimination of the program-----	—960,000	Do.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS, LOAN AUTHORIZATION, 1948, AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS, 1949

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals]

Item	1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Committee bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Direct appropriations-----	\$632, 526, 651	\$635, 332, 480	\$543, 421, 453	—\$89, 105, 198	—\$91, 911, 027
Transfer of appropriation, for school-lunch program ¹ -----	65, 000, 000	-----	65, 000, 000	-----	+ 65, 000, 000
Total-----	697, 526, 651	635, 332, 480	608, 421, 453	—154, 105, 198	—26, 911, 027
Permanent appropriations (net) ² -----	55, 327, 127	55, 327, 127	81, 327, 127	+ 26, 000, 000	+ 26, 000, 000
Loan authorization (REA)-----	225, 000, 000	300, 000, 000	400, 000, 000	+ 175, 000, 000	+ 100, 000, 000
Commodity Credit Corporation (administrative expenses from Corporation funds)-----	[8, 450, 000]	[7, 575, 000]	[7, 575, 000]	[—875, 000]	-----

¹ From permanent appropriation "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities" (known as "sec. 32 funds").

² See table, "Permanent appropriations" on p. 50.

—89,105,198

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR 1948, THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1948,
AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1949

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. Individual items in the 1948 column are adjusted for comparability with the ap-
propriation structure proposed in the 1949 budget estimates]

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Committee bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Office of the Secretary (salaries and expenses)-----	\$2, 086, 836	\$2, 083, 000	\$2, 033, 000	—\$53, 836	—\$50, 000
Penalty mail (sec. 2, Public Law 364, 78th Cong.)-----	3, 486, 000	3, 748, 000	-----	—3, 486, 000	—3, 748, 000
Research and Marketing Act of 1946-----	9, 000, 000	19, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	+3, 000, 000	—7, 000, 000
Office of Solicitor (salaries and expenses)-----	2, 083, 000	2, 124, 500	2, 024, 500	—58, 500	—100, 000
Office of Information:					
Salaries and expenses-----	580, 164	580, 000	580, 000	—164	-----
Printing and binding-----	1, 607, 000	1, 857, 000	1, 800, 000	+193, 000	—57, 000
Total-----	2, 187, 164	2, 437, 000	2, 380, 000	+192, 836	—57, 000
Library (salaries and expenses)-----	660, 000	660, 000	600, 000	—60, 000	—60, 000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:					
Economic investigations-----	1, 988, 500	1, 988, 500	1, 900, 000	—88, 500	—88, 500
Crop and livestock estimates-----	2, 375, 400	2, 375, 400	2, 375, 400	-----	-----
Total-----	4, 363, 900	4, 363, 900	4, 275, 400	—88, 500	—88, 500

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1948, the budget estimates for 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Committee bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations (salaries and expenses)-----	\$503, 000	\$514, 700	\$503, 000	-----	-\$11, 700
International Production Control Committees-----	¹ [12, 500]	(²)	(³)	[—\$12, 500]	(³)
Extension Service:					
Payments to States:					
Capper-Ketcham Act-----	1, 480, 000	1, 480, 000	1, 480, 000	-----	-----
Bankhead-Jones Act, title II:					
Sec. 21-----	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	-----	-----
Sec. 23-----	8, 500, 000	8, 500, 000	8, 500, 000	-----	-----
Additional extension work-----	555, 000	555, 000	555, 000	-----	-----
Alaska-----	23, 950	23, 950	23, 950	-----	-----
Puerto Rico-----	274, 000	408, 000	408, 000	+ 134, 000	-----
Total, payments to States-----	³ 22, 832, 950	³ 22, 966, 950	22, 966, 950	+ 134, 000	-----

Salaries and expenses: Administration and co-ordination of extension work-----	827, 200	827, 200	827, 200	-----
Total-----	³ 23, 660, 150	³ 23, 794, 150	23, 794, 150	+ 134, 000
Agricultural Research Administration:				
Office of Administrator (salaries and expenses)-----	481, 500	406, 300	406, 300	-75, 200
Special research fund-----	1, 203, 000	1, 230, 000	1, 230, 000	+ 27, 000
Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials (rubber investigations)-----	349, 000	349, 000	349, 000	-----
Research on agricultural problems of Alaska-----	144, 940	144, 940	⁴ 185, 940	+ 41, 000
Office of Experiment Stations:				
Payments to States:				
Hatch Act-----	720, 000	720, 000	720, 000	-----
Adams Act-----	720, 000	720, 000	720, 000	-----
Purnell Act-----	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000	-----
Bankhead-Jones Act-----	2, 661, 268	2, 997, 560	2, 661, 268	-336, 292
Hawaii-----	90, 000	90, 000	90, 000	-----
Puerto Rico-----	90, 000	90, 000	90, 000	-----
Total, payments to States-----	7, 161, 268	7, 497, 560	7, 161, 268	-336, 292

¹ Transferred from the appropriation made by sec. 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, and from "Administration of Sugar Act."

² Funds required for this purpose in 1949 are included in the estimates for the Department of State.

³ In addition, a permanent appropriation of \$4,704,710.

⁴ Together with contractual authority of \$300,000 for construction.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1948, the budget estimates for 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Committee bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued					
Office of Experiment Stations—Continued					
Salaries and expenses:					
Administration of grants and coordination of research with States---	\$211,000	\$197,000	\$197,000	—\$14,000	-----
Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico-----	114,700	124,700	124,700	+10,000	-----
Total, salaries and expenses-----	325,700	321,700	321,700	—4,000	-----
Total, Office of Experiment Stations	7,486,968	7,819,260	7,482,968	—4,000	-----
					—\$336,292
Bureau of Animal Industry:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Animal husbandry-----	1 1,323,400	1,405,500	1,405,500	+82,100	-----
Diseases of animals-----	1,045,000	1,055,000	1,055,000	+10,000	-----
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease-----	6,750,000	6,250,000	6,250,000	—500,000	-----

Inspection and quarantine-----	1, 225, 197	1, 225, 000	1, 225, 000	— 197	-----
Meat inspection-----	2 5, 000, 000	-----	-----	— 2 5, 000, 000	-----
Virus Serum Toxin Act-----	315, 000	365, 000	340, 000	+ 25, 000	— 25, 000
Total, salaries and expenses-----	15, 658, 597	10, 300, 500	10, 275, 500	— 5, 383, 097	— 25, 000
Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals-----	3 5, 100, 000	(4)	(4)	— 5, 100, 000	(4)
Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum-----	[43, 000]	[43, 000]	[43, 000]	-----	-----
Total-----	20, 758, 597	10, 300, 500	10, 275, 500	— 10, 483, 097	— 25, 000
Bureau of Dairy Industry (salaries and expenses)-----	1, 016, 300	1, 050, 000	1, 050, 000	+ 33, 700	-----
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (salaries and expenses):					
Field crops-----	2, 650, 900	2, 672, 300	2, 672, 300	+ 21, 400	-----
Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops-----	2, 578, 100	2, 525, 500	2, 578, 100	-----	+ 52, 600
Forest diseases-----	379, 280	380, 480	380, 480	+ 1, 200	-----

¹ Includes \$17,900 for Chinsegut Hill Sanctuary at Brooksville, Fla., appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

² The Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1948, provided this amount as a working capital fund to be reimbursed from fees charged packers for total cost of meat inspection services effective July 1, 1947.

³ Consists of \$100,000 provided in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948, and \$5,000,000 appropriated in Emergency Appropriation Act, 1948, for control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease. In addition, the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, authorizes the Secretary to transfer to this appropriation from funds available to the bureaus, corporations, and agencies of the Department such additional amounts as are necessary for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease.

⁴ Pending the availability of information necessary to determine the requirements of the foot-and-mouth disease eradication program in 1948 and 1949, and the submission of supplemental estimates therefor, the Budget estimates propose to continue the language authorizing the Secretary to transfer from other funds of the Department the amounts necessary for the eradication of the disease. The pending bill contains the necessary continuing language, as submitted by the Budget.

⁵ Transferred from the appropriation made by sec. 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1948, the budget estimates for 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Committee bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued					
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (salaries and expenses)—Continued					
Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation-----	\$1, 466, 000	\$1, 604, 000	\$1, 466, 000	-----	—\$138, 000
Agricultural engineering-----	637, 000	654, 000	685, 690	+\$48, 690	+31, 690
National Arboretum-----	436, 900	413, 900	413, 900	—23, 000	-----
Southern Great Plains field station-----	45, 600	-----	-----	—45, 600	-----
Total-----	8, 193, 780	8, 250, 180	8, 196, 470	+2, 690	—53, 710
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Insect investigations-----	1 3, 071, 300	3, 019, 800	3, 019, 800	—51, 500	-----
Insect and plant-disease control-----	2, 440, 900	2, 586, 200	2, 586, 200	+145, 300	-----
Foreign plant quarantines-----	2, 000, 000	2, 212, 000	2, 212, 000	+212, 000	-----
Total, salaries and expenses-----	7, 512, 200	7, 818, 000	7, 818, 000	+305, 800	-----

Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases-----	2, 470, 000	2, 050, 000	1, 000, 000	-1, 470, 000	-1, 050, 000
Total-----	9, 982, 200	9, 868, 000	8, 818, 000	-1, 164, 200	-1, 050, 000
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Agricultural chemical investigations----	511, 500	511, 500	} 589, 050	-75, 000	-75, 000
Naval stores investigations-----	152, 550	152, 550			
Regional research laboratories-----	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-----	-----
Total-----	5, 664, 050	5, 664, 050	5, 589, 050	-75, 000	-75, 000
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics (salaries and expenses)-----	800, 000	813, 000	813, 000	+13, 000	-----
Control of forest pests:					
Gypsy and brown-tail moths-----	603, 600	603, 600	603, 600	-----	-----
Forest Pest Control Act-----	977, 691	135, 000	135, 000	-842, 691	-----
White pine blister rust-----	3, 750, 000	3, 750, 000	3, 750, 000	-----	-----
Dutch-elm disease-----	101, 800	101, 800	51, 800	-50, 000	-50, 000
Total-----	5, 433, 091	4, 590, 400	4, 540, 400	-892, 691	-50, 000

¹ The appropriations "agricultural chemical investigations" and "naval stores investigations" are combined in the pending bill, with a total appropriation of \$589,050.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1948, the budget estimates for 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Committee bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Forest Service:					
Salaries and expenses:					
General administrative expenses-----	\$650, 000	\$650, 000	\$650, 000	-----	-----
National forest protection and management--	24, 389, 175	25, 064, 000	24, 639, 175	+\$250, 000	-\$424, 825
Fighting forest fires-----	5, 032, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-4, 932, 000	-----
Forest and range management investigations-----	2, 475, 000	2, 565, 000	2, 750, 000	+275, 000	+185, 000
Forest products-----	1, 250, 000	1, 250, 000	1, 000, 000	-250, 000	-250, 000
Forest resources investigations-----	822, 000	822, 000	750, 000	-72, 000	-72, 000
Total, salaries and expenses-----	34, 618, 175	30, 451, 000	29, 889, 175	-4, 729, 000	-561, 825
Forest fire cooperation-----	9, 000, 000	9, 000, 000	9, 000, 000	-----	-----
Farm and other private forestry cooperation--	809, 500	809, 500	809, 500	-----	-----
Acquisition of lands for national forests-----	750, 000	500, 000	500, 000	-250, 000	-----
Acquisition of lands from national forest receipts--	142, 000	142, 000	142, 000	-----	-----
Total-----	45, 319, 675	40, 902, 500	40, 340, 675	-4, 979, 000	-561, 825

Forest roads and trails:					
Forest highways-----	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,000,000	-300,000	-300,000
Forest development roads-----	11,000,000	9,750,000	9,750,000	-1,250,000	-----
Total-----	16,300,000	15,050,000	14,750,000	-1,550,000	-300,000
Flood control-----	3,000,000	9,000,000	6,000,000	+3,000,000	-3,000,000
Soil conservation service:					
Soil conservation research-----	1,048,000	1,048,000	1,048,000	-----	-----
Soil conservation operations-----	38,000,000	38,000,000	44,000,000	+6,000,000	+6,000,000
Total-----	39,048,000	39,048,000	45,048,000	+6,000,000	+6,000,000
Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land (title III, Farm Tenant Act)-----	1,600,000	1,564,000	1,000,000	-600,000	-564,000
Production and Marketing Administration:					
Conservation and use of agricultural land re- sources (AAA payments)-----	¹ 228,000,000	¹ 150,000,000	² 150,000,000	-78,000,000	-----
Sugar Act-----	55,000,000	72,000,000	72,000,000	+17,000,000	-----
School lunch program:					
Direct appropriation-----	5,000,000	65,000,000	-----	-5,000,000	-65,000,000
Transfer-----	² [65,000,000]	-----	² [65,000,000]	-----	[+65,000,000]
Marketing services:					
Market news service-----	1,566,250	1,626,250	1,667,250	+101,000	+41,000
Market inspection of farm products-----	712,000	712,000	712,000	-----	-----
Marketing farm products-----	1,149,500	1,084,500	1,222,500	+73,000	+138,000
Tobacco acts-----	1,552,000	1,552,000	1,552,000	-----	-----

¹ In addition, funds available from advance conservation material fund: 1948, \$37,635,000; 1949, \$5,072,000.

² Transferred from "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities" (sec. 32 funds).

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1948, the budget estimates for 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Committee bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Production and Marketing Administration—Con.					
Marketing services—Continued					
Cotton statistics, classing, standards, and futures acts-----	\$1,399,000	\$1,399,000	\$1,399,000		
Marketing regulatory acts-----	1 3,096,750	3,178,350	3,178,350	+ \$81,600	
Total-----	9,475,500	9,552,100	9,731,100	+ 255,600	+ \$179,000
Commodity Exchange Authority-----	530,000	530,000	530,000		
Farmers' Home Administration:					
Farm tenancy loans-----	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000		
Production and subsistence loans-----	60,000,000	75,000,000	60,000,000		-15,000,000
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund-----	1,000,000			-1,000,000	
Salaries and expenses-----	21,000,000	23,000,000	22,000,000	+1,000,000	-1,000,000
Total-----	97,000,000	113,000,000	97,000,000		-16,000,000
Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas-----	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000		
Rural Electrification Administration: Administrative expenses-----	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000		

Loan authorization-----	[225, 000, 000]	[300, 000, 000]	[400, 000, 000]	[+ 175, 000, 000]	[+ 100,000,000]
Sugar Rationing Administration-----	960, 000			- 960, 000	
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: ²					
Salaries and expenses-----	5, 000, 000	3, 725, 000	3, 725, 000	- 1, 275, 000	
Appropriation to Secretary of Treasury for sub- scriptions to capital stock-----	10, 000, 000			- 10, 000, 000	
Commodity Credit Corporation (administrative ex- penses from Corporation funds) ³ -----	[8, 450, 000]	[7, 575, 000]	[7, 575, 000]	[- 875, 000]	
Total appropriations-----	632, 526, 651	635, 332, 480	543, 421, 453	- 89, 105, 198	- 91, 911, 027

¹ Includes \$75,000 appropriated in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for administration of the Insecticide Act as amended by act of June 25, 1947 (Public Law 104).

² Funds provided by income from insurance premiums, sales of commodities, and interest are estimated at \$63,358,000 in fiscal year 1948 and \$34,182,000 in the fiscal year 1949. In addition, \$10,000,000 was provided in the fiscal year 1948 through subscriptions to capital stock of the Corporation by the Secretary of the Treasury. Operating costs, other than administrative expenses, are estimated to aggregate \$44,741,000 for the fiscal year 1948 and \$31,544,000 for fiscal year 1949. Total insurance coverage of the Corporation is estimated at \$500,000,000 in fiscal year 1948. Total coverage is expected to decrease to \$250,000,000 in fiscal year 1949 as a result of the crop-insurance program being placed on an experimental basis under the provisions of the act of Aug. 1, 1947 (Public Law 320).

³ The Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to borrow and have outstanding a maximum of \$4,750,000,000 at any one time. On June 30, 1947, borrowings against this authorization amounted to \$550,330,021. New borrowings are estimated at \$774,000,000 for 1948, and \$1,160,000,000 for 1949 and outstanding borrowings are estimated at \$261,000,000 as of June 30, 1948, and \$181,985,000 as of June 30, 1949. In addition to the above borrowing authorizations, the act of Feb. 18, 1946 (Public Law 301, 79th Cong.), made \$500,000,000 available, to be held as a reserve for postwar price support of agriculture, against which \$50,950,696 of losses were charged during the fiscal year 1947; additional charges are estimated at \$91,405,456 for 1948 and \$80,883,000 for 1949. Exclusive of funds used to repay borrowings and to return capital surplus to the U. S. Treasury, funds to be used in carrying out the Corporation's activities are estimated to aggregate \$3,143,064,791 for fiscal year 1948 and \$3,400,578,230 for fiscal year 1949.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1948, the budget estimates for 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Committee bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Cooperative agricultural extension work-----	\$4, 704, 710	\$4, 704, 710	\$4, 704, 710	-----	-----
Payments to States and Territories from national-forest fund-----	4, 548, 000	4, 548, 000	4, 548, 000	-----	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico, national-forest fund-----	49, 217	49, 217	49, 217	-----	-----
Roads and trails for States, national-forest fund-----	1, 819, 200	1, 819, 200	1, 819, 200	-----	-----
Payments to counties, submarginal land program-----	206, 000	206, 000	206, 000	-----	-----
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities (sec. 32 funds)-----	149, 023, 930	135, 000, 000	135, 000, 000	-\$14, 023, 930	-----
Less transfer to "National School Fund Act" in 1948-----	-65, 000, 000	-----	-65, 000, 000	-----	-\$65, 000, 000
Less rescissions-----	-40, 023, 930	-91, 000, 000	-----	+40, 023, 930	+91, 000, 000
Available for sec. 32 purposes-----	44, 000, 000	44, 000, 000	70, 000, 000	+26, 000, 000	+26, 000, 000
Net total, permanent appropriations-----	55, 327, 127	55, 327, 127	81, 327, 127	+26, 000, 000	+26, 000, 000

LOAN AUTHORIZATION

Rural electrification loans-----	\$225, 000, 000	\$300, 000, 000	\$400, 000, 000	+ \$175, 000, 000	+ \$100, 000, 000
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TRUST FUNDS¹

	Estimated available, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Animal Industry: Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of canned wet animal foods-----	\$69, 175	\$73, 162	+ \$3, 987
Forest Service: Cooperative work-----	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	-----
Soil Conservation Service:			
Payments in lieu of taxes and operation and maintenance costs, water conservation and utilization projects-----	81, 128	64, 053	- 17, 075
Operation and maintenance, water distribution systems, water conservation and utilization projects-----	10, 403	10, 403	-----
Production and Marketing Administration:			
Moisture content and grade determinations for CCC-----	1, 354, 000	1, 354, 000	-----
Indemnity fund, county associations-----	500	500	-----
Undistributed cotton price adjustment payments-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of farm products-----	4, 950, 000	4, 360, 000	- 590, 000
Grading of agricultural commodities-----	642, 000	926, 000	+ 284, 000
Farmers' Home Administration:			
State rural rehabilitation corporation funds-----	11, 000, 000	9, 500, 000	- 1, 500, 000
Liquidation of deposits, lease and purchase contracts-----	20, 000	5, 000	- 15, 000

¹ Funds in possession of, but not belonging to, the Government.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1948, the budget estimates for 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

TRUST FUNDS—Continued

	Estimated available, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Miscellaneous contributed funds-----	\$273, 535	\$243, 160	—\$30, 375
Return of excess deposits for reproduction of photographs, mosaics, and maps-----	2, 500	2, 600	+100
Unearned fees and other charges, unclaimed moneys, etc-----	744	644	—100
Total, trust accounts-----	22, 904, 985	21, 040, 522	—1, 864, 463

○

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 16, 1948

Mr. DIRKSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Admin-

1 istration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, herein-
2 after referred to as the current fiscal year, namely:

3 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For personal services in the office of the Secretary of
7 Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary,
8 in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other neces-
9 sary expenses, including the purchase of one passenger motor
10 vehicle for replacement only; travel expenses, including ex-
11 amination of estimates for appropriations in the field; station-
12 ery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and
13 drayage charges; advertising, communication service,
14 postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other
15 miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided
16 for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the
17 Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to
18 as the Department, \$2,033,000, together with such amounts
19 from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided
20 in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year
21 for such services and expenses, which several amounts or
22 portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary
23 not exceeding a total of \$87,560, shall be transferred to
24 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,*
25 That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authori-

1 zations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed
2 or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor
3 in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to
4 be transferred therefrom to this appropriation shall be
5 increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of
6 the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with
7 representatives of the Department shall determine are appro-
8 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions
9 or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That, of appropriations herein made which
11 are available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1
12 may be expended for each option to purchase any particular
13 tract or tracts of land: *Provided further*, That no part of
14 the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the
15 payment of any officer or employee of the Department who,
16 as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Depart-
17 ment or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues,
18 or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or
19 forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects
20 and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend
21 of same: *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials
22 required in or incident to research or experimental work
23 where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of
24 the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the

1 purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or
2 materials produced outside of the United States.

3 Within the funds available to the Department, the Sec-
4 retary of Agriculture may fix the compensation of not to
5 exceed ten persons without regard to the maximum payable
6 under existing law, to serve, without regard to civil-service
7 laws, in any positions in the Department.

8 RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

9 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
10 visions of the Act of August 14, 1946 as amended (Public
11 Law 733, 79th Congress; Public Law 297, 80th Con-
12 gress), including in addition to the objects for which
13 funds are available for such Act of August 14, 1946,
14 and under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act, as amended,
15 personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and
16 binding; over-all administration, planning, and coordina-
17 tion of research under section 10 pursuant to the provisions
18 of section 10 (c); and necessary expenses for carrying out
19 the provisions of title III of the Act, as follows:

20 For payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico
21 for agricultural experiment stations pursuant to section 9
22 of the Bankhead-Jones Act approved June 29, 1935, as
23 amended by the Act of August 14, 1946, \$2,500,000, of
24 which such amount as shall be allottable to Alaska shall
25 be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation

1 "Research on agricultural problems of Alaska", without
2 matching requirement;

3 For research on utilization and associated problems pur-
4 suant to section 10 (a) of said Act, \$3,000,000;

5 For cooperative research other than research on utiliza-
6 tion of agricultural commodities and the products thereof,
7 pursuant to section 10 (b) of said Act, \$1,500,000;

8 For the improvement and development, independently
9 or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies,
10 and others, of a sound and efficient system for the distribution
11 and marketing of agricultural products pursuant to the "Agri-
12 cultural Marketing Act of 1946" (title II of the Act of
13 August 14, 1946), \$5,000,000;

14 In all, \$12,000,000: *Provided*, ~~That such sums as may~~
15 ~~be necessary for penalty mail as required by the Act of June~~
16 ~~28, 1944, may be transferred to the regular departmental~~
17 ~~appropriation therefor: *Provided further*, That for necessary~~
18 ~~printing and binding there may be transferred to, and made~~
19 ~~a part of, the item "Printing and binding, Department of~~
20 ~~Agriculture," such sums as are necessary: *Provided further*,~~
21 ~~That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office,~~
22 ~~or agency of the Department such amounts from this appro-~~
23 ~~priation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for~~
24 ~~which it is made (but amounts made available to the Office~~
25 ~~of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Informa-~~

tion shall not exceed those which the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to other appropriation items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service, \$2,024,500, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$148,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation; and there may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$1,403,033: *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for

1 such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred
2 therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may
3 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
4 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Direc-
5 tor of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon
6 with representatives of the Department, shall determine are
7 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
8 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

9 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
12 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
13 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
14 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
15 the coordination of informational work in the Department,
16 \$580,000, together with such amounts from other appro-
17 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
18 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses,
19 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be
20 determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of
21 \$13,975 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
22 appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not
23 exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes
24 enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District
25 of Columbia, \$538,000; for preparation and display of ex-

1 exhibits, \$105,925; and the preparation, distribution, and
2 display of motion and sound pictures, \$55,600: *Provided*,
3 *however*, That if the total amounts of the appropriations or
4 authorizations for the current fiscal year from which transfers
5 to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any time
6 exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively,
7 therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred
8 or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the
9 amount which may be expended for personal services in the
10 District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such
11 amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a
12 hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall
13 determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by
14 such reductions or increases in such appropriations or author-
15 izations: *Provided further*, That when and to the extent that
16 in the judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and
17 motion and sound pictures relating to the authorized pro-
18 grams of the various agencies of the Department can be more
19 advantageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the
20 Office of Information, as the central agency of the Depart-
21 ment therefor, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for
22 these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of
23 this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be
24 available for the objects specified herein, including personal
25 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That

1 in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the De-
 2 partment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for
 3 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
 4 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944
 5 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being elsewhere herein referred
 6 to as the Organic Act of 1944, as amended by section 15
 7 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided*
 8 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
 9 the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field
 10 offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices
 11 except that not to exceed \$10,000 may be used to maintain
 12 the San Francisco radio office.

13 PRINTING AND BINDING

14 For printing and binding for the Department, including
 15 all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services, except as
 16 otherwise provided, \$1,800,000, including the purchase of
 17 reprints of scientific and technical articles published in
 18 periodicals and journals; the Annual Report of the Secretary,
 19 as required by the Acts of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C.
 20 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C.
 21 418), and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 108), and in pur-
 22 suance of the Act approved March 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C.
 23 214, 224), also including not to exceed \$250,000 for farmers'
 24 bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the

1 people of the different sections of the country, an equal
2 proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or
3 sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators,
4 Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall
5 direct, but not including work done at the field printing
6 plants of the Forest Service authorized by the Joint Com-
7 mittee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved
8 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220) ; and including not
9 to exceed \$207,000 for printing and binding not less than two
10 hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty copies for
11 the use of the Senate and House of Representatives of part
12 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the
13 Yearbook of Agriculture), as authorized by section 73 of
14 the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241) : *Provided*,
15 That the Secretary may transfer to this appropriation from
16 the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use of Agri-
17 cultural Land Resources" such sums as may be necessary
18 for printing and binding in connection with marketing quotas
19 under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C.
20 1281-1407), from funds appropriated to carry into effect
21 the purposes of the National School Lunch Act approved
22 June 4, 1946 (Public Law 396), such sums as may be
23 necessary for printing and binding in connection with the
24 activities under said Act, and from funds appropriated to
25 carry into effect the terms of section 32 of the Act of August

24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with the activities under section 32: *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be transferred under the authority granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed \$145,000.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For necessary expenses, including exchange of reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books, periodicals, and expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; \$600,000, of which not to exceed \$484,924 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$2,243,400 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including the salary of Chief of Bureau at \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, as follows:

Economic investigations: For conducting investigations and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in

1 their broadest aspects, including farm management and
2 practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing
3 of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor,
4 farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in pro-
5 duction to probable demand for the different farm and food
6 products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income
7 in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their
8 variations and trends, \$1,900,000: *Provided*, That no part
9 of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the
10 Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Eco-
11 nomic investigations" shall be used for State and county
12 land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for
13 the maintenance of regional offices.

14 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
15 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
16 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
17 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
18 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
19 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-
20 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin
21 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),
22 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts
23 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as
24 amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$2,375,400:
25 *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated

1 shall be available for any expense incident to ascertaining,
2 collating, or publishing a report stating the intention of
3 farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for
4 estimates of apple production for other than the commercial
5 crop.

6 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
7 RELATIONS

8 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for the
9 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and for enabling
10 the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the
11 Department in connection with foreign agricultural work,
12 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
13 not to exceed \$500 for newspapers, \$503,000.

14 EXTENSION SERVICE

15 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO
16 RICO

17 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
18 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

19 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:
20 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928
21 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
22 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935
23 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
24 section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as
25 amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1),

1 \$8,500,000; additional extension work, the Act approved
 2 April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000;
 3 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
 4 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the
 5 Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act
 6 approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the
 7 benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of
 8 Alaska, \$10,000, in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico,
 9 the Act approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g),
 10 extending the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones
 11 Act to Puerto Rico, \$408,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham,
 12 Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts, \$22,966,950.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 Administration and coordination of extension work:
 15 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of the
 16 Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-
 17 348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and
 18 to coordinate the extension work of the Department and
 19 the several States, Territories, and insular possessions,
 20 \$827,200, of which not to exceed \$663,100 may be ex-
 21 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

22 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

23 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

24 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 25 Office of Administrator, including the salary of the Admin-

1 istrator at \$10,000 per annum, and personal services in
2 the District of Columbia, and for the maintenance, opera-
3 tion, and furnishing of facilities and services at the Agricul-
4 tural Research Center, \$406,300: *Provided*, That the
5 appropriation current at the time services are rendered may
6 be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimbursements based
7 on estimated or actual charges) from applicable appropria-
8 tions, to cover the charges, including handling and other
9 related services, for equipment rentals (including deprecia-
10 tion, maintenance, and repairs) ; for services, supplies, equip-
11 ment and materials furnished, stores of which may be
12 maintained at the Center, and for building construction,
13 alteration, and repair performed by the Center in carrying
14 out the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the
15 applicable appropriations may also be charged their pro-
16 portionate share of the necessary general expenses of the
17 Center not covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*,
18 That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research
19 Administration shall be available for the construction, altera-
20 tion, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided*.
21 *however*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of con-
22 structing any one building (excepting headhouses connect-
23 ing greenhouses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount
24 for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each
25 shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and

1 approved therefor, and the cost of altering any one building
2 during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per
3 centum of the cost of the building as certified by the Re-
4 search Administrator, whichever is greater.

5 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF
6 AGRICULTURE

7 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the Act
8 approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c,
9 427f) ; for administration of the provisions of section 5 of the
10 said Act, and for special research work, including the
11 planning, programing, coordination, and printing the results
12 of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the
13 Department as the Secretary may designate or establish,
14 and to which he may make allotments from this fund, includ-
15 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; \$1,230,-
16 000, of which amount \$835,200 shall be available for the
17 maintenance and operation of research laboratories and
18 facilities in the major agricultural regions provided for by
19 section 4 of said Act, including not to exceed \$23,000
20 for construction of a poultry house at the regional poultry
21 laboratory, East Lansing, Michigan.

22 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL
23 MATERIALS

24 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
25 out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic

1 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946
 2 (Public Law 520, Seventy-ninth Congress), in connection
 3 with natural rubber, including personal services in the
 4 District of Columbia, \$349,000.

5 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
 7 tinue the program for research into the basic agricultural
 8 needs and problems of the Territory of Alaska in accordance
 9 with the authority contained in the Act of July 30, 1947
 10 (Public Law 266), and for the same objects and purposes
 11 provided therein, \$185,940, together with contract authority
 12 in an amount not to exceed \$300,000 to construct buildings
 13 and facilities and to acquire and install such equipment as
 14 may be necessary, on land donated or otherwise acquired.

15 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

16 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO

17 For payments to the States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico
 18 to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the
 19 provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural ex-
 20 periment stations:

21 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
 22 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
 23 U. S. C., 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
 24 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),

1 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
 2 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
 3 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved
 4 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,661,268;
 5 Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-
 6 386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress
 7 to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Puerto Rico, the Act
 8 approved March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-
 9 386f), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to
 10 Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments to States, Hawaii,
 11 and Puerto Rico, \$7,161,268.

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 Administration of grants and coordination of research
 14 with States: For necessary expenses, including not to ex-
 15 ceed \$183,000 for personal services in the District of
 16 Columbia, to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved
 17 March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925,
 18 May 16, 1928, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936,
 19 and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-
 20 369, 370-383, 386, 386d-386f), relative to their adminis-
 21 tration and for the administration of an agricultural experi-
 22 ment station in Puerto Rico, \$197,000; and the Secretary
 23 shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement
 24 required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the ex-

1 penditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordi-
2 nate the research work of the State agricultural colleges and
3 experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts with
4 research of the Department in similar lines, and make report
5 thereon to Congress.

6 Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico: For expenses
7 necessary to establish and maintain an agricultural experi-
8 ment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation, illus-
9 tration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, \$124,700.

10 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
13 \$651,700 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
14 for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as amended,
15 establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts,
16 and for investigations concerned with the livestock and meat
17 industries and the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals,
18 as follows:

19 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
20 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and
21 breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101
22 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authoriz-
23 ing cooperation with State authorities in the administration

1 of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry
2 products, and hatcheries, \$1,405,500.

3 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of
4 diseases of animals, and for investigations of tuberculin,
5 serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$1,055,000.

6 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
7 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
8 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
9 disease of cattle, \$6,250,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
10 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
11 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supplemen-
12 tary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county,
13 or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take
14 place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as compen-
15 sation for or on account of any such animal if at the time
16 of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation thereof,
17 it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person,
18 firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or
19 delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered: *Provided*
20 *further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated no
21 payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for
22 slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
23 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the salvage
24 thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the amount
25 paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county, and

1 municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
2 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
3 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
4 animal.

5 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
6 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
7 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
8 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
9 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of
10 vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the in-
11 spection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance
12 with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and
13 the Act of July 24, 1946 (Public Law 522), and the inspec-
14 tion work relative to the existence of contagious diseases,
15 \$1,225,000: *Provided*, That service shall be maintained at
16 all stockyards having such service during the current fiscal
17 year.

18 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions
19 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
20 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
21 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-
22 factured in the United States and the importation of such
23 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic
24 animals, \$340,000.

25 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:

1 The sum of \$43,000 of the appropriation made by section
2 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved
3 May 12, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 612), is hereby made available
4 during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein
5 made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the
6 Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855),
7 including personal services in the District of Columbia.

8 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER
9 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

10 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
11 the District of Columbia, in the arrest and eradication of
12 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
13 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
14 or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, includ-
15 ing the payment of claims growing out of past and future
16 purchases and destruction of animals (including poultry)
17 affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by
18 or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespec-
19 tive of ownership, under like or substantially similar circum-
20 stances, when such owner has complied with all lawful
21 quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth disease and
22 rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the provisions
23 of the Act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8, Eightieth
24 Congress), and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended
25 (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-122), including

1 expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Public Law 8,
2 the Secretary may transfer from other appropriations or
3 funds available to the bureaus, corporations, or agencies of
4 the Department such sums as he may deem necessary, to
5 be available only in an emergency which threatens the
6 livestock or poultry industry of the country, and any unex-
7 pended balances of funds transferred under this head in the
8 fiscal year 1948 shall be merged with such transferred
9 amounts: *Provided*, That, except for payments made pur-
10 suant to said Public Law 8, the payment for such animals
11 hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based
12 on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or breeding value, but
13 in case of appraisement based on breeding value no ap-
14 praisement of any such animal shall exceed three times its
15 meat, egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in case
16 of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the
17 Secretary, the payment by the United States Government
18 for any such animals shall not exceed one-half of any such
19 appraisements: *Provided further*, That poultry may be
20 appraised in groups when the basis for appraisal is the same
21 for each bird.

22 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
24 ing not to exceed \$515,300 for personal services in the Dis-
25 trict of Columbia, in carrying out the provisions of the

1 Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including
2 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy
3 industry, for carrying out the applicable provisions of the
4 Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), re-
5 lating to process or renovated butter, as amended by the
6 Act of June 24, 1946 (Public Law 427), and the Act of
7 May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates
8 to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$1,050,000.

9 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

10 ENGINEERING

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
13 and demonstrations in connection with the production and
14 improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant indus-
15 tries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the application
16 of engineering principles to agriculture; plant diseases, in-
17 cluding nematodes, and methods for their prevention and
18 control; plant and plant-disease collections and surveys;
19 the distribution of weeds and means for their control; meth-
20 ods of handling, processing, transportation, and storage of
21 agricultural products; and plants in foreign countries and
22 our possessions for introduction into the United States, in-
23 cluding explorations and surveys, and propagation and test-
24 ing in this country; for the operation and maintenance of

1 airplanes; and for personal services in the city of Washing-
2 ton, as follows:

3 Field crops: For investigations on the production, im-
4 provement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,
5 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
6 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
7 field crops, \$2,672,300.

8 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
9 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vege-
10 table, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
11 related crops and plants, \$2,578,100.

12 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest
13 and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their
14 control, \$380,480.

15 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
16 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
17 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
18 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers, ferti-
19 lizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural use;
20 soil management and crop production on dry and irrigated
21 lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use by crops;
22 and for the classification of soils in a national system and
23 indication of their extent and distribution on maps, and
24 determination of their potential productivity under adapted

1 cropping and improved soil management; \$1,466,000:
2 *Provided*, That the irrigation experiment station at Bard,
3 California, may be sold upon such terms as the Secretary
4 deems advantageous, and the proceeds of such sale are to be
5 available for the establishment and equipment of an irriga-
6 tion station at or near Brawley, California, or the Secretary
7 may if he deems it desirable exchange in lieu of sale the Bard
8 Station for a suitable site or facilities at or near Brawley, and
9 in connection with the establishment of the new station the
10 Secretary may accept donations: *Provided further*, That the
11 Secretary shall have contractual authority in an amount not
12 to exceed \$100,000 to construct and/or acquire buildings,
13 facilities, and equipment for the station at Brawley.

14 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
15 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
16 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
17 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
18 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
19 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
20 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engineer-
21 ing problems relating to the production, processing, trans-
22 portation, and storage of agricultural products; \$685,690.

23 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
24 ment of the National Aboretum established under the pro-
25 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.

1 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory council
2 and the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle in the Dis-
3 trict of Columbia, \$413,900, of which not to exceed \$20,000
4 shall be available for the construction of entrance facilities,
5 including a guardhouse and rest rooms, and not to exceed
6 \$10,000 may be expended for employment pursuant to the
7 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
8 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574) as amended by section 15 of the Act
9 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

10 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
13 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic
14 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best
15 means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to
16 agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and
17 bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related
18 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of
19 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
20 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
21 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
22 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee
23 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C.
24 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and
25 the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), authorizing

1 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious
2 insects and plant pests; including the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed five, and
3 not to exceed \$718,350 for personal services in the District
4 of Columbia, as follows:

6 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
7 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
8 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
9 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
10 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
11 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
12 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to
13 determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for
14 investigations in connection with introduction of natural
15 enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the
16 exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects
17 and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment,
18 and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in
19 the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases;
20 and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including
21 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their
22 application, \$3,019,800.

23 Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out op-
24 erations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to
25 prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweet-

1 potato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach
2 mosaic, cereal rusts, and pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil,
3 including the enforcement of quarantine regulations and
4 cooperation with States to enforce plant quarantines as
5 authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
6 as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the estab-
7 lishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to
8 stamp out any infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized
9 by the Act of February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the
10 enforcement of domestic plant quarantines through inspec-
11 tion in transit, including the interception and disposition of
12 materials found to have been transported interstate in viola-
13 tion of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and
14 operations under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C.
15 166), \$2,586,200: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
16 priation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees,
17 farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or
18 destroyed: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the
19 Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended
20 for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such
21 State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this
22 purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at
23 least equal to such expenditures shall have been appro-
24 priated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or

1 local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the
2 accomplishment of this purpose.

3 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
4 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
5 States, including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines
6 and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the
7 Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
8 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7
9 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942
10 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quar-
11 antines as they pertain to Territories of the United States
12 and enforcement of regulations governing the movement
13 of plants into and from the District of Columbia promul-
14 gated under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of
15 August 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and cer-
16 tification of plants and plant products to meet the sanitary
17 requirements of foreign countries, as authorized in section
18 102 of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a),
19 \$2,212,000.

20 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
21 PLANT DISEASES

22 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
23 joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-
24 148e), including the operation and maintenance of air-

1 planes and the purchase of not to exceed three, and surveys
2 and control operations in Canada in cooperation with the
3 Canadian Government or local Canadian authorities, and
4 the employment of Canadian citizens, \$1,000,000.

5 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
8 and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, including not to
9 exceed \$237,746 for personal services in the District of
10 Columbia, as follows:

11 Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations:
12 For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act of
13 May 15, 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the applica-
14 tion of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical,
15 physical, microscopical, and technological investigation of
16 foods, feeds, drugs, plant and animal products, and substances
17 used in the manufacture thereof; for investigations of the
18 physiological effects and for the pharmacological testing of
19 such products and of insecticides; for the investigation and
20 development of methods for the manufacture of sugars, sugar
21 sirups, and starches and the utilization of new agricultural
22 materials for such purposes; and for the technological investi-
23 gation of the utilization of fruits and vegetables and for
24 frozen-pack investigations; for the investigation of naval

1 stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components; the
2 investigation and experimental demonstration of improved
3 equipment, methods, or process of preparing naval stores;
4 and the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and
5 utilization of naval stores; \$589,050.

6 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the re-
7 searches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
8 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
9 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research
10 on food products of farm commodities, \$5,000,000, including
11 not to exceed \$50,000 for the construction of a hazardous
12 operations building at the Eastern Regional Research Lab-
13 oratory located at Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania.

14 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

15 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
16 ing not to exceed \$311,765 for personal services in the
17 District of Columbia, for conducting investigations of the
18 relative utility and economy of agricultural products for
19 food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special
20 suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective
21 utilization of such products for these purposes, and such
22 economic investigations, including housing and household
23 buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the
24 rural home, and for disseminating useful information on
25 this subject, \$813,000.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

For expenses necessary for carrying out operations, measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto as may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), including personal services in the District of Columbia and the purchase (not to exceed two) and operation and maintenance of airplanes, as follows:

Gypsy and brown-tail moths: Gypsy and brown-tail moths, pursuant to section 102 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$603,600.

Forest Pest Control Act: Forest Pest Control Act (Public Law 110, approved June 25, 1947), \$135,000.

White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pursuant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), \$3,750,000, of which amount \$582,000 shall be available to the Department of the Interior for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United States; \$1,974,650 of said amount to the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$1,193,350

1 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant
2 Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the
3 entire program, method development, and for operations
4 conducted under its direction for such control, including,
5 but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust on
6 or endangering State and privately owned lands.

7 Dutch elm disease: Dutch elm disease, pursuant to sec-
8 tion 102 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C.
9 147a), \$51,800: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the
10 Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be
11 made for applying methods of control of the Dutch elm dis-
12 ease in any State where measures for the removal and de-
13 struction of trees on non-Federal lands suffering from the
14 Dutch elm disease are not in force, provided such removal
15 and destruction are deemed essential or appropriate for the
16 carrying on of the control program, nor until a sum or sums
17 at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appro-
18 priated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local
19 authorities, or by individuals, or by organizations concerned:
20 *Provided, however*, That expenditures incurred for removal
21 of trees infected with Dutch elm disease from non-Federal
22 lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations,
23 subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided further*, That no
24 part of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal
25 and destruction of trees infected with the Dutch elm disease

1 except where such trees are located on property owned or
2 controlled by the Government of the United States, or on
3 property included within local experimental control areas.

4 FOREST SERVICE

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
7 \$1,097,582 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
8 not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the
9 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
10 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the
11 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); to experiment
12 and make investigations and report on forestry, national for-
13 ests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropria-
14 tion shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the
15 jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of
16 woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate
17 and test American timber and timber trees and their uses,
18 and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to
19 seek, through investigations and the planting of native and
20 foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to
21 erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any
22 building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the
23 cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and
24 of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive
25 of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may

1 be erected, shall not exceed \$10,000, with the exception
2 that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost
3 of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved out of the
4 appropriations made under this Act for the Forest Service
5 by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such
6 building as certified by the Secretary; to protect, admin-
7 ister, and improve the national forests, including tree planting
8 and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash,
9 soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve
10 water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize
11 the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game
12 supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein;
13 to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experi-
14 ments and investigations made by the Forest Service:
15 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation
16 for "National forest protection and management", and not
17 to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for "Forest fire
18 cooperation" may be transferred to the appropriation
19 "Printing and binding, Department of Agriculture", for forest
20 fire prevention posters and related printed material, as
21 follows:

22 General administrative expenses: For general admin-
23 istration, including the salary of the Chief Forester at
24 \$10,000 per annum, and for expenses of the National Forest

1 Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the
2 Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), \$650,000.

3 National forest protection and management: For the
4 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
5 and development of the national forests, including the estab-
6 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including
7 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,
8 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and
9 the care of plantations and young growth; the operation
10 and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to ex-
11 ceed four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the
12 construction and maintenance of all other improvements
13 necessary for the proper and economical administration,
14 protection, development, and use of the national forests,
15 including experimental areas under Forest Service admin-
16 istration, except that where, in the opinion of the Secretary,
17 direct purchases will be more economical than construction,
18 improvements may be purchased; the construction (not to
19 exceed \$10,000 for any one structure), equipment, and
20 maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities; timber cul-
21 tural operations; development and application of fish and
22 game management plans; propagation and transplanting of
23 plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the
24 national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and

1 other resources and development and application of plans for
2 their effective management, sale, and use; examination,
3 classification, surveying, and appraisal of land incident to
4 effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands within
5 the boundaries of the national forests that may be opened
6 to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of June
7 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C.
8 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16
9 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of water
10 rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests
11 in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water
12 rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the admin-
13 istration and public use of the national forests; and all
14 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
15 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
16 \$24,639,175, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall be avail-
17 able for the purchase of one nursery site.

18 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
19 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service adminis-
20 tration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
21 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes,
22 \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting
23 obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

24 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
25 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act

1 approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581,
2 581a, 581f-581i), including the construction and mainte-
3 nance of improvements, as follows:

4 Forest and range management investigations: Fire,
5 silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and
6 experiments under said section 2, as amended, and investiga-
7 tions and experiments to develop improved methods of man-
8 agement of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest
9 or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$2,750,000.

10 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
11 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
12 Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,000,000.

13 Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest
14 survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics
15 under section 10, \$750,000.

16 FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

17 For cooperation with the various States or other appro-
18 priate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and
19 the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance
20 with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act
21 approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-
22 570), \$9,000,000, of which not to exceed \$76,125 shall
23 be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

24 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

25 To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service

1 to advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using
2 industries or other appropriate agencies in the application
3 of forest management principles to federally owned lands
4 leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain
5 sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber
6 resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabiliza-
7 tion of employment and economic continuance of forest
8 industries, and to carry into effect, through such agencies
9 of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of
10 the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18,
11 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed \$660,034)
12 and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700)
13 and 5 (not to exceed \$65,766) of the Act approved June
14 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary
15 thereto; in all, not to exceed \$809,500, of which not to
16 exceed \$54,636 may be expended for personal services in
17 the District of Columbia; and not to exceed \$30,000 for
18 the construction, alteration, or purchase of necessary build-
19 ings, and other improvements.

20 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

21 Under Weeks Act: For the acquisition of forest lands
22 under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911,
23 as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$500,000, to
24 be available only for payment toward the purchase price

1 of any lands acquired, including the cost of surveys in
2 connection with such acquisition.

3 Under special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facili-
4 tate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating
5 within the exterior boundaries of the following national
6 forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following
7 Acts authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for
8 such purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts
9 from such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests,
10 Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as
11 amended, \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of
12 May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000;
13 San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside
14 County, California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634),
15 as amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests,
16 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as
17 amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act
18 of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland
19 National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of June
20 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National
21 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637),
22 \$35,000; in all \$142,000.

23 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

24 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions

1 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
2 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for
3 the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads
4 and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service
5 administration, (1) \$9,750,000 for forest development
6 roads and trails, and (2) \$5,000,000 for forest highways,
7 which sums are authorized to be appropriated by the Act of
8 December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), in all, \$14,750,000
9 (including not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services
10 in the District of Columbia), to be immediately available
11 and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
12 this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase,
13 construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the
14 storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road
15 and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost
16 of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under
17 this authorization shall not exceed \$10,000, with the excep-
18 tion that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the
19 cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved within
20 any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum
21 of the cost of such buildings certified by the Secretary.

22 FLOOD CONTROL

23 Flood control: For expenses necessary, in accordance
24 with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936
25 (Public Law 738, Seventy-fourth Congress), as amended

1 and supplemented, to make preliminary examinations and
2 surveys, and to perform works of improvements, \$6,000,000,
3 including not to exceed \$85,000 for personal services in
4 the District of Columbia, to be immediately available and
5 to remain available until expended, with which shall be
6 merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appro-
7 priated or transferred to the Department for flood-control
8 purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be
9 used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little
10 Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of the
11 county board of supervisors of the county in which such lands
12 are situated: *Provided further*, That hereafter funds appro-
13 priated for the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds
14 shall be available for work projects in all areas up to that
15 over which the War Department has jurisdiction and respon-
16 sibility or to carry out emergency measures authorized by
17 section 7 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1225),
18 as amended.

19 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

20 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
21 the Act approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f),
22 which provides for a national program of erosion control
23 and soil and water conservation, including not to exceed
24 \$856,750 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
25 furnishing of subsistence to employees, operation and main-

1 tenance of aircraft, and the purchase and erection or altera-
2 tion of permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of
3 any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive
4 of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system
5 and connecting the same with any such building, shall
6 not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings are acquired in
7 conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes
8 and except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost
9 not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That
10 no money appropriated in this Act shall be available for
11 the construction of any such building on land not owned
12 by the Government: *Provided further*, That in the State
13 of Missouri where the State has established a central State
14 agency authorized to enter into agreements with the United
15 States or any of its agencies on policies and general pro-
16 grams for the saving of its soil by the extension of Fed-
17 eral aid to any soil conservation district in such State,
18 the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States
19 with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior
20 approval of such central State agency before they shall
21 become effective as to such district, as follows:

22 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
23 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects
24 of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil
25 and water conservation (including the construction and

1 hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and
2 water regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards
3 in the Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures
4 for all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a
5 sum not in excess of funds made available for such work by
6 the State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof) ; and
7 for construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental
8 watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations,
9 \$1,048,000.

10 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
11 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
12 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
13 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement
14 of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
15 operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conserva-
16 tion plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information
17 \$44,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
18 may be expended for soil and water conservation operations
19 in demonstration projects.

20 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF 21 SUBMARGINAL LAND

22 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
23 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
24 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and the provisions

1 of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (Public Law 179,
2 Seventy-ninth Congress), including not to exceed \$29,100
3 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,000,000.

4 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

5 ADMINISTRATION

6 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

7 RESOURCES

8 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
9 into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the
10 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved
11 February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q),
12 and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
13 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the
14 provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381, and 383 and
15 the provisions of titles IV and V), including personal
16 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$6,000
17 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such
18 displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within
19 the United States; \$150,000,000, to remain available
20 until December 31, 1949, for compliance with pro-
21 grams under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjust-
22 ment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February
23 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the
24 1948 programs carried out during the period July 1,
25 1947, to December 31, 1948, inclusive: *Provided*, That

1 not to exceed \$24,500,000 of the total sum provided
2 under this head shall be available during the current
3 fiscal year, for salaries and other administrative expenses
4 for carrying out such programs, including the tobacco and
5 peanut-marketing quota programs, the cost of aerial photo-
6 graphs, however, not to be charged to such limitation; but
7 not more than \$7,000,000 shall be transferred to the appro-
8 priation account, "Administrative expenses, section 392, Ag-
9 ricultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That
10 payments to claimants hereunder may be made upon the
11 certificate of the claimant, which certificate shall be in such
12 form as the Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried
13 out the conservation practice or practices and has
14 complied with all other requirements as conditions for
15 such payments and that the statements and informa-
16 tion contained in the application for payment are cor-
17 rect and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief,
18 under the penalties of the Act of March 4, 1909, as amended
19 (18 U. S. C. 80): *Provided further*, That none of the
20 funds herein appropriated or made available for the
21 functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency
22 pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of
23 February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or
24 expenses of any regional information employees or any
25 State or county information employees, but this shall not

1 preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of infor-
2 mation to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such
3 amount shall be available for salaries and other administra-
4 tive expenses in connection with the formulation and ad-
5 ministration of the 1949 programs (amounting to \$225,000,-
6 000, including administration, and formulated on the basis of
7 a distribution of the funds available for payments and grants
8 among the several States in accordance with their conserva-
9 tion needs as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*,
10 That the proportion allocated to any State shall not be re-
11 duced more than 15 per centum from the 1946 distribution
12 and that no participant shall receive more than \$500) of soil-
13 building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices,
14 under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and pro-
15 grams under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as
16 amended; but the payments or grants under such program
17 shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect
18 to which such payments or grants are to be made, in con-
19 formity with farming practices which will encourage and
20 provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving prac-
21 tices in the most practical and effective manner and adapted
22 to conditions in the several States, as determined and ap-
23 proved by the State committee appointed pursuant to sec-
24 tion 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
25 ment Act, as amended for the respective States: *Provided*

1 *further*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, from
2 time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such
3 sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses
4 of said Office in auditing payments under this item: *Provided*
5 *further*, That such amounts shall be available for the pur-
6 chase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming
7 materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants
8 thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying
9 out farming practices approved by the Secretary under pro-
10 grams provided for herein: *Provided further*, That the Sec-
11 retary is authorized and directed to make payments to
12 farmers who complied with the terms and conditions of
13 the agricultural conservation programs, formulated pursuant
14 to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
15 and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, if the Secre-
16 tary determines that, because of induction into the armed
17 forces of the United States, such farmers failed to file, or
18 were prevented from filing, applications for payment under
19 any such program during the period the applicable appro-
20 priation for such program was available for obligation, such
21 payments to be made out of the unobligated balance of the
22 appropriation, "Conservation and use of agricultural land
23 resources", in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation
24 Act, 1946: *Provided further*, That an application for pay-
25 ment on the prescribed form is filed by any such farmer (or

1 the person entitled to payment in case of death, disappear-
2 ance, or incompetency of the farmer under regulations issued
3 pursuant to section 385 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
4 of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C., 1940 edition, 1385))
5 within one year from the date of his discharge from the
6 armed forces, or by December 31, 1948, whichever is
7 later: *And provided further*, That no part of any funds avail-
8 able to the Department, or any bureau, office, corporation, or
9 other agency constituting a part of such Department shall be
10 used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or
11 travel expenses of any person who has been convicted of
12 violating the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious
13 political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended,
14 or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of
15 section 6 of the Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201),
16 to have violated or attempted to violate such section which
17 prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment
18 of personal services or other expenses designed to influence
19 in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any
20 legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request
21 of any Member or through the proper official channels.

22 SUGAR ACT

23 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
24 visions of the Sugar Act of 1948, approved August 8, 1947
25 (Public Law 388), including such amount as is required

1 to complete payments under the Sugar Act of 1937, as
2 amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), \$72,000,000, to re-
3 main available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That ex-
4 penditures (including transfers) from this appropriation for
5 other than payments to sugar producers shall not exceed
6 \$1,385,545.

7 NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

8 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
9 the National School Lunch Act of June 4, 1946 (Public
10 Law 396), there is hereby made available \$65,000,000 of
11 the funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1949 by section 32
12 of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)),
13 such amount to be without regard to the 25 per centum
14 limitation contained in said section 32, and to be exclusive
15 of funds expended in accordance with the last sentence of
16 section 9 of the National School Lunch Act: *Provided*, That
17 no part of such funds shall be used for nonfood assistance
18 under section 5 of said Act.

19 MARKETING SERVICES

20 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
21 \$2,187,827 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
22 in conducting investigations, experiments and demonstrations,
23 as follows:

24 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
25 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-

1 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial
2 movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and mar-
3 ket prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products,
4 dairy and poultry products (including broilers), fruits and
5 vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds,
6 cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products,
7 \$1,667,250.

8 Market inspection of farm products: For the investi-
9 gation and certification, in one or more jurisdictions, to
10 shippers and other interested parties of the class, quality,
11 and condition of any agricultural commodity or food
12 product, whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed,
13 and any product containing an agricultural commodity
14 or derivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment
15 or when received at such important central markets as
16 the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at
17 points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under
18 such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including
19 payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly
20 as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered,
21 \$712,000.

22 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
23 among the people of the United States useful information
24 relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification,
25 grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation,

1 storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including
2 the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform
3 standards of classification of American farm and food products
4 throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber
5 as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d),
6 for carrying out the provisions of section 201 (a) to 201
7 (d), inclusive of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment
8 Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), and for coordinating nutri-
9 tion services made available by Federal, State, and other
10 agencies, including not to exceed \$10,000 for employment
11 pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the
12 Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 541b), as amended by
13 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
14 and not to exceed \$20,000 for transportation and other
15 necessary expenses including not to exceed \$10 per diem
16 of persons serving without compensation while away from
17 their homes or regular places of business; printing and bind-
18 ing; and not to exceed \$150 for newspapers, \$1,222,500:
19 *Provided*, That the Secretary may make available to any
20 bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts
21 from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the
22 functions for which this appropriation is made, and any such
23 amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or
24 otherwise made available to appropriation items in this Act.

25 Tobacco Acts: To carry into effect the provisions of

1 the Act to establish and promote the use of standards of
2 classification for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official
3 tobacco-inspection service, approved August 23, 1935 (7
4 U. S. C. 511-511q), the Act to provide for the collection
5 and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department,
6 approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as
7 amended, and the Act to prohibit the exportation of tobacco
8 seed and plants, approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516),
9 \$1,552,000.

10 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts:
11 To carry into effect the provisions of the Act authorizing
12 the Secretary to collect and publish statistics of the grade
13 and staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927, as
14 amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471-
15 476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him by chap-
16 ter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton
17 futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect
18 the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act,
19 approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65),
20 \$1,399,000.

21 Marketing regulatory acts: For expenses necessary to
22 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural
23 Commodities Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), the
24 Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce
25 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), the Act to provide standards for

1 baskets and containers for fruits and vegetables, as amended
 2 (15 U. S. C. 251-256), the Act to fix standards for hampers,
 3 round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vege-
 4 tables (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), the Act to provide export
 5 standards for apples and pears (7 U. S. C. 581-589), the
 6 United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87),
 7 the United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273),
 8 the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers
 9 and Stockyards Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181-229),
 10 the Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), and the Federal
 11 Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of June 25,
 12 1947 (Public Law 104), \$3,178,350.

13 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

14 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to
 15 carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange
 16 Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), including not to
 17 exceed \$153,000 for personal services in the District of
 18 Columbia, \$530,000.

19 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

20 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
 21 the District of Columbia, to carry into effect the provisions
 22 of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the
 23 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C. 1000-1029),
 24 as amended, the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946

1 security for or assisting in the collection of a loan or advance
2 theretofore made by the Corporation, or (2) is for use in and
3 confined to a specific area or region in which the Secretary
4 of Agriculture shall have found that such loans for specified
5 agricultural purposes and for limited time periods are neces-
6 sary because of economic emergencies or production disasters.
7 All loans and advances made pursuant to this section will
8 carry the full personal liability of the borrower, shall be
9 secured by crops or livestock and such additional collateral
10 as is deemed necessary to afford reasonable assurance of
11 repayment, and will be accompanied by a certificate of refusal
12 of the loan or advance by a local bank or the production
13 credit association serving the area.

14 SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the
15 lump-sum appropriations made for the Department under
16 this title shall be available for the purchase of passenger
17 motor vehicles, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary
18 in the conduct of the work of the Department outside the
19 District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles pur-
20 chased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the
21 Department for which appropriations are made under such
22 title shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase
23 by the Department under the statements of proposed expendi-
24 tures for purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles in
25 the Budget.

1 SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
2 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
3 employment of translators when competent citizen translators
4 are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency
5 of persons in the field service of the Department for periods
6 of not more than sixty days; and (3) employment under
7 the appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural
8 Relations.

9 SEC. 5. Appropriations made in this title shall be avail-
10 able for health service programs as authorized by law (5
11 U. S. C. 150).

12 SEC. 6. Appropriations and other funds available to the
13 Department during the current fiscal year (except those
14 appropriated or authorized in title II of this Act for such
15 fiscal year) shall be available for the payment of claims pur-
16 suant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28
17 U. S. C. 921).

18 SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this
19 title shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
20 who engages in a strike against the Government of the United
21 States or who is a member of an organization of Government
22 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
23 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member
24 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
25 Government of the United States by force or violence: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be con-
2 sidered prima facie evidence that the person making the
3 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
4 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United
5 States, is not a member of an organization of Government
6 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
7 ment of the United States, or that such person does not ad-
8 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
9 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
10 force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative
11 or supervisory employees of the Department as may be desig-
12 nated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized
13 to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required
14 by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing:
15 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
16 against the Government of the United States or who is a
17 member of an organization of Government employees that
18 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
19 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
20 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
21 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
22 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from
23 any appropriation contained in this title shall be guilty of a
24 felony and upon conviction, shall be fined not more than

1 \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:
2 *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in
3 addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions
4 of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this sec-
5 tion shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person
6 employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work
7 involving the loss of human life or destruction of property,
8 and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons
9 from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such
10 emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by
11 this section.

12 SEC. 8. Limitations on amounts to be expended for per-
13 sonal services under appropriations in this Act shall not
14 apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of
15 December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-e).

16 SEC. 9. This Act may be cited as the "Department of
17 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949".

18 TITLE II—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

19 SEC. 201. The following sums are appropriated, out
20 of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
21 for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation for the current
22 fiscal year, namely:

23 ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

24 Operating expenses: For operating and administrative

1 expenses, \$3,725,000, including not to exceed \$700 for
2 newspapers.

3 SEC. 202. The following corporations are hereby author-
4 ized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds
5 and borrowing authority available to each such corporation
6 and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and com-
7 mitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as pro-
8 vided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control
9 Act, as may be necessary to carry out the programs set
10 forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for each such
11 corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

12 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, COMMODITY CREDIT

13 CORPORATION

14 Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act
15 shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit
16 Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program
17 authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed
18 \$7,575,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
19 of the Corporation, including not to exceed \$400 for
20 periodicals, maps, and newspapers, and not to exceed \$30,000
21 for penalty mail: *Provided further*, That all necessary ex-
22 penses (including legal and special services performed on a
23 contract or fee basis, but not including other personal serv-
24 ices) in connection with the acquisition, operation, main-
25 tenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal

1 property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an
2 interest, including expenses of collections of pledged col-
3 lateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses
4 for the purposes hereof.

5 SEC. 203. The authorities, restrictions, and prohibitions
6 specified under the head "General provisions" in the Govern-
7 ment Corporations Appropriations Act, 1949, shall be ap-
8 plicable to title II of this Act.

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80TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit
Administration) for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

By Mr. DIRKSEN

MARCH 16, 1948

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL,
FISCAL YEAR 1949¹

MARCH 16, 1948.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. DIRKSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 5883]

The Committee on Appropriations presents herewith the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in the Budget on pages 261 to 399, and in House Document No. 503 of the present session.

The bill carries a total of \$543,283,453 in direct appropriations, which sum is \$89,243,198 below the total of direct appropriations for the fiscal year 1948. It is \$92,049,027 below the budget estimate for direct appropriations for 1949. This decrease is offset, however, by an increase of \$65,000,000 in the category of transfer of appropriations. This sum is transferred under the provisions of the bill from the permanent appropriation "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities," known as "section 32 funds," and is made available for the school-lunch program. The Budget having proposed a direct appropriation of \$65,000,000 for this program, that sum is of course incorporated in the above-mentioned decrease in direct appropriations of \$92,049,027. The net decrease effected by the bill is, therefore, the difference between the decrease of \$91,911,027 in direct appropriations and the increase of \$65,000,000 in transfers, or \$27,049,027.

REA LOAN AUTHORIZATION

The bill proposes an authorization of \$400,000,000 in REA loans to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury when needed to pay for construction in connection with projects under the REA program.

¹ Exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration.

This sum is \$175,000,000 more than the amount authorized for 1948 and it is \$100,000,000 above the amount requested in the budget. In the light of the expenditure record under REA loan authorizations to date, it is not likely that much, if any, of the \$400,000,000 authorized in this bill will be expended during the fiscal year 1949, although it may be committed to the cooperatives under loan contracts. This aspect of the REA loan authorizations is discussed more fully in the subsequent text of this report under the caption "Rural Electrification Administration."

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

The President's budget indicates a total of \$146,327,127 of funds which will be available under the several permanent appropriations for the fiscal year 1949, a decrease of \$14,000,000 under the comparable amount for 1948. The principal permanent appropriation is that for the "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities," known as "section 32 funds." Thirty percent of the customs receipts for the last previous calendar year is the amount permanently appropriated each year by the law and made available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purposes specified in the act. For 1948 this appropriation was \$149,023,930; for 1949 the amount is \$135,000,000. The President's budget sets up an expenditure of \$44,000,000 of the section 32 funds and submits language rescinding and covering back into the Treasury the balance of \$91,000,000 of this permanent appropriation. The committee has stricken out the language submitted in the budget relating to the rescission of the \$91,000,000, thus leaving undisturbed this permanent appropriation made by other law in the amount of \$135,000,000. The committee has then transferred \$65,000,000 of this appropriation to the appropriation carried elsewhere in the bill for the school-lunch program. This will leave \$70,000,000 available for section 32 purposes, an increase of \$26,000,000 above the amount set up in the budget.

AUTHORIZATION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The bill carries an authorization of \$7,575,000 for administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation payable from corporation funds. This is the amount estimated by the budget and is \$875,000 below the amount authorized for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1948.

TRUST FUNDS

The Department administers each year the expenditure of very substantial amounts in trust for various contributors or beneficiaries. An example is the trust fund of \$4,500,000 contributed to the Forest Service by private owners of forest lands situated within the boundaries of the national forests. These contributions are to enable the Forest Service to include these privately owned lands within their programs of forest-fire prevention and other activities for the protection of the national forests. Another example is the trust fund of more than \$4,000,000 in deposits made by the owners of farm products to cover the cost of inspection and grading of such products. The total of

all trust funds estimated to be available for the fiscal year 1948 is \$22,904,985; and for 1949 it is \$21,040,522.

The following summary table sets out the data discussed in the above text:

Item	1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Committee bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Direct appropriations.....	\$632,526,651	\$635,332,480	\$543,283,453	—\$89,243,198	—\$92,049,027
Transfer of appropriation, for school-lunch program ¹	65,000,000	-----	65,000,000	-----	+65,000,000
Total.....	697,526,651	635,332,480	608,283,453	—89,243,198	—27,049,027
Permanent appropriations (net) ²	55,327,127	55,327,127	81,327,127	+26,000,000	+26,000,000
Loan authorization (REA).....	225,000,000	300,000,000	400,000,000	+175,000,000	+100,000,000
Commodity Credit Corporation (administrative expenses from Corporation funds).....	[8,450,000]	[7,575,000]	[7,575,000]	[—875,000]	-----

¹ From permanent appropriation "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities" (known as "sec. 32 funds").

² See table, "Permanent appropriations" on p. 50.

Detailed tables of the several classes referred to in the above summary may be found on pages 38 to 52.

ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PARTICULAR ITEMS OF BUDGET INCREASES OR DECREASES

On pages 32 to 37 will be found a list of the several individual items of budget increases and decreases and the recommendations of the Committee with respect thereto.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

The budget has requested an appropriation of \$2,083,000 for the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture. The committee has allowed \$2,033,000 or a reduction of \$50,000. The committee was impressed with the statement made by the Secretary concerning the losses of personnel in many of the higher grades where the duties of the position require abilities and experience of a very high order. The Secretary reported that he is constantly losing personnel in this category because the incumbents receive offers from private industry which are so greatly in excess of the salaries the Department can pay under the limitations of the Classification Act that the employees to whom these offers come cannot, in justice to themselves and their families, decline. The Secretary reported that he would not necessarily need to offer as great remuneration as could be had in private industry, since many of the employees and officers have a predilection for Government service and would remain even at some sacrifice. In recent years, however, the Secretary reports that the gap between Government

pay and pay in private industry has widened so greatly that many employees feel they cannot indulge their preference to remain in the Government. To afford the Secretary some relief in this quarter the committee has included in the bill the following provision:

Within the funds available to the Department, the Secretary of Agriculture may fix the compensation of not to exceed ten persons without regard to the maximum payable under existing law to serve, without regard to civil-service laws, in any positions in the Department.

PENALTY MAIL

The budget estimate for penalty mail is in the sum of \$3,748,000, an increase of \$262,000 above the appropriation for 1948. Of this increase \$252,870 is to cover the increased cost to the Post Office Department of handling penalty mail of the Department of Agriculture. The rate per thousand pieces for such mail for the current year is \$18.60. The Post Office Department has advised that for the fiscal year 1949 the rate will be increased to \$20 per thousand pieces. An increase of \$9,130 is submitted to meet the cost of additional mailings incident to numerous increases proposed in the 1949 estimates for various bureaus and services of the Department. The experience and observations of the subcommittee holding hearings on this bill, bears out the conclusion that the Penalty Mail Act serves no useful purpose, saves no money; on the contrary, increases the cost to the Government of handling official mail and that the act should be repealed. The subcommittee has ordered that a bill be drafted for introduction repealing the act of June 28, 1944, otherwise known as the Penalty Mail Act. The committee expresses the hope that Congress will act favorably upon the bill. It has eliminated the appropriation for penalty mail in this bill, and it will not be needed if the proposed repeal legislation is enacted.

RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

The 1948 appropriation for carrying out the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 is in the sum of \$9,000,000. The budget has estimated \$19,000,000 for the fiscal year 1949, being the full amount authorized in the act for the second year of operations. The committee has approved a total of \$12,000,000, the increase of \$3,000,000 being for distribution and marketing research authorized by title II of the act. The emphasis of the bill on the distribution and marketing research represented by the committee's approval of the budget increase of \$3,000,000 for this phase of the work reflects the committee's understanding that such emphasis was in the minds of the legislative committee which drew the act. Research under the other divisions of the act namely, (1) for payments to the State experiment stations, (2) for research on utilization and associated problems under section 10 (a) of said act and for cooperative research other than research on utilization under section 10 (b) of the act, has been continued by the committee for 1949 at the same levels for which appropriations have been made for the current fiscal year. In view of the late date of approval of the current appropriation act, which was July 30, 1947, because of which, as well as because the current year is the first year of operations, the projects are not even at this date, all of them well

under way. It is the belief of the committee that it is in the long-time interest of the research program, and in the interest of efficiency and economy that no further increase in the appropriations for these activities should be made until after a full year of operations. It is the conviction of the committee that, a year hence, a much more intelligent and more fruitful research program can be planned and appropriated for at the levels contemplated in the authorizing act than would be the case in planning for such a large program at this date. One needs but to read the hearings to realize what a far-flung activity was initiated by the Hope-Flannagan Act. The committee believes that, if carefully planned and not too rapidly expanded, the program of research provided by the Act referred to will have proven to be one of the greatest pieces of work for the advancement of American agriculture.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The budget estimate of \$2,124,500 for the Office of the Solicitor represents an increase of \$41,500 above the appropriation for the fiscal year 1948. The committee made a very substantial reduction in this Office a year ago with a view of forcing the needed adjustment in organizational structure to enable the accomplishment of all essential functions at reduced costs. The Solicitor has reported very substantial progress in that direction but the committee believes more good work can be done in this field and to that end has made a further reduction of \$100,000 under the budget estimate of \$2,124,500.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

The committee has reported the budget request of \$580,000 for salaries and expenses in the Office of Information. This represents a cut of but \$164 under the amount appropriated for 1948, the reduction being made merely for the purpose of rounding out the appropriation figure.

Printing and binding.—The 1948 appropriation for printing and binding is \$1,607,000. The budget estimate for 1949 is \$1,857,000, an increase of \$250,000. The committee has allowed \$1,800,000. The budget increase of \$250,000 represents the following submissions: Job work and binding, \$30,000; research and technical bulletins, \$110,000; farmers' bulletins, \$110,000. The budget carries the customary allotment for printing and binding the Yearbook of Agriculture, which will provide 400 copies for each Member of the House and 550 for each Senator. This yearbook is to be on the subject of "Trees" and deliveries will probably not be made until toward the end of the fiscal year 1949. The title of the yearbook for which appropriations were made last year is "Grass." This book will begin to come off the press for delivery to House and Senate Members about June 15 of this year and will be distributed to the Members of the House and Senate at the same ratio as above indicated for next year's yearbook.

LIBRARY

The budget estimate of \$660,000 for the library is in the same amount as the appropriation for the fiscal year 1948. The committee

has reduced the estimate by \$60,000, leaving an appropriation for 1949 of \$600,000. The committee believes this reduction can be met by the exercise of a better selectivity in the acquisition of publications on the subject of agriculture. Undoubtedly some of the matter now included in the acquisition program can be dispensed with without real loss to the reservoir of agriculture knowledge.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Economic investigations.—The 1948 appropriation for economic investigations is in the sum of \$1,988,500, and the budget has estimated the same amount for the fiscal year 1949. The committee has reduced the estimate to the sum of \$1,900,000 representing a reduction under the budget of \$88,500. The present Chief of this Bureau has made an excellent record during his incumbency and, under reduced appropriations, has reorganized his staff in such manner as to give the Department of Agriculture generally very adequate service in the field of agriculture economy. The committee has confidence in his ability to absorb this small additional reduction without impairment to the service.

Crop and livestock estimates.—The committee has recommended the budget estimate of \$2,375,400 for crop and livestock estimates, which is the amount appropriated for 1948. The committee regards the statistical work done under this appropriation as being of primary importance to the work of the entire Department and feels sure that the Bureau will carry on under the appropriation provided at its usual efficient level.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

The 1948 appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations is in the sum of \$503,000. The budget has requested an increase of \$11,700 for within-grade salary advancements, otherwise the work to be carried on in 1949 as in 1948. The committee has reported the 1948 amount, namely \$503,000, which will necessitate the absorption of the in-grade promotions. The committee believes this office will be able to absorb its increases without impairment to the service rendered. It is the committee's information that much of the work being done abroad is now being done out of the allotments from the Research and Marketing Act, which will give this office some slack, out of which to absorb the committee's reduction.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Payments to States.—The budget estimate for payment to States is in the sum of \$22,966,950 which is an increase of \$134,000 above the 1948 amount. This increase is to bring the allotment of Puerto Rico from the current sum of \$274,000 to the aggregate of \$408,000. The latter amount is the total of the authorization which was due to be reached in the fiscal year 1947. The statutory step-ups for Puerto Rico have been presented by the budget in past years in accordance with the schedule provided in the act. The Congress has not always appropriated the full amount of the authorization, but the amount carried in this bill will complete the schedule of step-ups for this item.

The committee was advised again this year as it has been in former years of the serious economic conditions obtaining among the population of more than two million people in this island where the standards of living are notably inadequate. Food is the primary need in Puerto Rico and intensification of the Extension Service there is believed to afford hope that a more adequate food supply will result.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$406,300 for the Office of Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration. This represents a net decrease of \$75,200 under the appropriation for 1948. The net decrease mentioned consists of decreases totaling \$89,200 for nonrecurring 1948 items in connection with repairs of facilities and replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment; offset by an increase for 1949 of \$14,000 for repairs to certain service buildings at the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md.

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,230,000 for the Special Research Fund. The budget estimate represents increases totaling \$50,000, of which \$17,000 is for the replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment at special research laboratories. Five thousand dollars is for construction of a seed and equipment storage building at the soybean laboratory, \$5,000 is for construction of an incinerator at the animal-disease laboratory, and \$23,000 is for constructing a poultry house at the regional poultry laboratory at East Lansing, Mich. It is worthy of note that the budget estimate represents a decrease of \$23,000 on account of the discontinuance of certain projects concerned with research on special problems basic to agriculture.

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS

The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$349,000 for research on strategic and critical agricultural materials. This research is directed primarily toward the production of natural rubber in or near the United States. Headquarters for this research have been continued at Salinas, Calif. A program of laboratory and greenhouse research is under way on factors affecting growth and rubber accumulation in guayule. Plantings have been made of wild and selected strains of guayule for comprehensive plant-improvement studies. Plant-improvement studies on kok-saghyz are under way in cooperation with the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station. Investigations are being conducted in cooperation with Stanford University to determine hereditary factors which influence growth and rubber accumulation in guayule. In cooperation with the California Institute of Technology studies are being made of the synthesis of rubber in plants. Nursery plantings have been established to produce plants for spring plantings for field studies of factors affecting rubber production in guayule.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN ALASKA

Last year the committee recommended and the Congress approved an appropriation of \$144,940 for the initiation of a broad program of agricultural research in Alaska. The committee believed that the Territory of Alaska had become, and would for a very long time remain an important link in the chain of our national security. It was authoritatively reported to the committee by the military authorities having jurisdiction of the subject matter that, of the agricultural products used by the armed forces in Alaska, a very small percentage was locally grown. The Alaska-grown products used constitute but about 15 percent of the total of such products required there by the military arm. A group of research scientists of the Department had spent the previous summer in Alaska investigating, at the direction of the committee, the agricultural potentialities of that region. This group had reported to us that the agricultural land there was ample to increase production far beyond the Army requirements in the category of crops already being produced in Alaska. They advised, however, that the local soil and climatic factors were fruitful of very serious problems which only a well-laid-out, long-time plan of fundamental research could be expected to cope with. Dairy farming has already been developed to a very respectable scale, but there are almost unlimited potentialities for its expansion. The white potato is produced there in great abundance and is of very high quality. Leaf crops, such as cabbage, lettuce, broccoli, celery, Brussels sprouts, and the like are also successfully and profitably grown. Most of the root crops, such as carrots, beets, turnips, onions, and many others are also grown in abundance. Some of the small fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries are also grown for the market. Experiments have indicated the possibility of production of some of the small grains if varieties suitable to the soil and climate can be developed, and much success has been had in this field. Corn of course, cannot be grown in this northern latitude, but the dairy farmers produce excellent hay and ensilage from a mixed growth of oats and Canadian peas. Enough has been done to date to demonstrate great potentialities for agriculture in Alaska if proper technical guidance and research are applied to the problem. The limiting factor of transportation cost puts Alaska very definitely out of the equation, for the present and probably for a long time to come, of production for the world market. It is important, however, both to the occupying military forces and to the civilian population that agricultural production be very greatly increased. Otherwise, both the civilian and the military populations may, from time to time, become the victims of the stoppage of water communications such as occurred recently during the prolonged seamen's strike when Alaska was for weeks confronted with near-famine conditions.

The Honorable Robert P. Patterson, then Secretary of War, advised our committee that one of the most important military factors in connection with the armed occupation of regions distant from the home base is that of an adequate local supply of agricultural products. This would have been painfully impressed upon our national consciousness if, during the recent war with Japan, the enemy attempt to cut off our sea communications with Alaska had been successful.

The bill carries an appropriation of \$185,940 for the continuation of the research program established a year ago. It also provides authority to contract for buildings, facilities, and equipment in a sum not to exceed \$300,000. The latter sum is substantially below the estimate of \$481,500 for construction this coming year which was also submitted to the committee at its request. The committee believes, however, that it will be in the interest of the program to proceed a little more slowly and that any further construction required in the future can be more intelligently planned and carried out in the light of the experience had with the smaller sum.

The land and facilities of the Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station will continue available for the use of the Secretary of Agriculture in connection with the research program. Were this not the case, a very much larger sum would be required for construction for the carrying out of the research program already established under the Department.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Payments to States.—The bill as reported carries the full amount of the appropriation of \$7,161,268. The budget estimate proposes an increase in the fund authorized by title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935. The current appropriation under this act is \$2,661,268; the budget estimate is for \$2,997,560, which represents an increase over 1948 of \$336,292. The purpose of the increase, as explained to the committee, is to overcome the increased cost for wages, salaries, equipment, and supplies which have developed in recent years. The hearings disclose that the appropriations made for the Bankhead-Jones Act are available only for the researches authorized by that act. The hearings also disclose that the researches carried on under the Hatch Act, the Adams Act, and the Purnell Act are lacking in sufficient funds to the same extent and for the same reason as in the case of the Bankhead-Jones Act. The committee believed it would not serve a very useful purpose to place researches carried on under the latter act in position of advantage over the work done under the other acts and has therefore disallowed the budget increase.

Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico.—This is a Federal experiment station and is to be distinguished from the Territorial station which received an allotment from the appropriation made for payments to States and Territories discussed above. It is at the opposite end of the island from the Territorial station. It serves as a tropical outpost for general researches by the Department in connection with agricultural problems of primary importance to the mainland. By reason of its geographical location, year-round operations are possible, which is of special importance in breeding work since a greater number of generations of plants being experimented with may be produced each season. An example of work highly useful to mainland agriculture is the breeding work on sweetpotatoes. In recent years, the committee has provided increases for this item because of rapid deterioration of wooden structures originally erected there. Both the elements and insects, such as termites, have caused great destruction. The budget estimate for 1949 carries an increase of \$10,000 for the replacement of roofs on three of five wings of the main office and the

laboratory building, which are in very poor condition. It is contemplated that the old roofs will be replaced by permanent material such as concrete slabs, and corrugated iron painted with red lead.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Animal husbandry.—The budget estimate of \$1,405,500, which is carried in the bill, represents a continuation of the important experimental work in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and breeding at the same level as it is being carried in the current year. An increase of \$211,500 for repairs and reconditioning of facilities at field stations is offset by nonrecurring items for such repairs and reconditioning at numerous field stations carried in the act for the current year, which results in a net increase in the bill for 1949 of \$82,100 over the appropriation for 1948.

Diseases of animals.—The work carried on under this title is of the very greatest importance to livestock of every kind on the farms and the ranges of the country. The committee believes that this Bureau is entitled to very high praise for the worth-while work it is doing to protect American agriculture from the ravages of disease which might otherwise wipe out whole sections of livestock industry. The committee has provided the budget estimate of \$1,055,000, which contemplates maintaining the same level of work for the coming year as in the current year. It carries an increase of \$50,000 for repairs, reconditioning, etc., of facilities at the agricultural research center, offset by the elimination of a nonrecurring item of \$40,000 for physical improvements carried in the 1948 Appropriation Act.

Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease.—The bill carries the budget estimate of \$6,250,000 for eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease, which is a reduction of \$500,000 below the amount appropriated for 1948. The decrease is made up of two items, namely (1) a decrease of \$125,000 due to anticipated reduction in the incidence of infection of tuberculosis in cattle, of which \$25,000 is a decrease in operating cost and \$100,000 a decrease in indemnities; (2) a decrease of \$375,000 due to inability to obtain sufficient veterinarians to carry on the Bang's disease eradication program in new areas. Because of this inability, most of the work will consist of retesting in areas where there is a low incidence of infection and where active efforts toward accreditation are being made.

Inspection and quarantine.—The bill carries the budget estimate of \$1,225,000 for inspection and quarantine which is \$197 under the appropriation for 1948. Last year the committee made a substantial reduction in the budget estimate of \$340,000 for this item. When the bill was in conference, evidence reached the conferees that the Bureau intended to meet the reduction by closing the work of a number of the stockyards where but one or two of the inspectors had been maintained, while maintaining at unreduced levels the work at some of the larger stockyards, each having a number of inspectors. The conferees did not approve the Bureau's method of meeting the reduced appropriation and included in the bill a provision requiring the Bureau to maintain service during the fiscal year 1948 at all stockyards having such service during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1947. Because of the strengthening of inspection and quarantine work under funds provided for the foot-and-mouth disease, the Bureau reports it has been able

to carry out without difficulty the terms of the provision inserted by the conferees. The committee has reinserted the provision carried in last year's bill which will prevent the closing of the work at any stockyard should conditions arise under which the Bureau might feel the necessity to do otherwise.

Meat inspection.—Last year the bill carried a statutory provision requiring the packers to pay the cost of Federal inspection of meat and meat-food products processed for interstate and foreign commerce. The action of the Congress in adopting this provision in no wise changed the requirements of the law for the inspection of meat and meat products. It in no wise changed the relationship of the Federal meat inspectors to the Government or to the meat packers. The inspectors have continued as Federal employees. Their salaries are paid by Federal check against the United States Treasury, the only difference being that the checks are drawn against a special fund in the Treasury known as the meat-inspection fund instead of against the general fund.

When the bill was first reported to the House last year, some alarm was evidenced by some of the meat inspectors because they had been led to believe, erroneously, that if the provision in the House bill should become a law they would cease to be Federal employees and would become instead employees of the packers. Many well-meaning persons having only a general public interest shared this alarm, believing that the inspectors would be beholden to the packers and that that would impair the quality of their inspection service and might incline them to favor the interest of the packers rather than the interest of the consuming public. The inspectors referred to feared the loss of their civil-service status and of their retirement rights. These fears were of course all unfounded and the Department, at the request of the committee, took the necessary steps to clarify the minds of the inspectors on this point. The committee is pleased to report the appearance this year of their good friend and former colleague from New York, Col. Charles I. Stengle, the legislative representative of the American Federation of Government Employees, who assured the committee that the employees generally throughout the meat-inspection service were entirely satisfied under the new plan and were unanimous in their verdict that the plan was working successfully.

Quite naturally, the representatives of the meat-packing industry vigorously opposed the provision reported by the committee last year and did everything within their power to persuade the House to agree to the Senate amendment striking out the House provision and restoring the customary provision for meeting the cost of the meat-inspection service out of the Federal Treasury. Dr. Miller, Chief of the Meat Inspection Division, reported to the committee this year the gratifying success with which his office had been able to work out a schedule of fees necessary to recover from the packing industry the cost of the Federal inspection. It is a notable fact that our committee has no request whatever this year for a hearing on the part of any representative of the meat packers. This might indicate that serious opposition to the new plan has presently subsided. However, it is noted that on March 2, our worthy colleague, the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Gillie, introduced a bill which would relieve the packers of the cost of meat inspection and reimpose that cost upon the Federal Government.

Dr. Miller reported the actual cost of meat inspection under the new plan has averaged about one-twentieth of 1 cent per pound of the carcasses slaughtered.

Virus Serum Toxin Act.—The budget estimate of \$365,000 for work under the Virus Serum Toxin Act is \$50,000 above the amount appropriated in the act for 1948. The committee has reduced the increase by \$25,000, allowing in the bill the sum of \$340,000. This is the sum estimated a year ago for the fiscal year 1948 and the committee believes this should be sufficient to cover the needs of this service in an ample way.

Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals.—Large sums were appropriated in the last session of the Congress to combat the menace of foot-and-mouth disease, now rampant in the southern portion of the Republic of Mexico and which threatens to invade the United States unless it is adequately controlled. The original program for this work was on the basis of complete eradication, involving the complete destruction of infected animals. Such a program requires, of course, a very large sum for the payment of indemnities. It also involves a very serious problem in human behavior. Dealing with a population uninformed as to the seriousness of the disease and jealous of their property rights to the cattle owned which must be destroyed under the program, the Department was confronted with a problem of the gravest import. Only the Mexican Government could exercise the authority for the destruction of the cattle. The cattle in the infected area are not, as a rule, beef cattle, but are draft animals and possibly some milkers. A good percentage of the animals stricken with the disease recover. The Mexican natives know this, which makes it difficult for them to see why the cattle must be destroyed. The sentiment of the native Mexican became so strong against the program that the Mexican Government declared it could no longer carry on a destruction program. In recent months there has been a modification of the whole plan. The northern quarantine line is to be maintained. Infected cattle found within a distance of the quarantine line which threaten a break-through are to be destroyed. Otherwise the program is confined to maintenance of the quarantine. The effort will be to prevent the infection of the beef-cattle areas of northern Mexico, which are of vital economic importance to the United States since they are the source of much of our domestic beef supply.

From the inception of the program in Mexico to February 28, 1948, the Mexican Government has contributed \$1,949,875 to the Mexican-United States Commission for operating expenses. Also, according to reports of Mexican officials, their Government has contributed field and administrative personnel with related expenses amounting to \$613,752, and supplies and equipment valued at \$96,960, as well as direct payments of \$1,555,400 as indemnity for small animals (swine, sheep, and goats) slaughtered prior to October 3, 1947, after which date all indemnities were paid by the joint commission. In addition, the Mexican Government has provided military forces for maintenance of quarantine lines around the infected area and for other protective measures, the cost of which is not known.

From the inception of the program to February 28, 1948, the United States Government has obligated itself to expend a total of \$61,447,346, of which \$23,051,997 is in connection with the purchase of canned meat in northern Mexico. It is expected that the amount expended for the purchase of canned meat in northern Mexico will be recovered from proceeds of sale of such meat for use in foreign countries.

The use of vaccines has not been found very effective. In many cases they assist in checking the spread, but vaccination in the present state of scientific knowledge cannot be relied upon to control this disease. It is noted that the House Committee on Agriculture has reported out H. R. 5098, a bill to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research on foot-and-mouth disease. Should this bill become a law, it is to be hoped, of course, that an effective vaccine or other preventive agent may be developed.

The last of several emergency measures adopted in the last session of Congress to meet this problem was the granting of authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the Department such sums as he may deem necessary to meet this emergency. It is reported to our committee that transfers are being made from Commodity Credit Corporation funds. These transfers may either be reimbursed by direct appropriations at some future date or they may be absorbed into the general debt structure of the Commodity Corporation. The ultimate effect upon the taxpayers of the United States will be the same under either method.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

The bill includes the budget estimate of \$1,050,000 for the Bureau of Dairy Industry, which is an increase of \$39,000 above the amount for 1948. This increase is for (1) replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment, \$7,900; and (2) for the repair and conditioning of facilities at field stations, \$31,100. The nonrecurring 1948 item of \$5,300 for repair of tornado damage at the dairy field station at Woodward, Okla., is omitted from the current bill.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Field crops.—The bill includes the budget estimate of \$2,672,300, representing an increase above 1948 of \$21,400. This increase is divided as follows: For repairs and replacements of water supply systems at the two sugar field plant stations, one at Houma, La., and the other at Meridian, Miss., \$9,400; and for replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment, \$48,000. The latter item is offset by the elimination of an increase of \$36,000 in the appropriation for 1948 for similar purposes.

Fruit, vegetable, and special crops.—The budget estimate for this item is in the sum of \$2,525,500, which is \$52,600 below the amount

carried in the act for 1948. The net decrease indicated is made up of the following items of increases and decreases:

For mushroom production and disease investigations.....	+\$10, 000
For breeding high quality disease-resistant varieties of hops, and developing improved disease control methods and production practices.....	+18, 000
For replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment (nonrecurring).....	+42, 500
For painting and repairing buildings and greenhouses at plant industry station (nonrecurring).....	+90, 600
Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for replacement of worn-out automotive, farm, and other equipment.....	-33, 700
Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for repair and installation of utilities at plant industry station.....	-180, 000

The committee has accepted the budget changes and in addition has provided an increase, not requested by the budget, of \$52,600, to bring the amount of the appropriation for 1949 to the same level as for 1948. This increase of \$52,600 is made available for additional work on studies of potatoes and onions. The group of citizens interested in the potato and onion work which appeared before the committee had suggested an increase of \$50,000 for potato work and \$10,000 for onion work. The committee believes that the \$52,600 provided in the bill for work on these two important vegetables will substantially meet the requests of the group referred to.

Forest diseases.—The committee has included the budget estimate of \$380,480 for investigations of diseases of forest and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their control. This represents a very small net increase of \$1,200, being the difference between the 1948 amount of \$8,000 for replacement of worn-out equipment and the 1949 amount of \$6,800 for the same purpose.

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation.—The budget estimate for soils, fertilizers, and irrigation is in the sum of \$1,604,000 which represents a net increase of \$138,000 over the 1948 appropriation. This net increase is made up of the following items:

For soil-management investigations on newly irrigated lands in the lower Colorado River and Columbia Basin projects.....	+\$80, 000
To develop and evaluate slow-acting, high-analysis, synthetic nitrogen fertilizers.....	+45, 000
For replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment (nonrecurring).....	+36, 500
Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1948 Agricultural Appropriation Act for replacement of worn-out automotive, farm, and other equipment.....	-23, 500

The committee has disapproved the entire list of budget changes and has allowed the amount appropriated under this item for the year 1948—namely, \$1,466,000. This will, of course, provide a net increase above 1948 of the \$23,000 which is the amount of the nonrecurring item for replacement of worn-out equipment. This would become available for such replacement in lieu of the \$36,500 proposed for that purpose in the budget for 1949. The committee has included a provision authorizing the sale of the irrigation experiment station at Bard, Calif., and making available the proceeds of such sale for the establishment and equipment of a similar station at or near Brawley, Calif., the Secretary to have the option of an exchange of properties in lieu of outright sale and outright purchase of new land at Brawley. To the foregoing has been added contract authority in the sum of \$100,000 for construction at the new location. It is the information

of the committee that some of the funds allocated to this station by the Department's project break-down as submitted to the committee have on occasion in the past been transferred to and expended elsewhere. It is expected that this practice will not continue.

Agricultural engineering.—The budget estimate for agricultural engineering is \$654,000, an increase of \$17,000 for replacement of worn-out farm equipment above the 1948 appropriation. The committee has allowed the budget increase of \$17,000 and in addition has allowed a further increase of \$31,690 for the purpose of increasing to \$100,000 the allotment for farm-electrification investigations. The committee believes the research in this particular category probably offers more promise of return to agriculture than any of the other categories of research in this field.

National Arboretum.—The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$413,900 for the National Arboretum. This is a net reduction of \$23,000 under the appropriation for 1948. However, the 1948 amount includes a nonrecurring item of \$350,000 provided for the acquisition of land to round out the national boundaries of the Arboretum. This item represents a decrease in the 1949 budget. However, it is offset by an increase of \$327,000 for the preparation of plans and specifications and the development of physical facilities at the National Arboretum. The 1949 increase just mentioned represents the beginning of a 5-year development program for buildings, roads, utilities, etc., amounting to a grand total of \$2,325,400, including, of course, the \$350,000 appropriated last year for the acquisition of additional land. When fully developed it is contemplated the Arboretum will represent an institution comparable in character with the Kew Gardens of England. It will be not only of great national importance, but it has for a long time been a matter of vital interest to persons interested in the physical development of the National Capital.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Insect investigations.—The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$3,019,800 for insect investigations. This represents increases of \$41,500 for replacement of worn-out trucks and \$22,000 for the repair and improvement of facilities at field stations. The committee has approved the sums set up in the budget for the several work projects for 1949 with the exception that \$50,000 is earmarked for mango fruitfly investigations in Hawaii. This will require adjustment of the budget allocations, which is left to the discretion of the Bureau.

Insect and plant disease control.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$2,586,200 for insect and plant disease control which is \$145,300 more than the amount appropriated for 1948 for work in connection with the same insect pests. It is to be noted that the appropriations for the gypsy brown-tail moth and the Dutch elm disease have been transferred to the chapter appearing subsequently in this bill entitled "Control of Forests Pests."

Foreign plant quarantine.—The committee has approved the budget amount of \$2,212,000 for foreign plant quarantines which represent a net increase of \$212,000 above the 1948 appropriation. The net increase referred to is composed of the following:

To provide for enforcement of Public Law 290, 80th Cong., regarding entry of nursery stock into the United States..... +\$38,000

For disinsecting aircraft moving between Hawaii and the mainland and aircraft entering the United States at various southern ports--	+ \$156,000
For repair of plant quarantine inspection house at Hoboken, N. J., and 6 fumigation houses located along the Mexican border-----	+ 28, 000
Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in the 1948 act for replacement of worn-out automotive equipment-----	- 10, 000

Control of emergency outbreaks of insect and plant diseases.—The budget estimate of \$2,050,000 for this item is in the same amount as the 1948 appropriation. This estimate has been submitted without any basis for forecasting the amount of money which will be needed for the insect pests in connection with which funds may be required. The majority of the infestations requiring attention under this item do not evidence their approach until well into the latter half of the fiscal year. The committee believes that it should provide here a mere token appropriation sufficient to meet the requirements of any threatened insect infestation until the Congress can provide an emergency appropriation in such amount as the conditions at the time indicate may be required. The members of the committee wish to reaffirm their interest in and their intention to support needed appropriations for the control of emergency outbreaks of the kind for which this appropriation is provided, and the reduction in the appropriation in this bill is not to be interpreted as any lessening of their interest in this matter. The committee believes the amount of \$1,000,000 provided will be sufficient to “hold the line” against any infestation until the Congress can act. It is to be noted that the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act 1948, carries a deficiency appropriation of \$420,000 for this item.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

Agricultural chemistry and naval stores investigations.—The budget has provided an estimate of \$511,500 for agricultural chemistry investigations and an estimate of \$152,500 for naval stores investigations. In each case the amount provided is the same as the 1948 appropriation. The committee was not impressed with the importance of naval stores investigations nor of the necessity for maintaining them at levels provided in the appropriations for 1948 and contemplated in the budget for 1949. However, the committee has decided to consolidate the two appropriations into a single appropriation paragraph and to deduct \$75,000 from the combined amount of the budget estimates for the two activities. This will give the Bureau some flexibility in adjusting the several work projects to the deduction made.

Regional research laboratories.—The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$5,000,000 for the four regional research laboratories, this being the same amount as was appropriated last year for the fiscal year 1948. The budget for 1949 includes a nonrecurring item of \$50,000 for the construction of a hazardous-operations building at the eastern regional research laboratory located at Wyndemoor, Pa., offsetting also a nonrecurring item of \$30,000 in the 1948 appropriation for the construction of a commodity and equipment storage building at the western regional research laboratory located at Albany, Calif. Aside from the two items mentioned the work will continue at the several laboratories at the same level as in 1948.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$813,000 for the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. This represents an increase of \$13,000 for within-grade salary advancements above the 1948 appropriation.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

A new chapter has been established in the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture entitled "Control of Forest Pests." To this chapter have been transferred appropriations formerly carried elsewhere in the bill for gypsy and brown-tail moths, white pine blister rust, and Dutch elm disease. In addition there is carried in the regular act for the first time an appropriation for the Forest Pest Control Act, approved June 25, 1947.

Gypsy and brown-tail moths.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$603,600 for work on the gypsy and brown-tail moths, which is the same amount as appropriated for the fiscal year 1948. This will provide the usual sum of \$157,700 for inspection and certification in connection with the quarantine regulations calculated to prevent the spread of the insects through the movement of plant material in commerce or otherwise. It also provides \$445,900, the same amount as in 1948, for the control program. For the first time, the Bureau reports this year it is very optimistic that complete eradication of this pest can now be looked forward to through the use of DDT. Heretofore the prospect has been one of perpetual annual appropriations for the maintenance of a barrier zone and the application of quarantine and inspection measures.

Forest Pest Control Act.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$135,000 for carrying out the provisions of the Forest Pest Control Act (Public Law 110, approved June 25, 1947). For the fiscal year 1948 a total of \$134,691 is being expended from three different appropriations noted below. A deficiency appropriation, bringing the 1948 total up to \$977,691 has been made. The amounts transferred are as follows:

"Salaries and expenses, entomology and plant quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration," insect investigations.....	\$10, 000
"Salaries and expenses, Forest Service," national forest protection and management.....	100, 716
"National Park Service," Department of the Interior.....	23, 975

As noted above, these activities are being consolidated under the single appropriation now under discussion.

White pine blister rust.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$3,750,000 for work on the white pine blister rust which is the same amount as is available for the fiscal year 1948. This appropriation embraces all phases of the Federal effort for the control of this serious forest pest, irrespective of the bureau or department under which the work may be prosecuted, including control operations on lands under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, for which there is an allotment of \$582,000. The allotment for control operations on the national forests is for \$1,974,650. The remainder of the appropriation is under the leadership or direct expenditure of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. This bureau supplies

crease of \$40,000 for fire-control investigations in order to develop more effective and economical methods of fire control. The committee has increased the budget estimates under the project "Experimental forests and ranges" in the sum of \$260,000. This extra-budgetary increase is to provide eight new stations with allotments of \$30,000 each in the Delaware Basin, in Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Oregon, Washington, California, and Missouri. It is expected the States where these new stations are being established will provide suitable matching in money or otherwise. The committee is also providing an additional \$20,000 for strengthening the work at the existing station at Nacogdoches, Tex. The committee has cut by \$50,000 the project "Forest management" for which the budget estimate and the 1948 appropriation are each in the sum of \$455,731. The project for "Watershed protection and management" for which the current appropriation and the budget estimate are each \$95,960 has been reduced by the committee by \$25,000.

Forest products.—The budget estimate for forest products is in the sum of \$1,250,000 which is the same as the 1948 appropriation. The committee has reduced this item to \$1,000,000 which will bring it to the amount available for this project in the fiscal year 1945.

Forest-resources investigations.—The budget estimate of \$822,000 for forest-resources investigations is in the same amount as for 1948. The committee has reduced this item to \$750,000.

Forest-fire cooperation.—The committee has recommended the full amount of the budget estimate of \$9,000,000 for cooperation with the various States or appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression. This is the same amount as the 1948 appropriation and is the full amount authorized for the activity.

Farm and other private forestry cooperation.—This is the appropriation authorized by the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, the Norris-Doxey Act, and the Clark-McNary Act. The committee has reported the full amount of the budget estimate of \$809,500, which is the same as the 1948 appropriation.

Acquisition of lands for national forests, under the Weeks Act.—The committee has approved the budget estimate for \$500,000. The amount appropriated for this purpose for the fiscal year 1948 was \$750,000.

Acquisition of lands for particular national forests under special acts.—Under special acts, the amount of forest receipts in certain national forests are authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands in each of such forests not in the drainages of navigable streams and therefore not to be acquired under the Weeks law. These purchases are made where desirable to bring the lands under controls which will prevent soil erosion. The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$142,000, which is the same amount as the 1948 appropriation.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

The committee has recommended the full amount of the budget estimate of \$9,750,000 for construction and maintenance of the forest development roads and trails. It has recommended a reduction of \$300,000 in the budget estimate of \$5,300,000 for public highways in and through the national forests.

FLOOD CONTROL

The budget estimate of \$9,000,000 for flood control represents an increase of \$6,000,000 above the 1948 appropriation of \$3,000,000. However, the 1948 appropriation is supplemented by a carry-over from the previous year of unexpended balances totaling \$2,771,758. Thus the budget estimate for 1949 represents an increase of but \$3,228,242 above the amount available for the current fiscal year. This increase is distributed as follows:

For preliminary examinations and surveys-----	+ \$695, 328
For works of improvement-----	+ 2, 524, 914
For transfer to salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, for legal work required-----	+ 8, 000

The committee has reported in the pending bill an appropriation of \$6,000,000 which is \$228,242 above the total of funds available for 1948. The hearings disclosed that there has been in the past a sort of twilight zone between the jurisdiction of the War Department in carrying out the Flood Control Act and that of the Department of Agriculture. This has been especially evident in the work on the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds. The committee has included a proviso, the purpose of which is to eliminate this twilight zone in the watersheds indicated. The committee recognizes that, in authorized watershed improvement programs of the Department of Agriculture, protection from fire is an essential measure of watershed treatment in aid of flood control and that it is necessary to establish adequate fire control along with the installation of other measures included in the complete watershed improvement program for a watershed.

Section 8 of the Flood Control Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1596), provides that the authority conferred by that act and any funds appropriated pursuant thereto for expenditure are supplemental to all other authority and appropriations relating to the departments or agencies concerned. By this action, the committee feels that the Congress made clear that funds appropriated pursuant to the flood-control acts are intended to be available for financing the Federal portion of work included in each authorized watershed improvement program.

It is the intention of the committee that the funds appropriated to the Department of Agriculture for flood-control purposes be available for financing the Federal portion of all of the fire-control and other work included in the approved programs of watershed works of improvement authorized by the flood-control acts.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Last year the hearings indicated the possibility that in administering the several activities which have been placed under the administrative authority and the control of the Soil Conservation Service, the well-recognized principle of expending no more for a given activity than the Congress has specifically appropriated therefor was not being too strictly observed. The General Accounting Office was requested

to make an investigation during the past summer to determine whether funds appropriated for certain specific purposes were being expended for purposes for which they had not been specifically provided. The report of the General Accounting Office indicated a number of practices which might be designated as improper, if not irregular. A summary of the report of the General Accounting Office is to be found in the hearings on pages 545 to 550, Pt. 2. To the question propounded at the conclusion of that report whether the Soil Conservation Service has used the several appropriations for the several activities within its jurisdiction in such manner and under such accounting measures as would enable that bureau to give an accurate accounting to the Congress of its use of each of the several appropriations, the investigator from the General Accounting Office replied that their investigation convinced him that they had not. The investigator's report disclosed that at the beginning of the fiscal year 1948 the Soil Conservation Service was confronted with the necessity of reducing its Washington personnel for the reason that the Congress had substantially reduced the allowance for personal services in the District of Columbia.

It was disclosed that one of the steps taken to meet the reduced District of Columbia salary allowance was to transfer one of the employees from the Washington office to an office in the field without having changed the duties of such employee. It was shown that this employee had spent a total of only 7 days at his new field headquarters, but that at least 3 months of the time since his headquarters had been transferred to the field, he had been performing his duties in the Washington office, living at home with his family, and while so doing, receiving the per diem allowance for employees in a travel status. The committee believes that, while this is a single incident, it is one for which there can be no excuse and constitutes an improper, if not irregular, expenditure of appropriated funds. The committee believes that it is entirely possible to expend the funds from the several appropriations in this bureau in such manner that a proper distribution of the cost of administrative functions can be made to the several activities served by the central administrative units. The committee has knowledge of accounting methods, seemingly very superior, employed in some of the other agencies within the Department. It believes that the irregularities occurring in the Soil Conservation Service can best be remedied by a more particular supervision from the departmental level rather than by inclusion of a mandatory provision in the bill itself which might prove awkward or inflexible in execution. The committee will leave to the Office of the Secretary the administrative responsibility of bringing about the desired administrative practices in the Soil Conservation Service.

SOIL CONSERVATION RESEARCH

The committee has approved the budget estimate for \$1,048,000 for soil conservation research, which is the same amount as the 1948 appropriation.

SOIL CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

The budget estimate, as well as the 1948 appropriations, for soil conservation operations is in the sum of \$38,000,000. The committee has recommended an increase of \$6,000,000 above the budget estimate which will provide a total appropriation of \$44,000,000. This increase will enable the Service to assign technical assistants to a very substantial number of new soil conservation districts. These districts are being organized in increasing numbers amounting to approximately 250 new districts during the fiscal year 1947. The average number of farms per district runs between 2,300 and 2,400 with a total acreage in farms in each district averaging about 350,000 acres. Experience has shown that the average cost of rendering assistance to a soil conservation district is about \$20,000 per annum.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

The budget estimate for land utilization and retirement of submarginal land is in the sum of \$1,564,000 which represents a decrease of \$36,000 under the 1948 appropriation. This decrease represents the cost of administering the Crab Orchard project which has been transferred to the Department of the Interior in accordance with the act of August 5, 1947. The pending bill includes a recommendation of \$1,000,000 for this activity, or a reduction of \$564,000 under the budget estimate. The committee believes that this activity is very largely overstuffed, both in Washington and in the field, with high-salaried personnel which can be very substantially reduced without any reduction in the effectiveness of the services required.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

The Production and Marketing Administration is one of the largest administrative units in the Department of Agriculture. Within this over-all administrative set-up are carried on all of the activities of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the AAA payments program, the Sugar Act, the activities financed from section 32 funds, the School Lunch Act, and the several marketing services. Each of several branches set up under the Production and Marketing Administration administers all of the appropriations and funds having to do with activities falling within the purview of the particular branch. For example, the Fruit and Vegetable Branch administers the market news service on fruits and vegetables, the inspection and certification on fruits and vegetables appropriated for under "Market inspection of farm products," the standardization and marketing research on fresh fruits and vegetables appropriated for under "Marketing farm products," the administration of marketing regulations pertaining to fruits and vegetables under the Perishable Agricultural Commodity Act, etc. Allowances are made to the Fruit and Vegetable Branch from appropriations and funds referred to for the work provided for fruits and vegetables under the several appropriations or funds. The same administrative plan is followed with respect to other commodities and

activities, for example, there are the Livestock Branch, the Grain Branch, the Poultry Branch, the Cotton Branch, etc., each of which has its allotments from the several appropriations for work on the commodity or product related to its branch. While it is believed possible, if not probable, that this plan of organization results in a greater administrative efficiency, it requires a very high degree of administrative ability to carry it out and also calls for absolute integrity on the part of the administrative personnel to assure that the expenditure of funds will be in accordance with the specific amounts that Congress has provided under the several appropriations. The committee has reason to believe that a very high degree of efficiency and administrative ability as well as integrity of purpose are being applied to carry out this administrative plan. It does have the virtue that when a Member of Congress or a private citizen wishes to take up some matter pertaining, for example, to wheat or some other grain, he needs only to call the Grain Branch where every aspect of the Department's responsibility with respect to all grains is centered. The same observation would apply to any other commodity.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$7,575,000 of the Corporation's funds for administrative expenses of the Corporation. This sum is \$875,000 less than was allowed last year for the fiscal year 1948. The Corporation reports, however, that it has already effected a reduction of \$600,000 in the administrative costs of the current fiscal year and that amount has been returned to the general funds of the Corporation.

The Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to borrow and have outstanding a maximum of \$4,750,000,000 at any one time. On June 30, 1947, borrowings against this authorization amounted to \$550,330,021. New borrowings are estimated at \$774,000,000 for 1948, and \$1,160,000,000 for 1949, and outstanding borrowings are estimated at \$261,000,000 as of June 30, 1948, and \$181,985,000 as of June 30, 1949. In addition to the above borrowing authorizations the act of February 18, 1946 (Public Law 301, 79th Cong.), made \$500,000,000 available, to be held as a reserve for postwar price support of agriculture, against which \$50,950,696 of losses were charged during the fiscal year 1947; additional charges are estimated at \$91,405,456 for 1948 and \$80,883,000 for 1949. Exclusive of funds used to repay borrowings and to return capital surplus to the United States Treasury, funds to be used in carrying out the Corporation's activities are estimated to aggregate \$3,143,064,791 for fiscal year 1948 and \$3,400,578,230 for fiscal year 1949.

AAA FARM PROGRAM PAYMENTS

A year ago the Congress authorized a farm program in not to exceed \$150,000,000 for the crop year 1948. The budget has estimated and the committee has included in the pending bill an appropriation for that amount. The committee has included in the bill an authorization for the program for the crop year 1949 in not to exceed the sum of \$225,000,000. The committee has approved the budget amount

of \$24,500,000 for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out the program. This is the amount provided for administrative expenses for the current year. The committee has approved the budget proposal to reduce the amount available for administrative expenses at the State and national levels from \$7,080,813 as provided for the current year to \$7,000,000.

SUGAR ACT

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$72,000,000 for administering the program under the Sugar Act, which is \$17,000,000 above the amount appropriated for 1948. The latter figure includes an increase of \$16,942,465 for additional payments to sugar growers based on an anticipated increase in sugar production during the 1948 crop year and a carry-over of unpaid obligations estimated at \$9,400,000 in connection with previous year programs. There is also an increase of \$61,535 to cover increased administrative costs in connection with additional responsibilities under the Sugar Act of 1948, under titles II, III, and IV of said act. There is an off-set decrease of \$4,000 in the allotment for "International production control committees," funds for which purpose are included in the 1949 estimates of the Department of State. There is also an increase of \$1,895 to cover additional expenses incurred by the General Accounting Office in preauditing sugar payments. Excise taxes imposed on sugar to provide sufficient revenue for sugar payments and expenses of operation of the program have in the past exceeded the total of the appropriations, with the single exception of the fiscal year 1943, where the revenues were slightly under the amount appropriated. It is anticipated that the revenues for the current year will more than balance the amount appropriated for carrying out the act.

SECTION 32 FUNDS

Section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended makes an annual appropriation of an amount equal to 30 percent of the gross receipts from taxes collected under the Customs Laws during the current year next preceding the beginning of each fiscal year. The purpose of the appropriation, when originally enacted, was to eliminate farm surpluses (1) by encouraging the exportation of agricultural commodities through the payment of export bonuses or by payments to producers in connection with the production of that part of any agricultural commodity required for domestic consumption or (2) to encourage the domestic consumption of such commodities by diverting them from the normal channels of trade in commerce through the payment of benefits or indemnities or by increasing their utilization through benefits, indemnities, donations, or by other means, among persons in low-income groups. Another purpose was, to reestablish farmers' purchasing power by making payments in connection with the normal production of any agricultural commodity for domestic consumption.

Thirty percent of the presently estimated amount of customs receipts for the calendar year 1947 is \$135,000,000 and that sum

becomes the amount of the permanent appropriation known as "Section 32 funds" for the fiscal year 1949. The President's budget sets up an amount of \$44,000,000 as the total amount estimated by the executive department to be required under the terms of section 32 for expenditure during the fiscal year 1949. The budget proposes that the balance of the appropriation, or \$91,000,000, shall be rescinded effective July 1, 1948, and be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury. The committee has rejected the President's proposal with respect to this permanent appropriation. It has earmarked \$65,000,000 of this permanent appropriation for the national school-lunch program and has deleted the language submitted by the budget which would rescind any portion of the appropriation. This will result in definitely earmarking a total of \$109,000,000, leaving the remainder of \$26,000,000 available for expenditure for any of the authorized purposes set up by section 32 for which needs may arise in the future.

The committee believes that greater emphasis should be placed by the Department on the application of section 32 funds to perishable products than has been the case in the past. It believes that the producer of perishable commodities is as much entitled to the benefits of this fund as are the producers of the nonperishable crops.

The committee's attention has been repeatedly called in recent years to the complaints of manufacturers of insulating materials not made of cotton to what these manufacturers assert amounts to unfair competition from the manufacturers of cotton insulation because the latter have enjoyed, exclusively, a very substantial subsidy. When this subsidy was begun a number of years ago, cotton was then in surplus and economical processes of manufacturing insulation from cotton had not yet been developed. Competing manufacturers assert that in view of the present high prices of, and strong world demand for, cotton and of the perfection of the process for the making of cotton insulation, these subsidies ought to be eliminated in the interest of fair competition. The committee has the assurance that these subsidies are paid in a constantly diminishing ratio. It has not inserted a provision forbidding the payment of such bonuses, although such a provision was seriously considered. It expects, however, that the fiscal year 1949 shall mark the conclusion of the payments of these bonuses.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

The budget has proposed a direct appropriation of \$65,000,000 for the school-lunch program for the fiscal year 1949. This compares with the provision in the 1948 bill earmarking \$65,000,000 of section 32 funds. As indicated above the bill carries a recommendation to earmark \$65,000,000 of section 32 money for the school-lunch program for the fiscal year 1949, in lieu of the direct appropriation proposed by the budget. The bill carries the usual provision that no part of the funds made available shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of the National School Lunch Act.

MARKETING SERVICES

Market news service.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,626,250 for the market news service. This sum includes

an increase of \$18,000 for within-grade salary advancements and \$42,000 for additional operating costs incident to compiling and furnishing market reports under services already established. This increase reflects increases in telegraphic rates, cost of supplies, etc. In addition to the budget amount of \$1,626,250, the bill includes \$41,000 above the budget, of which \$17,000 is for livestock market news service at Memphis, Tenn.; \$12,000 is for dairy and poultry market news at Jackson, Miss.; and \$12,000 is for fruit and vegetable market news, also at Jackson, Miss.

Market inspection of farm products.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$712,000 for market inspection of farm products which is the same amount as the 1948 appropriation. This is one of the many valuable services performed for the agricultural producer. The inspections are made upon request of the producers who pay a specified nominal fee. It provides an impartial inspection and grading service for farm products on the basis of United States standards as to class, quality, and conditions which place the producers in a much better advantage in the marketing of their products. The total of fees collected and returned to the Treasury under this activity in the fiscal year 1947 is \$512,604 as against total obligations under the appropriated funds of \$589,290. Thus, in that year this activity was 87 per cent self-supporting.

Marketing farm products.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,084,500 for researches on the subject of marketing farm products. These are researches of the kind and in the same broad field as those contemplated under title II of the Research and Marketing Act. The appropriations made under title II of the latter act are of course supplementary and in addition to appropriations made under the foregoing caption. All such researches, however, whether financed from this appropriation or from an allotment from the appropriation made from the Research and Marketing Act, are carried out by this Division of the Production and Marketing Administration, and supposedly in such manner and under such control as to avoid duplication or the augmentation of funds provided for a particular research under one appropriation by means of any allotment from the other. It is noteworthy in this connection that for the fiscal year 1948 there is an appropriation of \$1,149,500 under this head, while allotments from the appropriation for the Research and Marketing Act to this same Division for other researches in this field total \$1,219,550, thus the effect of appropriations made for the current fiscal year under the Research and Marketing Act has been to increase by more than 100 percent the researches in the field of marketing farm products.

Tobacco acts.—The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$1,552,000 for administering the tobacco acts, which is the same amount as the 1948 appropriation. Section 5 of the Tobacco Inspection Act of 1935 provides:

That no fee or charge shall be imposed or collected for inspection or certification under this section at any designated auction market.

Where services are provided upon request for nondesignated markets, the cost of the inspection is reimbursed to the appropriation by the producer. Such reimbursements amounted in 1947 to \$134,047. Fees for the cost of supervising the inspectors assigned under the reimbursable work were collected and covered into the Treasury in

the sum of \$6,134. There was also recovered in that year \$900 from the sale of tobacco samples after they had served their purpose in connection with the preparation and demonstration of standards.

Cotton statistics, classing, standards and futures acts.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,399,000 for cotton statistics, classing, standards and futures acts, which is the same amount as the 1948 appropriation. A goodly portion of the number of activities carried on under this appropriation is reimbursed through the collection of fees. For the fiscal year 1947 the total revenue earned from the collection of fees was \$368,139.54. In addition receipts from the sale of cotton samples accumulated as a result of the work done under this appropriation resulted for that same year in an estimated amount of \$377,449.21, making a total reimbursement to the Treasury of \$745,588.75, which is 57 percent of the expenditures from appropriated funds for that year.

Marketing regulatory acts.—The bill has heretofore carried special appropriations for consideration for the enforcement of marketing regulations under seven different acts. The current bill has consolidated the seven special paragraphs into a single paragraph which enumerates the several acts and makes a single lump-sum appropriation for the carrying out of all of them. These acts and the amounts appropriated for nine of them in the current fiscal year are as follows:

Perishable Agricultural Commodities, Produce Agency, and Standard Container Acts.....	\$294, 000
United States Grain Standards Act.....	1, 128, 000
Federal Seed Act.....	152, 250
Packers and Stockyards Act.....	528, 000
United States Warehouse Act.....	585, 000
Naval Stores Act.....	41, 000
Insecticide Act (to consolidate certain marketing service sub-appropriations).....	368, 500
Total available.....	3, 096, 750

The budget estimate for 1949 is \$3,178,350, or an increase of \$81,600 over the total of the several amounts for 1948. The 1949 budget estimate includes an increase of \$125,000 to carry out the provisions of the Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1947, the purpose of which is to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated rodenticides, herbicides, and devices to control pests through the development of new testing methods and more effective enforcement operations. There are two offsetting decreases, one of \$41,600 to eliminate a nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for replacement of worn-out equipment under the United States Grains Standards Act, and another of \$1,800 to eliminate a nonrecurring item in 1948 for replacement of automobiles under the Naval Stores Act. The committee has approved all of the budget changes and for that purpose has included in the bill the budget estimate, \$3,178,350.

Freight rates for farm products.—This item has been transferred to and consolidated with the appropriation "Marketing farm products." The amount of \$138,000 appropriated for this activity for the fiscal year 1948 is set up in the same amount for 1949 in the schedule of allotments under the appropriation paragraph to which it has been transferred.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$530,000 for administration of Commodity Exchange Act which is the same amount as the 1945 appropriation. This is a more or less routine activity of the Department which has been carried on from year to year at approximately the same level of appropriations for which funds are included in the pending bill. Under this appropriation the Secretary designates commodity exchanges as contract markets and maintains an annual registration of futures, commission merchants, and floor brokers. He supervises futures trading through such means as the compilation, audit, tabulation, and review of trade reports; the establishment and enforcement of speculative limits; the review of market news and letters; the maintenance of quotation and ticker services; the analysis of cash commodity transactions; etc. He also endeavors to prevent the misuse of customers' funds through the audit and examination of the books of futures commission merchants and the analysis of brokers' financial statements. He also undertakes the investigation and control of trade practices and prepares and presents the evidence of violations in hearings conducted with respect thereto.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Loans.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$15,000,000 for loans to tenant farmers for purchase of farms. The hearings disclosed that under the provisions of the act, which gives priority to veterans, very little, if any, of this money would become available to nonveterans. The amount approved is the same as the 1948 appropriation. The budget has estimated \$75,000,000 for production and subsistence loans, which is \$15,000,000 above the amount appropriated for 1948. The committee has approved the latter amount, or a reduction under the budget of \$15,000,000.

Salaries and expenses.—The budget estimate for salaries and expenses is \$23,000,000. The amount of the 1948 appropriation is \$21,000,000. The committee has approved the sum of \$22,000,000. It has also approved the budget provision transferring \$120,000 of the fees and administrative expenses which are collected and deposited to the farm tenant mortgage insurance administrative fund, in accordance with subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. These funds will be used for salaries and expenses for the making and servicing of insured mortgages.

Mortgage insurance fund.—Last year the budget estimate for the establishment of the farm tenant mortgage insurance fund was in the sum of \$15,000,000. The Congress appropriated \$1,000,000. The amount so appropriated appears to have been sufficient to meet all requirements and the budget reports that no additional appropriation will be required during the fiscal year 1949.

Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$1,750,000 for water facilities, arid and semiarid areas, which is the same amount as the 1948 appropriation. This fund has proven very useful in connection with the development and utilization of limited agricultural water supplies in the arid and

semiarid areas of 17 Western States. Farmstead loans and individual loans are made to individual farmers or ranchmen or to groups of from 2 to 100 or more farmers when water resources are limited or costly for the individuals to develop alone. As of June 30, 1947, the total of the loan advances was \$7,215,275. The matured principal amounted to a total of \$3,372,332 while the total repayments on the agriculture principal was \$3,455,025, or 102.5 percent of the total principal due on that date.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$5,000,000 for salaries and expenses for the Rural Electrification Administration, which is the same amount as the 1948 appropriation. The reported bill provides a total loan authorization of \$400,000,000, which is \$100,000,000 in excess of the budget estimate and \$175,000,000 above the amount authorized for the current fiscal year. The hearings disclose some improvement in the availability of materials for the construction of REA projects, shortages in which have been the principal cause of the delay in expending the funds as rapidly as they have been authorized. Funds heretofore authorized and allocated to individual projects, but which have not been advanced because of construction delays due to lack of materials or for other causes, total \$374,467,000 as of March 8, 1948. An additional \$61,922,000 of funds heretofore authorized have not been allocated to individual projects, making a grand total of funds provided, but unused, of \$436,389,000. Witnesses advocating the authorization of additional loan funds in the face of the situation where material for the projects cannot be obtained for a long time after the authorization is made justify their requests on the representation that unless the cooperative has a loan contract with the REA, definitely earmarking a particular sum to the project, it cannot place orders for material with firms producing such material. It is contended that the private utilities are not handicapped by a similar inability to place orders and that under such circumstances the REA cooperatives are under a decided disadvantage, and there ensues, unnecessarily, substantial delays in providing the farmers with needed electric service.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$3,725,000 for operating and administrative expenses of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, which is \$1,275,000 less than the 1948 appropriation. There is a decrease of \$1,475,000 due to elimination of the cost of completing the 1947 crop-year program in areas where insurance will no longer be offered. There is an offsetting increase of \$200,000 for expenses in connection with selling approximately 4,000 wheat contracts written in the fiscal year 1946 which expire in the fiscal year 1948. The committee believes that under the amended act and under the present administration of that act, the outlook for the success of the crop-insurance program is very optimistic. The committee has been well impressed with the administration of the present Manager of the Corporation, namely, Mr. G. F. Geissler, who made a most

gratifying presentation to the committee of the condition of the Corporation and of the progress being made in testing the procedures and policies bearing promise of success in a field which has heretofore been marked by discouragement and a very substantial degree of failure. The net capital position of the Corporation at the end of the fiscal year 1948 is estimated to be \$38,859,760 and at the end of the fiscal year 1949, \$41,379,760.

The Corporation is currently operating insurance programs on six crops for the crop year 1948. The program is being offered in 411 counties with an estimated total of 211,700 contracts in force. Rates vary with the risks and productivity of the various areas. Various types of insurance programs are offered. These programs include low premium and low coverage, area coverage, investment, yield, and reinsurance to provide various degrees and types of coverage to meet the needs of differing farm areas. The multiple crop policy is also being developed for use in general farming areas where several crops constitute the major source of agricultural income.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 4 of the bill, lines 3 to 7, inclusive:

Within the funds available to the Department, the Secretary of Agriculture may fix the compensation of not to exceed ten persons, without regard to the maximum payable under existing law, to serve, without regard to civil-service laws, in any positions in the Department.

On pages 5 and 6 of the bill, from line 24 on page 5 to and including line 3 on page 6, in connection with the appropriation for the Research and Marketing Act:

(but amounts made available to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information shall not exceed those which the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine)

On page 26 of the bill, lines 2 to 10, inclusive:

Provided, That the irrigation experiment station at Bard, California, may be sold upon such terms as the Secretary deems advantageous, and the proceeds of such sale are to be available for the establishment and equipment of an irrigation station at or near Brawley, California, or the Secretary may if he deems it desirable exchange in lieu of sale the Bard Station for a suitable site or facilities at or near Brawley, and in connection with the establishment of the new station the Secretary may accept donations:

On page 43 of the bill, lines 12 to 18, inclusive:

: Provided further, That hereafter funds appropriated for the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds shall be available for work projects in all areas up to that over which the War Department has jurisdiction and responsibility or to carry out emergency measures authorized by section 7 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1225), as amended.

On page 56 of the bill, lines 11 to 15, inclusive, under the appropriation for administrative expenses of the Farmers' Home Administration and in connection with fees and charges collected under mortgage loan insurance:

together with a transfer to this appropriation item of not to exceed \$120,000 of the fees and administrative expense charges made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases

[NOTE.—The increases and decreases shown are based on comparison with the amounts available in 1948]

Item	Budget in-crease (+) or decrease (-), compared with amount avail-able, 1948	Recommendation of committee
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY		
Salaries and expenses: Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for replacement of Secretary's official automobile..... To round off appropriation total.....	- \$3,000 - 836	} Approved and additional cut of \$50,000 imposed.
PENALTY MAIL (SEC. 2, PUBLIC LAW 364, 78TH CONG.)		
To cover increase in mailing rate from \$18.60 to \$20 per thousand. To meet costs of additional mailings incident to increase proposed in the 1949 budget.	+252,870 +9,130	} Entire appropriation elimi-nated.
RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946		
For payments to States under title I, sec. 9..... For utilization research under title I, sec. 10 (a)..... For research other than utilization under title I, sec. 10 (b). For marketing research and service work under title II.....	+2,500,000 +3,000,000 +1,500,000 +3,000,000	Disallowed. Do. Do. Approved.
OFFICE OF SOLICITOR		
Increase in direct appropriation: For within-grade salary advancements.	+41,500	Budget reduced by \$100,000.
OFFICE OF INFORMATION		
Salaries and expenses: To round off appropriation total..... Printing and binding: For rebinding a minimum of library reference publica-tions. For printing an increased number of soil surveys ready for publication. For publishing the more important and urgently needed results of research. For stocks of new and reprinted farmers' bulletins....	-164 +30,000 +44,500 +65,500 +110,000	Approved. } Total reduction under budget of \$57,000.
LIBRARY		
Library.....		The committee has imposed a cut below the budget of \$60,000.
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS		
Economic investigations.....		The committee has imposed a cut below the budget of \$83,500.
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS		
For within-grade salary advancements.....	+11,700	Disapproved. Salary increases to be absorbed.
EXTENSION SERVICE		
Payments to Puerto Rico: To bring total appropriation to amount authorized for 1949 by act of Aug. 28, 1937, to help meet urgent food production, health, nutrition, and related problems.	+134,000	Approved.
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION		
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR		
Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for repairs and improvements of facilities at Agricultural Research Center. Elimination of nonrecurring item provided for replace-ment of worn-out farm and other equipment. For repairs of certain service buildings at the Agricul-tural Research Center (nonrecurring).	-54,200 -35,000 +14,000	} Do.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with amount available, 1948	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued		
SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND		
For replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment.	+\$17,000	Approved
For construction of seed and equipment storage building at the Soybean Laboratory.	+5,000	
For construction of an incinerator for disposing of carcasses at the Disease Laboratory.	+5,000	
For construction of a building at the Poultry Laboratory to provide additional space for experimental birds used in the breeding program.	+23,000	
Decrease for special research projects.....	-23,000	The committee has provided an increase above the budget of \$41,000, together with authority to contract for the construction of buildings, not to exceed \$300,000.
Agricultural research in Alaska.....		
OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS		
Payments to States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico: Increase authorized under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act, approved June 29, 1935, to meet, in part, increased costs of labor, equipment, supplies, and maintenance in carrying out the research program of the State agricultural experiment stations.	+336,292	Disallowed.
Administration of grants and coordination of research with States: Elimination of nonrecurring item, provided in 1948, to overcome a backlog in important publications work.	-14,000	Approved.
Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico: For repair of buildings at the Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico (nonrecurring).	+10,000	Do.
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY		
Animal husbandry:		
For repair, reconditioning, and improvement of facilities at field stations (nonrecurring).	+211,500	Do.
Elimination of nonrecurring item, provided in 1948, for replacement of equipment and for repairs, reconditioning, and improvements at field stations.	-129,400	
Diseases of animals:		
For repairs, reconditioning, and improvement of facilities at Agricultural Research Center (nonrecurring).	+50,000	Do.
Elimination of nonrecurring item, provided in 1948, for extension of steam heat from central heating plant to the principal buildings at the Agricultural Research Center.	-40,000	
Eradication of tuberculosis and Bang's disease:		
Decrease in funds for tuberculosis eradication because of anticipated decrease in incidence of infection.	-125,000	Do.
Decrease in funds for Bang's disease eradication because of inability to obtain sufficient veterinarians to carry on the program in new areas.	-375,000	
Inspection and quarantine: To round off appropriation total.	-197	Do.
Meat inspection: Elimination of appropriation for a working capital fund provided in the 1948 Agricultural Appropriation Act for financing meat-inspection services, effective July 1, 1947, by reimbursement from fees charged packers for services rendered.	-5,000,000	Do.
Virus Serum Toxin Act: To strengthen inspection of production of hog-cholera virus, anti-hog-cholera serum, and vaccine to insure against spread of diseases (including foot-and-mouth disease should it enter this country) through contaminated products.	+50,000	\$25,000 allowed.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with amount available, 1948	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued		
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY—Continued		
Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals: Apparent decrease arising out of the elimination in 1949 of the appropriation under which the foot-and-mouth disease program was originally handled, subject to adjustment when appropriations required in fiscal years 1948 and 1949 to replace funds transferred, under authority of the supplemental appropriation act, 1948, from other funds and appropriations, can be more definitely determined. It is proposed to continue in 1949 the present language authorizing the Secretary to transfer from other funds of the Department the amounts necessary for the control and eradication program, pending the availability of information necessary for the preparation of appropriation estimates for the 1949 program.	—\$5, 100, 000	Approved.
BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY		
For replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment (nonrecurring).	+7, 900	Do.
For repair and reconditioning of facilities at field stations (nonrecurring).	+31, 100	
Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for repair of tornado damage at dairy field station, Woodward, Okla.	—5, 300	
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING		
Field crops:		
For repairs and replacements of water-supply systems at 2 sugar-plant field stations (nonrecurring).	+9, 400	Do.
For replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment (nonrecurring).	+48, 000	
Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for replacement of worn-out automotive, farm, and other equipment.	—36, 000	
Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops:		
For mushroom production and disease investigations.	+10, 000	Approved, together with increase above the budget of \$52,600 for additional work with potatoes and onions.
For breeding high-quality, disease-resistant varieties of hops and for developing improved disease-control methods and production practices.	+18, 000	
For replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment (nonrecurring).	+42, 500	
For painting and repairing buildings and greenhouses at the Plant Industry Station (nonrecurring).	+90, 600	Approved, together with increase above the budget of \$52,600 for additional work with potatoes and onions.
Elimination of the nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for replacement of worn-out automotive, farm, and other equipment.	—33, 700	
Elimination of the nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for repair and installation of utilities at the Plant Industry Station.	—180, 000	
Forest diseases:		
For replacement of worn-out field and other equipment (nonrecurring).	+8, 000	Approved.
Elimination of nonrecurring items provided in 1948 for replacement of worn-out equipment.	—6, 800	
Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation:		
For soil-management investigations on newly irrigated lands in the lower Colorado River and Columbia Basin projects.	+80, 000	Disapproved. Authority given to move the Bard, Calif. station to Brawley, Calif., to exchange land, and to contract for construction not to exceed \$100,000.
For research to develop and evaluate slow-acting, high-analysis, synthetic-nitrogen fertilizers.	+45, 000	
For replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment (nonrecurring).	+36, 500	
Elimination of nonrecurring item, provided in 1948, for replacement of worn-out automotive, farm, and other equipment.	—23, 500	Approved. Additional sum of \$31,690 above budget granted for increased investigations in rural electrification.
Agricultural engineering: For replacement of worn-out farm and other equipment (nonrecurring).	+17, 000	

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with amount available, 1948	Recommendation of committee
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION—Continued		
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—Continued		
National Arboretum:		
For preparing plans and specifications and developing physical facilities at the Arboretum.	+\$327,000	} Approved.
Elimination of nonrecurring item, provided in 1948, for acquisition of land.	—350,000	
Southern Great Plains Field Station: Elimination of nonrecurring item, provided in 1948, for repairing tornado damage at Woodward, Okla.	—45,600	Do.
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE		
Insect investigations:		
For repair and improvement of facilities at field stations (nonrecurring).	+22,000	} Approved. \$50,000 is earmarked for mango fruitfly.
For replacement of worn-out automotive equipment (nonrecurring).	+41,500	
Insect and plant disease control: For additional control operations on increased infestation of pink bollworm.	+319,500	Approved
Foreign plant quarantines:		
For enforcement of Public Law 290, 80th Cong., regarding entry of nursery stock into United States.	+38,000	} Do.
For disinfecting aircraft moving between Hawaii and the mainland and aircraft entering United States at various southern ports.	+156,000	
For repair of plant quarantine inspection house at Hoboken, N. J., and 6 fumigation houses located along Mexican border (nonrecurring).	+28,000	
Elimination of nonrecurring item provided in 1948 for replacement of worn-out automotive equipment.	—10,000	
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY		
Agricultural chemical examinations.....	}	{ These 2 items consolidated, and the total of the Budget estimate for the 2 items (\$664,050) reduced by \$75,000.
Naval stores investigations.....		
BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS		
For within-grade salary advancements.....	+13,000	Approved.
CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS		
Forest Pest Control Act: To round off appropriation total.	+309	Do.
Dutch elm disease.....		Reduction of \$50,000 under Budget improved.
FOREST SERVICE		
National forest protection and management:		
To provide additional funds for maintenance of improvements on the national forests such as lookout towers, buildings, etc., to prevent excessive deterioration.	+100,000	Do.
To strengthen fire-control work by providing, in part, for increased operating costs.	+200,000	\$100,000 allowed.
To provide for administering a steadily expanding timber-sales business.	+599,825	\$400,000 allowed.
To strengthen range management and to provide additional range improvements to facilitate the management of stock on national forest lands.	+250,000	\$125,000 allowed.
Forest and range management investigations:		
For establishment of a forest research center in Alaska.	+50,000	{ Approved \$240,000 above budget allowed to establish 8 new stations—Delaware Basin, Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia, Oregon, Washington, California, and Missouri. Additional \$20,000 allowed for station at Nacogdoches, Tex.
For fire-control investigations in order to develop more effective and economical methods of fire control.	+40,000	
Forest products.....		Budget estimate of \$1,250,000 reduced to \$1,000,000.
Forest resources investigations.....		Budget estimate of \$822,000 reduced to \$750,000.
Acquisition of lands for national forests: Decrease in level of the 1949 acquisition program.	—250,000	Approved.

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget increase (+) or decrease (—), compared with amount available, 1948	Recommendation of committee
FOREST SERVICE—Continued		
FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS		
Reduction in forest development road construction program.	—\$1,250,000	Approved leaving \$9,750,000 as estimated by budget; forest highways reduced \$300,000 below budget, leaving \$5,000,000.
FLOOD CONTROL		
Decrease in 1949 in prior year balances available in 1948.....	[—2,771,758]	Cut of \$3,000,000 imposed, leaving appropriation of \$6,000,000.
Increase in direct appropriation, as detailed below.....	[+6,000,000]	
Net increase in funds available.....	[+3,228,242]	
Increase in direct appropriation:		
For preparing preliminary examinations and survey reports.	+695,328	
To accelerate works of improvement on the 11 authorized watersheds.	+2,524,914	
For increase in the transfer to Office of Solicitor to cover necessary legal expenses in connection with the flood-control activities.	+8,000	
Additional funds required due to decrease in 1949 in prior year balances available in 1948.	+2,771,758	
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE		
Operations.....		Budget estimate of \$38,000,000 increased to \$44,000,000.
LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND		
Elimination of management and maintenance costs on the Crab Orchard project in southern Illinois which was transferred to the Department of the Interior in accordance with act of Aug. 5, 1947 (Public Law 361, 80th Cong.).	—36,000	Approved. Further cut of \$564,000 imposed, leaving appropriation of \$1,000,000.
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION		
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION		
Administrative expense limitation:		Approved.
Decrease due to liquidation of foreign contract settlement activities.	[—100,000]	
Decrease due to decrease in price-support purchase activities, foreign purchases, and liquidation of the food-subsidy programs.	[—775,000]	
CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES		
Reduction of the agricultural conservation program for the 1948 crop year to \$150,000,000 as prescribed by the 1948 Agricultural Appropriation Act.	—78,000,000	Approved. Program of \$225,000,000 authorized for crop year 1949.
SUGAR ACT		
For additional payments to producers based on an anticipated increase in sugar production during the 1948 crop year and a carry-over of unpaid obligations in connection with previous year.	+16,942,465	Approved.
For increased administrative costs imposed by the Sugar Act of 1948, including the resumption of the quota system, determination of sugar requirements for consumers, and conducting surveys or investigations on behalf of growers, processors, and laborers.	+61,535	
Elimination of the allotment provided in 1948 for the international production control committees for which provision is made in the 1949 estimates of the Department of State.	—4,000	

Committee's action on Budget increases and decreases—Continued

Item	Budget in-crease (+) or decrease (—), compared with amount avail-able, 1948	Recommendation of committee
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION—Continued		
MARKETING SERVICES		
Market news service:		{ Approved. Further increases allowed—\$17,000 for livestock market news at Memphis, Tenn., \$12,000 for dairy and poultry market news, and \$12,000 for fruit and vegetable market news at Jackson, Miss.
For additional operating costs incident to compiling and furnishing market reports.	+42,000	
For within-grade salary advancements-----	+18,000	
Marketing farm products: Decrease due to final liquida-tion of food orders and completion of investigative work in connection with alleged violations.	—65,000	Approved.
Marketing Regulatory Acts: Elimination of nonrecur-ring items provided in 1948 for replacement of worn-out laboratory, grading, and automotive equipment.	—43,400	{ Do.
To carry out the Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of June 25, 1947 (Public Law 104).	+125,000	
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION		
Production and subsistence loans: For making 4,800 new loans for adjustment of farm operations and 36,000 additional annual crop loans to eligible farmers who are unable to obtain satisfactory credit from other sources.	+15,000,000	Disallowed.
Farm tenant-mortgage insurance fund: Elimination of the item provided in 1948 for establishment of the farm tenant-mortgage insurance fund.	—1,000,000	Approved.
Salaries and expenses:		{ \$1,000,000 increase over 1948 allowed.
For within-grade salary advancements-----	+400,000	
For making, assisting, and servicing the additional production and subsistence loans.	+1,600,000	
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION		
Loans: Increase in the authorization to borrow from the Secretary of the Treasury to meet, in part, the back-log of applications for loans for the construction of electric facilities, and for additional loans to coopera-tives to increase the capacity of their electric systems.	[+75,000,000]	Approved and an additional \$100,000,000 allowed.
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION		
Salaries and expenses:		{ Approved.
Elimination of the cost of completing the 1947 crop-year program in areas where insurance will no longer be offered.	—1,475,000	
For expenses in connection with selling approxi-mately 40,000 wheat contracts written in fiscal year 1946 which expire in fiscal year 1948.	+200,000	
Subscription to capital stock: Elimination of item pro-vided in 1948 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe and pay for the remaining unsubscribed balance of the authorized capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.	—10,000,000	
SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION		
Elimination of the program-----	—960,000	Do.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS, LOAN AUTHORIZATION, 1948, AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS, 1949

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals]

Item	1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Committee bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Direct appropriations-----	\$632, 526, 651	\$635, 332, 480	\$543, 283, 453	—\$89, 243, 198	—\$92, 049, 027
Transfer of appropriation, for school-lunch program ¹ -----	65, 000, 000	-----	65, 000, 000	-----	+65, 000, 000
Total-----	697, 526, 651	635, 332, 480	608, 283, 453	—89, 243, 198	—27, 049, 027
Permanent appropriations (net) ² -----	55, 327, 127	55, 327, 127	81, 327, 127	+26, 000, 000	+26, 000, 000
Loan authorization (REA)-----	225, 000, 000	300, 000, 000	400, 000, 000	+175, 000, 000	+100, 000, 000
Commodity Credit Corporation (administrative expenses from Corporation funds)-----	[8, 450, 000]	[7, 575, 000]	[7, 575, 000]	[—875, 000]	-----

¹ From permanent appropriation "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities" (known as "sec. 32 funds").

² See table, "Permanent appropriations" on p. 50.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR 1948, THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1949, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1949

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. Individual items in the 1948 column are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1949 budget estimates]

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Committee bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Office of the Secretary (salaries and expenses) -----	\$2, 086, 836	\$2, 083, 000	\$2, 033, 000	—\$53, 836	—\$50, 000
Penalty mail (sec. 2, Public Law 364, 78th Cong.) -----	3, 486, 000	3, 748, 000	-----	—3, 486, 000	—3, 748, 000
Research and Marketing Act of 1946 -----	9, 000, 000	19, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	+3, 000, 000	—7, 000, 000
Office of Solicitor (salaries and expenses) -----	2, 083, 000	2, 124, 500	2, 024, 500	—58, 500	—100, 000
Office of Information:					
Salaries and expenses -----	580, 164	580, 000	580, 000	—164	-----
Printing and binding -----	1, 607, 000	1, 857, 000	1, 800, 000	+193, 000	—57, 000
Total -----	2, 187, 164	2, 437, 000	2, 380, 000	+192, 836	—57, 000
Library (salaries and expenses) -----	660, 000	660, 000	600, 000	—60, 000	—60, 000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:					
Economic investigations -----	1, 988, 500	1, 988, 500	1, 900, 000	—88, 500	—88, 500
Crop and livestock estimates -----	2, 375, 400	2, 375, 400	2, 375, 400	-----	-----
Total -----	4, 363, 900	4, 363, 900	4, 275, 400	—88, 500	—88, 500

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1948, the budget estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Committee bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations (salaries and expenses)-----	\$503, 000	\$514, 700	\$503, 000		—\$11, 700
International Production Control Committees-----	¹ [12, 500]	(²)	(³)	[—\$12, 500]	(³)
Extension Service:					
Payments to States:					
Capper-Ketcham Act-----	1, 480, 000	1, 480, 000	1, 480, 000		
Bankhead-Jones Act, title II:					
Sec. 21-----	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000		
Sec. 23-----	8, 500, 000	8, 500, 000	8, 500, 000		
Additional extension work-----	555, 000	555, 000	555, 000		
Alaska-----	23, 950	23, 950	23, 950		
Puerto Rico-----	274, 000	408, 000	408, 000	+ 134, 000	
Total, payments to States-----	³ 22, 832, 950	³ 22, 966, 950	22, 966, 950	+ 134, 000	

Salaries and expenses: Administration and co-ordination of extension work-----	827, 200	827, 200	827, 200	-----
Total-----	³ 23, 660, 150	³ 23, 794, 150	23, 794, 150	+ 134, 000
Agricultural Research Administration:				
Office of Administrator (salaries and expenses)-----	481, 500	406, 300	406, 300	- 75, 200
Special research fund-----	1, 203, 000	1, 230, 000	1, 230, 000	+ 27, 000
Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials (rubber investigations)-----	349, 000	349, 000	349, 000	-----
Research on agricultural problems of Alaska-----	144, 940	144, 940	⁴ 185, 940	+ 41, 000
Office of Experiment Stations:				
Payments to States:				
Hatch Act-----	720, 000	720, 000	720, 000	-----
Adams Act-----	720, 000	720, 000	720, 000	-----
Purnell Act-----	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000	2, 880, 000	-----
Bankhead-Jones Act-----	2, 661, 268	2, 997, 560	2, 661, 268	- 336, 292
Hawaii-----	90, 000	90, 000	90, 000	-----
Puerto Rico-----	90, 000	90, 000	90, 000	-----
Total, payments to States-----	7, 161, 268	7, 497, 560	7, 161, 268	- 336, 292

¹ Transferred from the appropriation made by sec. 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, and from "Administration of Sugar Act."

² Funds required for this purpose in 1949 are included in the estimates for the Department of State.

³ In addition, a permanent appropriation of \$4,704,710.

⁴ Together with contractual authority of \$300,000 for construction.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1948, the budget estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Committee bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued					
Office of Experiment Stations—Continued					
Salaries and expenses:					
Administration of grants and coordination of research with States----	\$211, 000	\$197, 000	\$197, 000	—\$14, 000	-----
Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico-----	114, 700	124, 700	124, 700	+10, 000	-----
Total, salaries and expenses-----	325, 700	321, 700	321, 700	—4, 000	-----
Total, Office of Experiment Stations.	7, 486, 968	7, 819, 260	7, 482, 968	—4, 000	—\$336, 292
Bureau of Animal Industry:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Animal husbandry-----	1 1, 323, 400	1, 405, 500	1, 405, 500	+82, 100	-----
Diseases of animals-----	1, 045, 000	1, 055, 000	1, 055, 000	+10, 000	-----
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease-----	6, 750, 000	6, 250, 000	6, 250, 000	—500, 000	-----

Inspection and quarantine-----	1, 225, 197	1, 225, 000	1, 225, 000	-----	-----
• Meat inspection-----	2 5, 000, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Virus Serum Toxin Act-----	315, 000	365, 000	340, 000	+ 25, 000	-25, 000
Total, salaries and expenses-----	15, 658, 597	10, 300, 500	10, 275, 500	-5, 383, 097	-25, 000
Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals-----	3 5, 100, 000	(4)	(4)	-5, 100, 000	(4)
Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum 5-----	[43, 000]	[43, 000]	[43, 000]	-----	-----
Total-----	20, 758, 597	10, 300, 500	10, 275, 500	-10, 483, 097	-25, 000
Bureau of Dairy Industry (salaries and expenses)-----	1, 016, 300	1, 050, 000	1, 050, 000	+ 33, 700	-----
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (salaries and expenses):					
Field crops-----	2, 650, 900	2, 672, 300	2, 672, 300	+ 21, 400	-----
Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops-----	2, 578, 100	2, 525, 500	2, 578, 100	-----	+52, 600
Forest diseases-----	379, 280	380, 480	380, 480	+ 1, 200	-----

¹ Includes \$17,900 for Chinsegut Hill Sanctuary at Brooksville, Fla., appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

² The Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1948, provided this amount as a working capital fund to be reimbursed from fees charged packers for total cost of meat inspection services effective July 1, 1947.

³ Consists of \$100,000 provided in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948, and \$5,000,000 appropriated in Emergency Appropriation Act, 1948, for control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease. In addition, the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, authorizes the Secretary to transfer to this appropriation from funds available to the bureaus, corporations, and agencies of the Department such additional amounts as are necessary for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease.

⁴ Pending the availability of information necessary to determine the requirements of the foot-and-mouth disease eradication program in 1948 and 1949, and the submission of supplemental estimates therefor, the Budget estimates propose to continue the language authorizing the Secretary to transfer from other funds of the Department the amounts necessary for the eradication of the disease. The pending bill contains the necessary continuing language, as submitted by the Budget.

⁵ Transferred from the appropriation made by sec. 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1948, the budget estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Committee bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Agricultural Research Administration—Continued					
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (salaries and expenses)—Continued					
Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation-----	\$1, 466, 000	\$1, 604, 000	\$1, 466, 000	-----	—\$138, 000
Agricultural engineering-----	637, 000	654, 000	685, 690	+\$48, 690	+31, 690
National Arboretum-----	436, 900	413, 900	413, 900	—23, 000	-----
Southern Great Plains field station-----	45, 600			—45, 600	-----
Total-----	8, 193, 780	8, 250, 180	8, 196, 470	+2, 690	—53, 710
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Insect investigations-----	1 3, 071, 300	3, 019, 800	3, 019, 800	—51, 500	-----
Insect and plant-disease control-----	2, 440, 900	2, 586, 200	2, 586, 200	+145, 300	-----
Foreign plant quarantines-----	2, 000, 000	2, 212, 000	2, 212, 000	+212, 000	-----
Total, salaries and expenses-----	7, 512, 200	7, 818, 000	7, 818, 000	+305, 800	-----

Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases-----	2, 470, 000	2, 050, 000	1, 000, 000	-1, 470, 000	-1, 050, 000
Total-----	9, 982, 200	9, 868, 000	8, 818, 000	-1, 164, 200	-1, 050, 000
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Agricultural chemical investigations----	511, 500	511, 500	} 1 589, 050	-75, 000	-75, 000
Naval stores investigations-----	152, 550	152, 550			
Regional research laboratories-----	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000		
Total-----	5, 664, 050	5, 664, 050	5, 589, 050	-75, 000	-75, 000
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics (salaries and expenses)-----	800, 000	813, 000	813, 000	+13, 000	
Control of forest pests:					
Gypsy and brown-tail moths-----	603, 600	603, 600	603, 600		
Forest Pest Control Act-----	977, 691	135, 000	135, 000	-842, 691	
White pine blister rust-----	3, 750, 000	3, 750, 000	3, 750, 000		
Dutch-elm disease-----	101, 800	101, 800	51, 800	-50, 000	-50, 000
Total-----	5, 433, 091	4, 590, 400	4, 540, 400	-892, 691	-50, 000

¹ The appropriations "agricultural chemical investigations" and "naval stores investigations" are combined in the pending bill, with a total appropriation of \$589,050.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1948, the budget estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949--Continued

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Committee bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Forest Service:					
Salaries and expenses:					
General administrative expenses-----	\$650, 000	\$650, 000	\$650, 000	-----	-----
National forest protection and management--	24, 389, 175	25, 064, 000	24, 639, 175	+\$250, 000	—\$424, 825
Fighting forest fires-----	5, 032, 000	100, 000	100, 000	—4, 932, 000	-----
Forest and range management investigations-----	2, 475, 000	2, 565, 000	2, 750, 000	+275, 000	+185, 000
Forest products-----	1, 250, 000	1, 250, 000	1, 000, 000	—250, 000	—250, 000
Forest resources investigations-----	822, 000	822, 000	750, 000	—72, 000	—72, 000
Total, salaries and expenses-----	34, 618, 175	30, 451, 000	29, 889, 175	—4, 729, 000	—561, 825
Forest fire cooperation-----	9, 000, 000	9, 000, 000	9, 000, 000	-----	-----
Farm and other private forestry cooperation--	809, 500	809, 500	809, 500	-----	-----
Acquisition of lands for national forests-----	750, 000	500, 000	500, 000	—250, 000	-----
Acquisition of lands from national forest receipts--	142, 000	142, 000	142, 000	-----	-----
Total-----	45, 319, 675	40, 902, 500	40, 340, 675	—4, 979, 000	—561, 825

Forest roads and trails:						
Forest highways-----	5, 300, 000	5, 300, 000	5, 000, 000	—300, 000	—300, 000	-----
Forest development roads-----	11, 000, 000	9, 750, 000	9, 750, 000	—1, 250, 000	-----	-----
Total-----	16, 300, 000	15, 050, 000	14, 750, 000	—1, 550, 000	—300, 000	-----
Flood control-----	3, 000, 000	9, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	+3, 000, 000	—3, 000, 000	-----
Soil conservation service:						
Soil conservation research-----	1, 048, 000	1, 048, 000	1, 048, 000	-----	-----	-----
Soil conservation operations-----	38, 000, 000	38, 000, 000	44, 000, 000	+6, 000, 000	+6, 000, 000	-----
Total-----	39, 048, 000	39, 048, 000	45, 048, 000	+6, 000, 000	+6, 000, 000	-----
Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land (title III, Farm Tenant Act)-----	1, 600, 000	1, 564, 000	1, 000, 000	—600, 000	—564, 000	-----
Production and Marketing Administration:						
Conservation and use of agricultural land re- sources (AAA payments)-----	¹ 228, 000, 000	¹ 150, 000, 000	¹ 150, 000, 000	—78, 000, 000	-----	-----
Sugar Act-----	55, 000, 000	72, 000, 000	72, 000, 000	+17, 000, 000	-----	-----
School lunch program:						
Direct appropriation-----	5, 000, 000	65, 000 000	-----	—5, 000, 000	—65, 000, 000	-----
Transfer-----	² [65, 000, 000]	-----	² [65, 000, 000]	-----	[+65, 000, 000]	-----
Marketing services:						
Market news service-----	1, 566, 250	1, 626, 250	1, 667, 250	+101, 000	+41, 000	-----
Market inspection of farm products-----	712, 000	712, 000	712, 000	-----	-----	-----
Marketing farm products-----	1, 149, 500	1, 084, 500	1, 084, 500	—65, 000	-----	-----
Tobacco acts-----	1, 552, 000	1, 552, 000	1, 552, 000	-----	-----	-----

¹ In addition, funds available from advance conservation material fund: 1948, \$37,635,000; 1949, \$5,072,000.

² Transferred from "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities" (sec. 32 funds).

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1948, the budget estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Committee bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Production and Marketing Administration—Con.					
Marketing services—Continued					
Cotton statistics, classing, standards, and futures acts-----	\$1, 399, 000	\$1, 399, 000	\$1, 399, 000		
Marketing regulatory acts-----	1 3, 096, 750	3, 178, 350	3, 178, 350	+ \$81, 600	
Total-----	9, 475, 500	9, 552, 100	9, 593, 100	+ 117, 600	+ \$41, 000
Commodity Exchange Authority-----	530, 000	530, 000	530, 000		
Farmers' Home Administration:					
Farm tenancy loans-----	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000		
Production and subsistence loans-----	60, 000, 000	75, 000, 000	60, 000, 000		- 15, 000, 000
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund-----	1, 000, 000			- 1, 000, 000	
Salaries and expenses-----	21, 000, 000	23, 000, 000	22, 000, 000	+ 1, 000, 000	- 1, 000, 000
Total-----	97, 000, 000	113, 000, 000	97, 000, 000		- 16, 000, 000
Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas-----	1, 750, 000	1, 750, 000	1, 750, 000		
Rural Electrification Administration: Administrative expenses-----	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000		

Loan authorization-----	[1 ^a 225,000,000]	[300,000,000]	[400,000,000]	[+175,000,000]	[+100,000,000]
Sugar Rationing Administration-----	960,000			-960,000	
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: ²					
Salaries and expenses-----	5,000,000	3,725,000	3,725,000	-1,275,000	
Appropriation to Secretary of Treasury for sub- scriptions to capital stock-----	10,000,000			-10,000,000	
Commodity Credit Corporation (administrative ex- penses from Corporation funds) ³ -----	[8,450,000]	[7,575,000]	[7,575,000]	[-875,000]	
Total appropriations-----	632,526,651	635,332,480	543,283,453	-89,243,198	-92,049,027

¹ Includes \$75,000 appropriated in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for administration of the Insecticide Act as amended by act of June 25, 1947 (Public Law 104).

^{1a} Deficiency estimate for \$175,000,000 pending.

² Funds provided by income from insurance premiums, sales of commodities, and interest are estimated at \$63,358,000 in fiscal year 1948 and \$34,182,000 in the fiscal year 1949. In addition, \$10,000,000 was provided in the fiscal year 1948 through subscriptions to capital stock of the Corporation by the Secretary of the Treasury. Operating costs, other than administrative expenses, are estimated to aggregate \$44,741,000 for the fiscal year 1948 and \$31,544,000 for fiscal year 1949. Total insurance coverage of the Corporation is estimated at \$500,000,000 in fiscal year 1948. Total coverage is expected to decrease to \$250,000,000 in fiscal year 1949 as a result of the crop-insurance program being placed on an experimental basis under the provisions of the act of Aug. 1, 1947 (Public Law 320).

³ The Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to borrow and have outstanding a maximum of \$4,750,000,000 at any one time. On June 30, 1947, borrowings against this authorization amounted to \$550,330,021. New borrowings are estimated at \$774,000,000 for 1948, and \$1,160,000,000 for 1949 and outstanding borrowings are estimated at \$261,000,000 as of June 30, 1948, and \$181,985,000 as of June 30, 1949. In addition to the above borrowing authorizations, the act of Feb. 18, 1946 (Public Law 301, 79th Cong.), made \$500,000,000 available, to be held as a reserve for postwar price support of agriculture, against which \$50,950,696 of losses were charged during the fiscal year 1947; additional charges are estimated at \$91,405,456 for 1948 and \$80,883,000 for 1949. Exclusive of funds used to repay borrowings and to return capital surplus to the U. S. Treasury, funds to be used in carrying out the Corporation's activities are estimated to aggregate \$3,143,064,791 for fiscal year 1948 and \$3,400,578,230 for fiscal year 1949.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1948, the budget estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Committee bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Cooperative agricultural extension work-----	\$4, 704, 710	\$4, 704, 710	\$4, 704, 710	-----	-----
Payments to States and Territories from national-forest fund-----	4, 548, 000	4, 548, 000	4, 548, 000	-----	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico, national-forest fund-----	49, 217	49, 217	49, 217	-----	-----
Roads and trails for States, national-forest fund----	1, 819, 200	1, 819, 200	1, 819, 200	-----	-----
Payments to counties, submarginal land program----	206, 000	206, 000	206, 000	-----	-----
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities (sec. 32 funds)-----	149, 023, 930	135, 000, 000	135, 000, 000	-\$14, 023, 930	-----
Less transfer to "National School Fund Act"-----	-65, 000, 000	-----	-65, 000, 000	-----	-\$65, 000, 000
Less rescissions-----	-40, 023, 930	-91, 000, 000	-----	+40, 023, 930	+91, 000, 000
Available for sec. 32 purposes-----	44, 000, 000	44, 000, 000	70, 000, 000	+26, 000, 000	+26, 000, 000
Net total, permanent appropriations-----	55, 327, 127	55, 327, 127	81, 327, 127	+26, 000, 000	+26, 000, 000

LOAN AUTHORIZATION

Rural electrification loans-----	\$225, 000, 000	\$300, 000, 000	\$400, 000, 000	+ \$175, 000, 000	+ \$100, 000, 000
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TRUST FUNDS¹

	Estimated available, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Animal Industry: Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of canned wet animal foods-----	\$69, 175	\$73, 162	+\$3, 987
Forest Service: Cooperative work-----	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	-----
Soil Conservation Service:			
Payments in lieu of taxes and operation and maintenance costs, water conservation and utilization projects-----	81, 128	64, 053	--17, 075
Operation and maintenance, water distribution systems, water conservation and utilization projects-----	10, 403	10, 403	-----
Production and Marketing Administration:			
Moisture content and grade determinations for CCC-----	1, 354, 000	1, 354, 000	-----
Indemnity fund, county associations-----	500	500	-----
Undistributed cotton price adjustment payments-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of farm products-----	4, 950, 000	4, 360, 000	--590, 000
Grading of agricultural commodities-----	642, 000	926, 000	+284, 000
Farmers' Home Administration:			
State rural rehabilitation corporation funds-----	11, 000, 000	9, 500, 000	--1, 500, 000
Liquidation of deposits, lease and purchase contracts-----	20, 000	5, 000	--15, 000

¹ Funds in possession of, but not belonging to, the Government.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for 1948, the budget estimates for 1949, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1949—Continued

TRUST FUNDS—Continued

	Estimated available, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Miscellaneous contributed funds-----	\$273, 535	\$243, 160	— \$30, 375
Return of excess deposits for reproduction of photographs, mosaics, and maps-----	2, 500	2, 600	+ 100
Unearned fees and other charges, unclaimed moneys, etc-----	744	644	— 100
Total, trust accounts-----	22, 904, 985	21, 040, 522	— 1, 864, 463

○

Union Calendar No. 726

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5883

[Report No. 1571]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 16, 1948

Mr. DIRKSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Admin-

1 istration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, herein-
2 after referred to as the current fiscal year, namely:

3 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For personal services in the office of the Secretary of
7 Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary,
8 in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other neces-
9 sary expenses, including the purchase of one passenger motor
10 vehicle for replacement only; travel expenses, including ex-
11 amination of estimates for appropriations in the field; station-
12 ery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and
13 drayage charges; advertising, communication service,
14 postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other
15 miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided
16 for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the
17 Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to
18 as the Department, \$2,033,000, together with such amounts
19 from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided
20 in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year
21 for such services and expenses, which several amounts or
22 portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary
23 not exceeding a total of \$87,560, shall be transferred to
24 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,*
25 That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authori-

1 zations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed
2 or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor
3 in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to
4 be transferred therefrom to this appropriation shall be
5 increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of
6 the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with
7 representatives of the Department shall determine are appro-
8 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions
9 or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That, of appropriations herein made which
11 are available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1
12 may be expended for each option to purchase any particular
13 tract or tracts of land: *Provided further*, That no part of
14 the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the
15 payment of any officer or employee of the Department who,
16 as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Depart-
17 ment or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues,
18 or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or
19 forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects
20 and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend
21 of same: *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials
22 required in or incident to research or experimental work
23 where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of
24 the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the

1 purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or
2 materials produced outside of the United States.

3 Within the funds available to the Department, the Sec-
4 retary of Agriculture may fix the compensation of not to
5 exceed ten persons without regard to the maximum payable
6 under existing law, to serve, without regard to civil-service
7 laws, in any positions in the Department.

8 RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

9 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
10 visions of the Act of August 14, 1946 as amended (Public
11 Law 733, 79th Congress; Public Law 297, 80th Con-
12 gress), including in addition to the objects for which
13 funds are available for such Act of August 14, 1946,
14 and under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act, as amended,
15 personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and
16 binding; over-all administration, planning, and coordina-
17 tion of research under section 10 pursuant to the provisions
18 of section 10 (c); and necessary expenses for carrying out
19 the provisions of title III of the Act, as follows:

20 For payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico
21 for agricultural experiment stations pursuant to section 9
22 of the Bankhead-Jones Act approved June 29, 1935, as
23 amended by the Act of August 14, 1946, \$2,500,000, of
24 which such amount as shall be allottable to Alaska shall
25 be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation

1 “Research on agricultural problems of Alaska”, without
2 matching requirement;

3 For research on utilization and associated problems pur-
4 suant to section 10 (a) of said Act, \$3,000,000;

5 For cooperative research other than research on utiliza-
6 tion of agricultural commodities and the products thereof,
7 pursuant to section 10 (b) of said Act, \$1,500,000;

8 For the improvement and development, independently
9 or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies,
10 and others, of a sound and efficient system for the distribution
11 and marketing of agricultural products pursuant to the “Agri-
12 cultural Marketing Act of 1946” (title II of the Act of
13 August 14, 1946), \$5,000,000;

14 In all, \$12,000,000: *Provided*, That for necessary
15 printing and binding there may be transferred to, and made
16 a part of, the item “Printing and binding, Department of
17 Agriculture,” such sums as are necessary: *Provided further*,
18 That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office,
19 or agency of the Department such amounts from this appro-
20 priation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for
21 which it is made (but amounts made available to the Office
22 of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Informa-

tion shall not exceed those which the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to other appropriation items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service, \$2,024,500, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$148,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation; and there may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$1,403,033: *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for

1 such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred
2 therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may
3 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
4 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Direc-
5 tor of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon
6 with representatives of the Department, shall determine are
7 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
8 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

9 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
12 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
13 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
14 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
15 the coordination of informational work in the Department,
16 \$580,000, together with such amounts from other appro-
17 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
18 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses,
19 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be
20 determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of
21 \$13,975 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
22 appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not
23 exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes
24 enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District
25 of Columbia, \$538,000; for preparation and display of ex-

hibits, \$105,925; and the preparation, distribution, and display of motion and sound pictures, \$55,600: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of the appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year from which transfers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the Department can be more advantageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Information, as the central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified herein, including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further,* That

1 in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the De-
 2 partment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for
 3 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
 4 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944
 5 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being elsewhere herein referred
 6 to as the Organic Act of 1944, as amended by section 15
 7 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided*
 8 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
 9 the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field
 10 offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices
 11 except that not to exceed \$10,000 may be used to maintain
 12 the San Francisco radio office.

13 PRINTING AND BINDING

14 For printing and binding for the Department, including
 15 all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services, except as
 16 otherwise provided, \$1,800,000, including the purchase of
 17 reprints of scientific and technical articles published in
 18 periodicals and journals; the Annual Report of the Secretary,
 19 as required by the Acts of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C.
 20 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C.
 21 418), and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 108), and in pur-
 22 suance of the Act approved March 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C.
 23 214, 224), also including not to exceed \$250,000 for farmers'
 24 bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the

1 people of the different sections of the country, an equal
2 proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or
3 sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators,
4 Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall
5 direct, but not including work done at the field printing
6 plants of the Forest Service authorized by the Joint Com-
7 mittee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved
8 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220) ; and including not
9 to exceed \$207,000 for printing and binding not less than two
10 hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty copies for
11 the use of the Senate and House of Representatives of part
12 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the
13 Yearbook of Agriculture), as authorized by section 73 of
14 the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241) : *Provided*,
15 That the Secretary may transfer to this appropriation from
16 the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use of Agri-
17 cultural Land Resources" such sums as may be necessary
18 for printing and binding in connection with marketing quotas
19 under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C.
20 1281-1407), from funds appropriated to carry into effect
21 the purposes of the National School Lunch Act approved
22 June 4, 1946 (Public Law 396), such sums as may be
23 necessary for printing and binding in connection with the
24 activities under said Act, and from funds appropriated to
25 carry into effect the terms of section 32 of the Act of August

24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with the activities under section 32: *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be transferred under the authority granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed \$145,000.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For necessary expenses, including exchange of reference books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books, periodicals, and expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; \$600,000, of which not to exceed \$484,924 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$2,243,400 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including the salary of Chief of Bureau at \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, as follows:

Economic investigations: For conducting investigations and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in

1 their broadest aspects, including farm management and
2 practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing
3 of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor,
4 farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in pro-
5 duction to probable demand for the different farm and food
6 products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income
7 in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their
8 variations and trends, \$1,900,000: *Provided*, That no part
9 of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the
10 Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Eco-
11 nomic investigations" shall be used for State and county
12 land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for
13 the maintenance of regional offices.

14 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
15 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
16 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
17 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
18 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
19 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-
20 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin
21 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),
22 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts
23 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as
24 amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$2,375,400:
25 *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated

1 shall be available for any expense incident to ascertaining,
2 collating, or publishing a report stating the intention of
3 farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for
4 estimates of apple production for other than the commercial
5 crop.

6 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
7 RELATIONS

8 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for the
9 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and for enabling
10 the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the
11 Department in connection with foreign agricultural work,
12 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
13 not to exceed \$500 for newspapers, \$503,000.

14 EXTENSION SERVICE

15 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO
16 RICO

17 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
18 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

19 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:
20 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928
21 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
22 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935
23 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
24 section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as
25 amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1),

1 \$8,500,000; additional extension work, the Act approved
 2 April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000;
 3 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
 4 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the
 5 Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act
 6 approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the
 7 benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of
 8 Alaska, \$10,000, in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico,
 9 the Act approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g),
 10 extending the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones
 11 Act to Puerto Rico, \$408,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham,
 12 Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts, \$22,966,950.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 Administration and coordination of extension work:
 15 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of the
 16 Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-
 17 348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and
 18 to coordinate the extension work of the Department and
 19 the several States, Territories, and insular possessions,
 20 \$827,200, of which not to exceed \$663,100 may be ex-
 21 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

22 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

23 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

24 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 25 Office of Administrator, including the salary of the Admin-

1 istrator at \$10,000 per annum, and personal services in
2 the District of Columbia, and for the maintenance, opera-
3 tion, and furnishing of facilities and services at the Agricul-
4 tural Research Center, \$406,300: *Provided*, That the
5 appropriation current at the time services are rendered may
6 be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimbursements based
7 on estimated or actual charges) from applicable appropria-
8 tions, to cover the charges, including handling and other
9 related services, for equipment rentals (including deprecia-
10 tion, maintenance, and repairs) ; for services, supplies, equip-
11 ment and materials furnished, stores of which may be
12 maintained at the Center, and for building construction,
13 alteration, and repair performed by the Center in carrying
14 out the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the
15 applicable appropriations may also be charged their pro-
16 portionate share of the necessary general expenses of the
17 Center not covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*,
18 That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research
19 Administration shall be available for the construction, altera-
20 tion, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided*.
21 *however*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of con-
22 structing any one building (excepting headhouses connect-
23 ing greenhouses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount
24 for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each
25 shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and

1 approved therefor, and the cost of altering any one building
2 during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per
3 centum of the cost of the building as certified by the Re-
4 search Administrator, whichever is greater.

5 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF
6 AGRICULTURE

7 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the Act
8 approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c,
9 427f) ; for administration of the provisions of section 5 of the
10 said Act, and for special research work, including the
11 planning, programing, coordination, and printing the results
12 of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the
13 Department as the Secretary may designate or establish,
14 and to which he may make allotments from this fund, includ-
15 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; \$1,230,-
16 000, of which amount \$835,200 shall be available for the
17 maintenance and operation of research laboratories and
18 facilities in the major agricultural regions provided for by
19 section 4 of said Act, including not to exceed \$23,000
20 for construction of a poultry house at the regional poultry
21 laboratory, East Lansing, Michigan.

22 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL
23 MATERIALS

24 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
25 out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic

1 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946
 2 (Public Law 520, Seventy-ninth Congress), in connection
 3 with natural rubber, including personal services in the
 4 District of Columbia, \$349,000.

5 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
 7 tinue the program for research into the basic agricultural
 8 needs and problems of the Territory of Alaska in accordance
 9 with the authority contained in the Act of July 30, 1947
 10 (Public Law 266), and for the same objects and purposes
 11 provided therein, \$185,940, together with contract authority
 12 in an amount not to exceed \$300,000 to construct buildings
 13 and facilities and to acquire and install such equipment as
 14 may be necessary, on land donated or otherwise acquired.

15 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

16 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO

17 For payments to the States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico
 18 to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the
 19 provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural ex-
 20 periment stations:

21 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
 22 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
 23 U. S. C., 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
 24 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),

1 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
 2 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
 3 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved
 4 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,661,268;
 5 Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-
 6 386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress
 7 to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Puerto Rico, the Act
 8 approved March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-
 9 386f), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to
 10 Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments to States, Hawaii,
 11 and Puerto Rico, \$7,161,268.

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 Administration of grants and coordination of research
 14 with States: For necessary expenses, including not to ex-
 15 ceed \$183,000 for personal services in the District of
 16 Columbia, to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved
 17 March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925,
 18 May 16, 1928, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936,
 19 and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-
 20 369, 370-383, 386, 386d-386f), relative to their adminis-
 21 tration and for the administration of an agricultural experi-
 22 ment station in Puerto Rico, \$197,000; and the Secretary
 23 shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement
 24 required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the ex-

penditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Department in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico: For expenses necessary to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, \$124,700.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary, including not to exceed \$651,700 for personal services in the District of Columbia, for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigations concerned with the livestock and meat industries and the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, as follows:

Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authorizing cooperation with State authorities in the administration

1 of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry
2 products, and hatcheries, \$1,405,500.

3 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of
4 diseases of animals, and for investigations of tuberculin,
5 serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$1,055,000.

6 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
7 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
8 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
9 disease of cattle, \$6,250,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
10 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
11 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supplemen-
12 tary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county,
13 or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take
14 place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as compen-
15 sation for or on account of any such animal if at the time
16 of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation thereof,
17 it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person,
18 firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or
19 delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered: *Provided*
20 *further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated no
21 payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for
22 slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
23 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the salvage
24 thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the amount
25 paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county, and

1 municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
2 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
3 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
4 animal.

5 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
6 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
7 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
8 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
9 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of
10 vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the in-
11 spection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance
12 with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and
13 the Act of July 24, 1946 (Public Law 522), and the inspec-
14 tion work relative to the existence of contagious diseases,
15 \$1,225,000: *Provided*, That service shall be maintained at
16 all stockyards having such service during the current fiscal
17 year.

18 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions
19 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
20 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
21 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-
22 factured in the United States and the importation of such
23 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic
24 animals, \$340,000.

25 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:

1 The sum of \$43,000 of the appropriation made by section
2 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved
3 May 12, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 612), is hereby made available
4 during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein
5 made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the
6 Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855),
7 including personal services in the District of Columbia.

8 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER

9 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

10 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
11 the District of Columbia, in the arrest and eradication of
12 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-
13 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
14 or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, includ-
15 ing the payment of claims growing out of past and future
16 purchases and destruction of animals (including poultry)
17 affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by
18 or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespec-
19 tive of ownership, under like or substantially similar circum-
20 stances, when such owner has complied with all lawful
21 quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth disease and
22 rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the provisions
23 of the Act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8, Eightieth
24 Congress), and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended
25 (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-122), including

1 expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Public Law 8,
2 the Secretary may transfer from other appropriations or
3 funds available to the bureaus, corporations, or agencies of
4 the Department such sums as he may deem necessary, to
5 be available only in an emergency which threatens the
6 livestock or poultry industry of the country, and any unex-
7 pended balances of funds transferred under this head in the
8 fiscal year 1948 shall be merged with such transferred
9 amounts: *Provided*, That, except for payments made pur-
10 suant to said Public Law 8, the payment for such animals
11 hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based
12 on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or breeding value, but
13 in case of appraisement based on breeding value no ap-
14 praisement of any such animal shall exceed three times its
15 meat, egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in case
16 of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the
17 Secretary, the payment by the United States Government
18 for any such animals shall not exceed one-half of any such
19 appraisements: *Provided further*, That poultry may be
20 appraised in groups when the basis for appraisal is the same
21 for each bird.

22 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
24 ing not to exceed \$515,300 for personal services in the Dis-
25 trict of Columbia, in carrying out the provisions of the

1 Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including
2 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy
3 industry, for carrying out the applicable provisions of the
4 Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), re-
5 lating to process or renovated butter, as amended by the
6 Act of June 24, 1946 (Public Law 427), and the Act of
7 May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates
8 to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$1,050,000.

9 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

10 ENGINEERING

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
13 and demonstrations in connection with the production and
14 improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant indus-
15 tries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the application
16 of engineering principles to agriculture; plant diseases, in-
17 cluding nematodes, and methods for their prevention and
18 control; plant and plant-disease collections and surveys;
19 the distribution of weeds and means for their control; meth-
20 ods of handling, processing, transportation, and storage of
21 agricultural products; and plants in foreign countries and
22 our possessions for introduction into the United States, in-
23 cluding explorations and surveys, and propagation and test-
24 ing in this country; for the operation and maintenance of

1 airplanes; and for personal services in the city of Washing-
2 ton, as follows:

3 Field crops: For investigations on the production, im-
4 provement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,
5 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
6 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
7 field crops, \$2,672,300.

8 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
9 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vege-
10 table, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
11 related crops and plants, \$2,578,100.

12 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest
13 and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their
14 control, \$380,480.

15 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
16 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
17 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
18 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers, ferti-
19 lizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural use;
20 soil management and crop production on dry and irrigated
21 lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use by crops;
22 and for the classification of soils in a national system and
23 indication of their extent and distribution on maps, and
24 determination of their potential productivity under adapted

1 cropping and improved soil management; \$1,466,000:
2 *Provided*, That the irrigation experiment station at Bard,
3 California; may be sold upon such terms as the Secretary
4 deems advantageous, and the proceeds of such sale are to be
5 available for the establishment and equipment of an irriga-
6 tion station at or near Brawley, California, or the Secretary
7 may if he deems it desirable exchange in lieu of sale the Bard
8 Station for a suitable site or facilities at or near Brawley, and
9 in connection with the establishment of the new station the
10 Secretary may accept donations: *Provided further*, That the
11 Secretary shall have contractual authority in an amount not
12 to exceed \$100,000 to construct and/or acquire buildings,
13 facilities, and equipment for the station at Brawley.

14 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
15 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
16 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
17 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
18 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
19 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
20 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engineer-
21 ing problems relating to the production, processing, trans-
22 portation, and storage of agricultural products; \$685,690.

23 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
24 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
25 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.

1 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory council
2 and the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle in the Dis-
3 trict of Columbia, \$413,900, of which not to exceed \$20,000
4 shall be available for the construction of entrance facilities,
5 including a guardhouse and rest rooms, and not to exceed
6 \$10,000 may be expended for employment pursuant to the
7 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
8 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574) as amended by section 15 of the Act
9 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

10 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
13 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic
14 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best
15 means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to
16 agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and
17 bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related
18 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of
19 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
20 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
21 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
22 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee
23 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C.
24 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and
25 the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), authorizing

1 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious
2 insects and plant pests; including the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed five, and
3 not to exceed \$718,350 for personal services in the District
4 of Columbia, as follows:

6 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
7 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
8 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
9 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
10 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
11 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
12 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to
13 determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for
14 investigations in connection with introduction of natural
15 enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the
16 exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects
17 and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment,
18 and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in
19 the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases;
20 and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including
21 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their
22 application, \$3,019,800.

23 Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to
24 prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweet-

1 potato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach
2 mosaic, cereal rusts, and pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil,
3 including the enforcement of quarantine regulations and
4 cooperation with States to enforce plant quarantines as
5 authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
6 as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the estab-
7 lishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to
8 stamp out any infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized
9 by the Act of February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the
10 enforcement of domestic plant quarantines through inspec-
11 tion in transit, including the interception and disposition of
12 materials found to have been transported interstate in viola-
13 tion of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and
14 operations under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C.
15 166), \$2,586,200: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
16 priation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees,
17 farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or
18 destroyed: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the
19 Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended
20 for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such
21 State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this
22 purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at
23 least equal to such expenditures shall have been appro-
24 priated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or

1 local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the
2 accomplishment of this purpose.

3 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
4 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
5 States, including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines
6 and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the
7 Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
8 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7
9 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942
10 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quar-
11 antines as they pertain to Territories of the United States
12 and enforcement of regulations governing the movement
13 of plants into and from the District of Columbia promul-
14 gated under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of
15 August 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and cer-
16 tification of plants and plant products to meet the sanitary
17 requirements of foreign countries, as authorized in section
18 102 of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a),
19 \$2,212,000.

20 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
21 PLANT DISEASES

22 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
23 joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-
24 148e), including the operation and maintenance of air-

1 planes and the purchase of not to exceed three, and surveys
2 and control operations in Canada in cooperation with the
3 Canadian Government or local Canadian authorities, and
4 the employment of Canadian citizens, \$1,000,000.

5 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
8 and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, including not to
9 exceed \$237,746 for personal services in the District of
10 Columbia, as follows:

11 Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations:
12 For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act of
13 May 15, 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the applica-
14 tion of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical,
15 physical, microscopical, and technological investigation of
16 foods, feeds, drugs, plant and animal products, and substances
17 used in the manufacture thereof; for investigations of the
18 physiological effects and for the pharmacological testing of
19 such products and of insecticides; for the investigation and
20 development of methods for the manufacture of sugars, sugar
21 sirups, and starches and the utilization of new agricultural
22 materials for such purposes; and for the technological investi-
23 gation of the utilization of fruits and vegetables and for
24 frozen-pack investigations; for the investigation of naval

1 stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components; the
2 investigation and experimental demonstration of improved
3 equipment, methods, or process of preparing naval stores;
4 and the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and
5 utilization of naval stores; \$589,050.

6 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the re-
7 searches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
8 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
9 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research
10 on food products of farm commodities, \$5,000,000, including
11 not to exceed \$50,000 for the construction of a hazardous
12 operations building at the Eastern Regional Research Lab-
13 oratory located at Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania.

14 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

15 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
16 ing not to exceed \$311,765 for personal services in the
17 District of Columbia, for conducting investigations of the
18 relative utility and economy of agricultural products for
19 food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special
20 suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective
21 utilization of such products for these purposes, and such
22 economic investigations, including housing and household
23 buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the
24 rural home, and for disseminating useful information on
25 this subject, \$813,000.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

For expenses necessary for carrying out operations, measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto as may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), including personal services in the District of Columbia and the purchase (not to exceed two) and operation and maintenance of airplanes, as follows:

Gypsy and brown-tail moths: Gypsy and brown-tail moths, pursuant to section 102 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$603,600.

Forest Pest Control Act: Forest Pest Control Act (Public Law 110, approved June 25, 1947), \$135,000.

White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pursuant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), \$3,750,000, of which amount \$582,000 shall be available to the Department of the Interior for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United States; \$1,974,650 of said amount to the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$1,193,350

1 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant
2 Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the
3 entire program, method development, and for operations
4 conducted under its direction for such control, including,
5 but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust on
6 or endangering State and privately owned lands.

7 Dutch elm disease: Dutch elm disease, pursuant to sec-
8 tion 102 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C.
9 147a), \$51,800: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the
10 Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be
11 made for applying methods of control of the Dutch elm dis-
12 ease in any State where measures for the removal and de-
13 struction of trees on non-Federal lands suffering from the
14 Dutch elm disease are not in force, provided such removal
15 and destruction are deemed essential or appropriate for the
16 carrying on of the control program, nor until a sum or sums
17 at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appro-
18 priated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local
19 authorities, or by individuals, or by organizations concerned:
20 *Provided, however*, That expenditures incurred for removal
21 of trees infected with Dutch elm disease from non-Federal
22 lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations,
23 subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided further*, That no
24 part of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal
25 and destruction of trees infected with the Dutch elm disease

1 except where such trees are located on property owned or
2 controlled by the Government of the United States, or on
3 property included within local experimental control areas.

4 FOREST SERVICE

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
7 \$1,097,582 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
8 not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the
9 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
10 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the
11 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; to experiment
12 and make investigations and report on forestry, national for-
13 ests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropria-
14 tion shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the
15 jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of
16 woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate
17 and test American timber and timber trees and their uses,
18 and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to
19 seek, through investigations and the planting of native and
20 foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to
21 erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any
22 building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the
23 cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and
24 of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive
25 of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may

1 be erected, shall not exceed \$10,000, with the exception
2 that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost
3 of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved out of the
4 appropriations made under this Act for the Forest Service
5 by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such
6 building as certified by the Secretary; to protect, admin-
7 ister, and improve the national forests, including tree planting
8 and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash,
9 soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve
10 water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize
11 the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game
12 supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein;
13 to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experi-
14 ments and investigations made by the Forest Service:
15 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation
16 for "National forest protection and management", and not
17 to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for "Forest fire
18 cooperation" may be transferred to the appropriation
19 "Printing and binding, Department of Agriculture", for forest
20 fire prevention posters and related printed material, as
21 follows:

22 General administrative expenses: For general admin-
23 istration, including the salary of the Chief Forester at
24 \$10,000 per annum, and for expenses of the National Forest

1 Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the
2 Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), \$650,000.

3 National forest protection and management: For the
4 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
5 and development of the national forests, including the estab-
6 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including
7 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,
8 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and
9 the care of plantations and young growth; the operation
10 and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to ex-
11 ceed four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the
12 construction and maintenance of all other improvements
13 necessary for the proper and economical administration,
14 protection, development, and use of the national forests,
15 including experimental areas under Forest Service admin-
16 istration, except that where, in the opinion of the Secretary,
17 direct purchases will be more economical than construction,
18 improvements may be purchased; the construction (not to
19 exceed \$10,000 for any one structure), equipment, and
20 maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities; timber cul-
21 tural operations; development and application of fish and
22 game management plans; propagation and transplanting of
23 plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the
24 national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and

1 other resources and development and application of plans for
2 their effective management, sale, and use; examination,
3 classification, surveying, and appraisal of land incident to
4 effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands within
5 the boundaries of the national forests that may be opened
6 to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of June
7 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C.
8 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16
9 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of water
10 rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests
11 in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water
12 rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the admin-
13 istration and public use of the national forests; and all
14 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
15 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
16 \$24,639,175, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall be avail-
17 able for the purchase of one nursery site.

18 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
19 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service adminis-
20 tration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
21 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes,
22 \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting
23 obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

24 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
25 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act

1 approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581,
2 581a, 581f-581i), including the construction and mainte-
3 nance of improvements, as follows:

4 Forest and range management investigations: Fire,
5 silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and
6 experiments under said section 2, as amended, and investiga-
7 tions and experiments to develop improved methods of man-
8 agement of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest
9 or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$2,750,000.

10 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
11 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
12 Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,000,000.

13 Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest
14 survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics
15 under section 10, \$750,000.

16 FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

17 For cooperation with the various States or other appro-
18 priate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and
19 the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance
20 with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act
21 approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-
22 570), \$9,000,000, of which not to exceed \$76,125 shall
23 be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

24 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

25 To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service

1 to advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using
2 industries or other appropriate agencies in the application
3 of forest management principles to federally owned lands
4 leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain
5 sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber
6 resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabiliza-
7 tion of employment and economic continuance of forest
8 industries, and to carry into effect, through such agencies
9 of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of
10 the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18,
11 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed \$660,034)
12 and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700)
13 and 5 (not to exceed \$65,766) of the Act approved June
14 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary
15 thereto; in all, not to exceed \$809,500, of which not to
16 exceed \$54,636 may be expended for personal services in
17 the District of Columbia; and not to exceed \$30,000 for
18 the construction, alteration, or purchase of necessary build-
19 ings, and other improvements.

20 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

21 Under Weeks Act: For the acquisition of forest lands
22 under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911,
23 as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$500,000, to
24 be available only for payment toward the purchase price

1 of any lands acquired, including the cost of surveys in
2 connection with such acquisition.

3 Under special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facili-
4 tate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating
5 within the exterior boundaries of the following national
6 forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following
7 Acts authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for
8 such purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts
9 from such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests,
10 Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as
11 amended, \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of
12 May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000;
13 San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside
14 County, California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634),
15 as amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests,
16 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as
17 amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act
18 of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland
19 National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of June
20 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National
21 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637),
22 \$35,000; in all \$142,000.

23 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

24 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions

1 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
2 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for
3 the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads
4 and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service
5 administration, (1) \$9,750,000 for forest development
6 roads and trails, and (2) \$5,000,000 for forest highways,
7 which sums are authorized to be appropriated by the Act of
8 December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), in all, \$14,750,000
9 (including not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services
10 in the District of Columbia), to be immediately available
11 and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
12 this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase,
13 construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the
14 storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road
15 and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost
16 of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under
17 this authorization shall not exceed \$10,000, with the excep-
18 tion that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the
19 cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved within
20 any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum
21 of the cost of such buildings certified by the Secretary.

22 FLOOD CONTROL

23 Flood control: For expenses necessary, in accordance
24 with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936
25 (Public Law 738, Seventy-fourth Congress), as amended

1 and supplemented, to make preliminary examinations and
2 surveys, and to perform works of improvements, \$6,000,000,
3 including not to exceed \$135,000 for personal services in
4 the District of Columbia, to be immediately available and
5 to remain available until expended, with which shall be
6 merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appro-
7 priated or transferred to the Department for flood-control
8 purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be
9 used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little
10 Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of the
11 county board of supervisors of the county in which such lands
12 are situated: *Provided further*, That hereafter funds appro-
13 priated for the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds
14 shall be available for work projects in all areas up to that
15 over which the Department of the Army has jurisdiction and
16 responsibility or to carry out emergency measures author-
17 ized by section 7 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat.
18 1225), as amended.

19 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

20 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
21 the Act approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f),
22 which provides for a national program of erosion control
23 and soil and water conservation, including not to exceed
24 \$856,750 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
25 furnishing of subsistence to employees, operation and main-

1 tenance of aircraft, and the purchase and erection or altera-
2 tion of permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of
3 any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive
4 of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system
5 and connecting the same with any such building, shall
6 not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings are acquired in
7 conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes
8 and except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost
9 not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That
10 no money appropriated in this Act shall be available for
11 the construction of any such building on land not owned
12 by the Government: *Provided further*, That in the State
13 of Missouri where the State has established a central State
14 agency authorized to enter into agreements with the United
15 States or any of its agencies on policies and general pro-
16 grams for the saving of its soil by the extension of Fed-
17 eral aid to any soil conservation district in such State,
18 the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States
19 with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior
20 approval of such central State agency before they shall
21 become effective as to such district, as follows:

22 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
23 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects
24 of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil
25 and water conservation (including the construction and

1 hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and
2 water regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards
3 in the Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures
4 for all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a
5 sum not in excess of funds made available for such work by
6 the State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof) ; and
7 for construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental
8 watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations,
9 \$1,048,000.

10 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
11 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
12 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
13 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement
14 of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
15 operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conserva-
16 tion plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information
17 \$44,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
18 may be expended for soil and water conservation operations
19 in demonstration projects.

20 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF
21 SUBMARGINAL LAND

22 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
23 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
24 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and the provisions

1 of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (Public Law 179,
2 Seventy-ninth Congress), including not to exceed \$29,100
3 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,000,000.

4 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

5 ADMINISTRATION

6 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

7 RESOURCES

8 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
9 into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the
10 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved
11 February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q),
12 and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
13 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the
14 provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381, and 383 and
15 the provisions of titles IV and V), including personal
16 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$6,000
17 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such
18 displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within
19 the United States; \$150,000,000, to remain available
20 until December 31, 1949, for compliance with pro-
21 grams under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjust-
22 ment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February
23 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the
24 1948 programs carried out during the period July 1,
25 1947, to December 31, 1948, inclusive: *Provided, That*

1 not to exceed \$24,500,000 of the total sum provided
2 under this head shall be available during the current
3 fiscal year, for salaries and other administrative expenses
4 for carrying out such programs, including the tobacco and
5 peanut-marketing quota programs, the cost of aerial photo-
6 graphs, however, not to be charged to such limitation; but
7 not more than \$7,000,000 shall be transferred to the appro-
8 priation account, "Administrative expenses, section 392, Ag-
9 ricultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That
10 payments to claimants hereunder may be made upon the
11 certificate of the claimant, which certificate shall be in such
12 form as the Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried
13 out the conservation practice or practices and has
14 complied with all other requirements as conditions for
15 such payments and that the statements and informa-
16 tion contained in the application for payment are cor-
17 rect and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief,
18 under the penalties of the Act of March 4, 1909, as amended
19 (18 U. S. C. 80): *Provided further*, That none of the
20 funds herein appropriated or made available for the
21 functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency
22 pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of
23 February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or
24 expenses of any regional information employees or any
25 State or county information employees, but this shall not

1 preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of infor-
2 mation to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such
3 amount shall be available for salaries and other administra-
4 tive expenses in connection with the formulation and ad-
5 ministration of the 1949 programs (amounting to \$225,000,-
6 000, including administration, and formulated on the basis of
7 a distribution of the funds available for payments and grants
8 among the several States in accordance with their conserva-
9 tion needs as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*,
10 That the proportion allocated to any State shall not be re-
11 duced more than 15 per centum from the 1946 distribution
12 and that no participant shall receive more than \$500) of soil-
13 building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices,
14 under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and pro-
15 grams under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as
16 amended; but the payments or grants under such program
17 shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect
18 to which such payments or grants are to be made, in con-
19 formity with farming practices which will encourage and
20 provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving prac-
21 tices in the most practical and effective manner and adapted
22 to conditions in the several States, as determined and ap-
23 proved by the State committee appointed pursuant to sec-
24 tion 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
25 ment Act, as amended for the respective States: *Provided*

1 *further*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, from
2 time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such
3 sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses
4 of said Office in auditing payments under this item: *Provided*
5 *further*, That such amounts shall be available for the pur-
6 chase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming
7 materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants
8 thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying
9 out farming practices approved by the Secretary under pro-
10 grams provided for herein: *Provided further*, That the Sec-
11 retary is authorized and directed to make payments to
12 farmers who complied with the terms and conditions of
13 the agricultural conservation programs, formulated pursuant
14 to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
15 and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, if the Secre-
16 tary determines that, because of induction into the armed
17 forces of the United States, such farmers failed to file, or
18 were prevented from filing, applications for payment under
19 any such program during the period the applicable appro-
20 priation for such program was available for obligation, such
21 payments to be made out of the unobligated balance of the
22 appropriation, "Conservation and use of agricultural land
23 resources", in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation
24 Act, 1946: *Provided further*, That an application for pay-
25 ment on the prescribed form is filed by any such farmer (or

1 the person entitled to payment in case of death, disappear-
2 ance, or incompetency of the farmer under regulations issued
3 pursuant to section 385 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
4 of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C., 1940 edition, 1385))
5 within one year from the date of his discharge from the
6 armed forces, or by December 31, 1948, whichever is
7 later: *And provided further*, That no part of any funds avail-
8 able to the Department, or any bureau, office, corporation, or
9 other agency constituting a part of such Department shall be
10 used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or
11 travel expenses of any person who has been convicted of
12 violating the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious
13 political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended,
14 or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of
15 section 6 of the Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201),
16 to have violated or attempted to violate such section which
17 prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment
18 of personal services or other expenses designed to influence
19 in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any
20 legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request
21 of any Member or through the proper official channels.

22 SUGAR ACT

23 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
24 visions of the Sugar Act of 1948, approved August 8, 1947
25 (Public Law 388), including such amount as is required

1 to complete payments under the Sugar Act of 1937, as
2 amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), \$72,000,000, to re-
3 main available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That ex-
4 penditures (including transfers) from this appropriation for
5 other than payments to sugar producers shall not exceed
6 \$1,385,545.

7 NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

8 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
9 the National School Lunch Act of June 4, 1946 (Public
10 Law 396), there is hereby made available \$65,000,000 of
11 the funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1949 by section 32
12 of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)),
13 such amount to be without regard to the 25 per centum
14 limitation contained in said section 32, and to be exclusive
15 of funds expended in accordance with the last sentence of
16 section 9 of the National School Lunch Act: *Provided*, That
17 no part of such funds shall be used for nonfood assistance
18 under section 5 of said Act.

19 MARKETING SERVICES

20 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
21 \$2,187,827 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
22 in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations,
23 as follows:

24 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
25 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-

1 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial
2 movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and mar-
3 ket prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products,
4 dairy and poultry products (including broilers), fruits and
5 vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds,
6 cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products,
7 \$1,667,250.

8 Market inspection of farm products: For the investi-
9 gation and certification, in one or more jurisdictions, to
10 shippers and other interested parties of the class, quality,
11 and condition of any agricultural commodity or food
12 product, whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed,
13 and any product containing an agricultural commodity
14 or derivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment
15 or when received at such important central markets as
16 the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at
17 points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under
18 such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including
19 payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly
20 as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered,
21 \$712,000.

22 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
23 among the people of the United States useful information
24 relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification,
25 grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation,

1 storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including
2 the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform
3 standards of classification of American farm and food products
4 throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber
5 as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d),
6 for carrying out the provisions of section 201 (a) to 201
7 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment
8 Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), and for coordinating nutri-
9 tion services made available by Federal, State, and other
10 agencies, including not to exceed \$10,000 for employment
11 pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the
12 Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 541b), as amended by
13 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
14 and not to exceed \$20,000 for transportation and other
15 necessary expenses including not to exceed \$10 per diem
16 of persons serving without compensation while away from
17 their homes or regular places of business; printing and bind-
18 ing; and not to exceed \$150 for newspapers, \$1,084,500:
19 *Provided*, That the Secretary may make available to any
20 bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts
21 from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the
22 functions for which this appropriation is made, and any such
23 amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or
24 otherwise made available to appropriation items in this Act.

25 Tobacco Acts: To carry into effect the provisions of

1 the Act to establish and promote the use of standards of
2 classification for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official
3 tobacco-inspection service, approved August 23, 1935 (7
4 U. S. C. 511-511q), the Act to provide for the collection
5 and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department,
6 approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as
7 amended, and the Act to prohibit the exportation of tobacco
8 seed and plants, approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516),
9 \$1,552,000.

10 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts:
11 To carry into effect the provisions of the Act authorizing
12 the Secretary to collect and publish statistics of the grade
13 and staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927, as
14 amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471-
15 476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him by chap-
16 ter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton
17 futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect
18 the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act,
19 approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65),
20 \$1,399,000.

21 Marketing regulatory acts: For expenses necessary to
22 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural
23 Commodities Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), the
24 Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce
25 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), the Act to provide standards for

1 baskets and containers for fruits and vegetables, as amended
2 (15 U. S. C. 251-256), the Act to fix standards for hampers,
3 round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vege-
4 tables (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), the Act to provide export
5 standards for apples and pears (7 U. S. C. 581-589), the
6 United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87),
7 the United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273),
8 the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers
9 and Stockyards Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181-229),
10 the Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), and the Federal
11 Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of June 25,
12 1947 (Public Law 104), \$3,178,350.

13 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

14 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to
15 carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange
16 Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), including not to
17 exceed \$153,000 for personal services in the District of
18 Columbia, \$530,000.

19 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

20 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
21 the District of Columbia, to carry into effect the provisions
22 of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the
23 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C. 1000-1029),
24 as amended, the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946

1 (Public Law 731), approved August 14, 1946, and Public
2 Law 563, approved July 30, 1946, as follows:

3 Loans: Title I and section 43 (including payments in
4 lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50), \$15,000,000; title
5 II, \$60,000,000.

6 Salaries and expenses: For the making and servicing of
7 new loans, insuring mortgages, the servicing and collecting
8 of loans made under prior authority, and the liquidation of
9 assets transferred to Farmers' Home Administration pursuant
10 to the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946,
11 \$22,000,000, together with a transfer to this appropriation
12 item of not to exceed \$120,000 of the fees and administra-
13 tive expense charges made available by subsections (d) and
14 (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
15 as amended.

16 WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID
17 AREAS

18 To carry into effect the provisions of the Act to promote
19 conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United
20 States by aiding in the development of facilities for water
21 storage and utilization, approved August 28, 1937, as
22 amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), \$1,750,000, of
23 which not to exceed \$11,000 may be expended for personal
24 services in the District of Columbia.

1 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION.

2 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electri-
3 fication Act of 1936, approved May 20, 1936, as amended
4 (7 U. S. C. 901-915, as amended by the Act of July 30,
5 1947 (Public Law 266)), as follows:

6 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses,
7 including personal services in the District of Columbia; not
8 to exceed \$500 for newspapers; and not to exceed \$500 for
9 financial and credit reports; \$5,000,000.

10 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5
11 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7
12 thereof, \$400,000,000, to be borrowed from the Secretary
13 of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section
14 3 (a) of said Act.

15 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF 16 AGRICULTURE

17 SEC. 2. No funds appropriated or made available under
18 this title shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses
19 of any officer or employee of the Department or any bureau,
20 office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corpora-
21 tion, institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes
22 or approves, or directs or authorizes the approval of, any
23 loan or advance by the Regional Agricultural Credit Cor-
24 poration of Washington, District of Columbia, unless such
25 loan or advance (1) is for the purpose of protecting the

1 security for or assisting in the collection of a loan or advance
2 theretofore made by the Corporation, or (2) is for use in and
3 confined to a specific area or region in which the Secretary
4 of Agriculture shall have found that such loans for specified
5 agricultural purposes and for limited time periods are neces-
6 sary because of economic emergencies or production disasters.
7 All loans and advances made pursuant to this section will
8 carry the full personal liability of the borrower, shall be
9 secured by crops or livestock and such additional collateral
10 as is deemed necessary to afford reasonable assurance of
11 repayment, and will be accompanied by a certificate of refusal
12 of the loan or advance by a local bank or the production
13 credit association serving the area.

14 SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the
15 lump-sum appropriations made for the Department under
16 this title shall be available for the purchase of passenger
17 motor vehicles, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary
18 in the conduct of the work of the Department outside the
19 District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles pur-
20 chased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the
21 Department for which appropriations are made under such
22 title shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase
23 by the Department under the statements of proposed expendi-
24 tures for purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles in
25 the Budget.

1 SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
2 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
3 employment of translators when competent citizen translators
4 are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency
5 of persons in the field service of the Department for periods
6 of not more than sixty days; and (3) employment under
7 the appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural
8 Relations.

9 SEC. 5. Appropriations made in this title shall be avail-
10 able for health service programs as authorized by law (5
11 U. S. C. 150) .

12 SEC. 6. Appropriations and other funds available to the
13 Department during the current fiscal year (except those
14 appropriated or authorized in title II of this Act for such
15 fiscal year) shall be available for the payment of claims pur-
16 suant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28
17 U. S. C. 921) .

18 SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this
19 title shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
20 who engages in a strike against the Government of the United
21 States or who is a member of an organization of Government
22 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
23 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member
24 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
25 Government of the United States by force or violence: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be con-
2 sidered prima facie evidence that the person making the
3 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
4 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United
5 States, is not a member of an organization of Government
6 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
7 ment of the United States, or that such person does not ad-
8 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
9 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
10 force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative
11 or supervisory employees of the Department as may be desig-
12 nated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized
13 to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required
14 by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing:
15 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
16 against the Government of the United States or who is a
17 member of an organization of Government employees that
18 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
19 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
20 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
21 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
22 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from
23 any appropriation contained in this title shall be guilty of a
24 felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than

1 \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:
2 *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in
3 addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions
4 of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this sec-
5 tion shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person
6 employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work
7 involving the loss of human life or destruction of property,
8 and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons
9 from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such
10 emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by
11 this section.

12 SEC. 8. Limitations on amounts to be expended for per-
13 sonal services under appropriations in this Act shall not
14 apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of
15 December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-e).

16 SEC. 9. This Act may be cited as the "Department of
17 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949".

18 TITLE II—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

19 SEC. 201. The following sums are appropriated, out
20 of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
21 for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation for the current
22 fiscal year, namely:

23 ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

24 Operating expenses: For operating and administrative

1 expenses, \$3,725,000, including not to exceed \$700 for
2 newspapers.

3 SEC. 202. The following corporations are hereby author-
4 ized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds
5 and borrowing authority available to each such corporation
6 and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and com-
7 mitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as pro-
8 vided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control
9 Act, as may be necessary to carry out the programs set
10 forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for each such
11 corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

12 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, COMMODITY CREDIT

13 CORPORATION

14 Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act
15 shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit
16 Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program
17 authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed
18 \$7,575,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
19 of the Corporation, including not to exceed \$400 for
20 periodicals, maps, and newspapers: *Provided further*,
21 That all necessary expenses (including legal and special
22 services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not
23 including other personal services) in connection with
24 the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or
25 disposition of any real or personal property belonging

1 to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, includ-
2 ing expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be
3 considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
4 hereof.

5 SEC. 203. The authorities, restrictions, and prohibitions
6 specified under the head "General provisions" in the Govern-
7 ment Corporations Appropriations Act, 1949, shall be ap-
8 plicable to title II of this Act.

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80TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 5883

[Report No. 1571]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit
Administration) for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

By Mr. DIRKSEN

MARCH 16, 1948

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports

(For Department staff only)

Issued

March 18, 1948

For actions of

March 17, 1948

80th-2nd, No. 51

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated agricultural appropriation bill; to be read for amendment today. Both Houses heard President's message on ERP and military service. House subcommittee to be appointed to study oleomargarine taxes. House committee agreed to report bill to permit crop-insurance payments where loss didn't occur in field.

HOUSE

1. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Began and completed general debate on this bill H. R. 5883 (pp. 3095-116). The bill is to be read for amendment, beginning today. Rep. Dirksen, during his opening speech, discussed the importance and development of agriculture, recommended passage of his fertilizer-laboratory bill, suggested income-tax deductions for soil-conservation practices as a substitute for ACP, expressed a hope that the Agriculture Committee will agree on a bill to consolidate soil-conservation activities, commended the provision in the appropriation bill which authorizes the Secretary to employ up to 10 people above the Classification Act level, stated that "you scarcely hear this question of loyalty" in connection with USDA people, spoke in favor of continuing the requirement that packers pay for meat inspection and quoted Dr. Miller regarding this, indicated disagreement with the activities of the National Agricultural Limestone Association in trying to get more ACP funds, and commended various programs of the Department, including research particularly (pp. 3095-101). During the discussion of meat inspection, Rep. Gillie (author of a bill to require Federal financing of the program again) stated that he was against the new arrangement because "a packing plant hires their own inspectors", and Reps. Dirksen and Phillips, Calif., denied this; then Rep. Dirksen inserted a letter from Dr. Simms describing the manner in which the program is now administered (p. 3100).

Rep. Cannon said there is again danger of surpluses, urged continued price supports and criticized efforts to reduce the percentage of parity in connection with that program, objected to the provision in the ERP bill "canceling a Sec. 32-funds rescission as being in effect an appropriation

originating in the Senate, spoke against efforts to repeal the tax exemptions for farmer cooperatives, commended research, and expressed a hope that any activities of the Limestone Association will not be "made the occasion of re-nealing" ACP but that the program will be considered on its merits (pp. 3101-4).

Rep. Crosser, Ohio, recommended increased taxes on idle land as a means of encouraging farm development (pp. 3104-7).

Rep. Whitten, Miss., discussed the importance of soil conservation and commended ACP, REA, Sec. 32, SCS, FHA, and Extension (pp. 3107-11).

Rep. Horan, Wash., commended REA, forestry, and soil-conservation programs (pp. 3111-12).

Rep. Hays, Ark., commended the FHA program and said this agency has passed through a transition into more efficiency (pp. 3112-14).

Reps. Murdock, Ariz., and Phillips, Calif., discussed the danger of some of the new insecticides (p. 3115).

Rep. Harvey, Ind., commended ARA, Extension, Forest Service, and FHA (p. 3115).

2. **PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.** Both Houses met in joint session and heard the President recommend early passage of the European recovery program, a universal military training program, and temporary selective service legislation (pp. 3083-5). The message will be printed as H.Doc. 569.
3. **CROP INSURANCE.** The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee agreed to report, but did not actually report, H.R. 5564, to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act so as to permit payment on crop loss that does not occur in the field (pp. D252-3).
4. **OLEOMARGARINE TAXES.** The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee agreed to appoint a subcommittee to study oleomargarine taxes and report to the full committee by Dec. 31, 1943 (p. D252).
5. **IRRIGATION RESEARCH.** The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee agreed to report, but did not actually report, H.J.Res. 354, providing for the disposition of the irrigation experiment station at Bard, Calif., and the establishment in lieu thereof of a similar station at or near Brawley, Calif. (p. D253).
6. **EXECUTIVE INFORMATION.** The "Daily Digest" states that the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee voted 17 to 6, with 5 members reserving their rights to offer amendments or oppose the bill on the floor, to report with amendments H.J.Res. 342, directing all executive departments and agencies of the Government to make available to any and all standing, special, or select committees of the Congress, information which may be deemed necessary to enable them to perform properly the duties delegated to them by the Congress (p. D253).
7. **FOREIGN AID.** The "Daily Digest" states that the Foreign Affairs Committee "announced approval of the European recovery program section of the combined bill authorizing \$5.3 billions for the first year; \$1 billion of which is to be provided in the form of loans from the Export-Import Bank" (p. D253).
8. **FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY ACT.** The "Daily Digest" states that the Public Works Committee adopted several amendments to H.R. 5841, the proposed Federal Aid Highway Act of 1943, and "instructed the chairman of the Subcommittee on Roads to introduce a clean bill, embodying the amendments, and prepare a report thereon. (p. D254).
9. **WATER UTILIZATION; PROPAGANDA.** Rep. Poulson, Calif., criticized the Interior Department for activities in connection with the determination of the use of the

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 461, Eightieth Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures the following Members of the House: Mr. RIZLEY, of Oklahoma; Mr. FELLOWS, of Maine; Mr. HARNESS, of Indiana; Mr. HARRIS, of Arkansas; Mr. FOGARTY, of Rhode Island.

ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF
ALIEN FIANCÉES OR FIANCÉS

Mr. FELLOWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 4838, an act to extend the period of validity of the act to facilitate the admission into the United States of the alien fiancées or fiancés of members of the armed forces of the United States, with Senate amendments thereto, and agree to the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

After line 6 insert:

"SEC. 2. Clause (b) of the proviso of the first section of the act approved June 29, 1946 (60 Stat. 339), is hereby repealed."

Line 7, strike out "2" and insert "3."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. FELLOWS]?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I call the attention of the House to the fact that by the Senate amendment in which it is gratifying to note that the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of which the gentleman from Maine [Mr. FELLOWS] is the chairman, has now concurred, all fiancées are put on an equal basis, and frauleins no longer will get a general visa, which they have been getting, but will also come here under a temporary 90-day permit, and if they do not marry they will be sent back. This closes an important loophole for exploitation of the fiancées act to which I drew attention, and sought to amend when the bill was before us on the Consent Calendar. I then pointed out the unfairness of letting frauleins who came here ostensibly as fiancées and did not marry, remain as quota immigrants, getting a preference even over many DP's and persecutees. This loophole, is now closed.

I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. FELLOWS]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1949

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, in the interest of passing on to things a little more bucolic, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5883)

making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes. Pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I suggest to the minority member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] that general debate shall continue through the rest of the day, the time to be equally divided.

Mr. CANNON. That will be entirely satisfactory, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5883, with Mr. HINSHAW in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I am not insensible to the fact that the consideration of a bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture comes as something of an anticlimax after the statement of the President of the United States. It is a very considerable departure from the spirit that seemed to permeate this Chamber when the Chief Executive was speaking with what I thought was a very considerable forthrightness, in putting the finger of accusation where it belonged, and reminding us of our responsibility. However, that is not the matter under discussion today and I hope to address myself to it at some future time. The Subcommittee on Agriculture enjoyed the greatest felicity as it labored for weeks in the consideration of this bill which involves many hundreds of millions of dollars for the benefit of American agriculture.

At this point I want to pay testimony to the members of the subcommittee. The party line is never drawn in that committee. There is the utmost felicity in the consideration of the hundreds, yes, thousands of items here involved. While there was some disagreement between some members of the committee on certain items, yet in the main I think the bill represents our unanimous opinion.

I felt that perhaps on this occasion I might make just a remark or two about agriculture in general, because it becomes necessary for the Congress to look down the road a little as we spell out our legislative responsibilities to those millions of people who till the soil and who provide not only for us but who provide for nearly the whole wide world. It is not so many years ago, as time is reckoned, that America was 90 percent agricultural. Back in the days of Daniel Webster nearly everybody could be counted, with few exceptions, either among our farm or our rural population because we had no metropolitan centers,

and even a few decades ago this was very genuinely an agricultural country. Farming was one of those things where a man moved out on the land with such crude tools and implements as were available. He scratched the soil. He put in such seed as he could find. He brought to it a great spirit of resignation as he followed his conflict with drought and insects and bugs and all those things that destroy the harvest. He took such crop as there was, utilized a portion of it for his own needs, bartered some of it for clothing and chewing tobacco and those other delights of civilization and carried on in a very simple and elementary fashion. If he found that the farm did not produce or that the soil had lost its fertility and was depleted, it was so easy to move because farm land was available.

I said to the full committee the other day that I encountered a statement made in the administration of Martin Van Buren that in the opinion of the experts of that day we had enough available arable domain to last us for all purposes for 500 years. It took perhaps less than 50 years to disprove that statement, because within 50 years after it was made, the frontier was closed, the frontier was simply pushed into the Pacific Ocean, and that was the end. Then came a rather interesting development in the country. It is what I call the product of two forces that account for the kind of economic development we have. In those early days most folks were scattered somewhere east of the Allegheny Mountains. Then some strange force came along, a centrifugal force, the force that spews things away from the center, and scattered them over the whole country, that enlarged our frontiers even to the western ocean. Then began the opposite of that force, a centripetal force, which picks things up from the periphery and draws them to the center. It is that force that accounts for our metropolitan centers like San Francisco, New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and all the rest. So out of these forces, of course, we find the great segment of people working with their hands and their brains living in the cities, and elsewhere that segment tilling the land that the rest of us may live.

In those early days, of course, it was a very, very simple business. A farmer did not have to worry about prices; he had no concern about transportation particularly; he had no anxiety about competition. All those factors scarcely entered into his life because he was living a Christian and simple existence. But when that frontier closed competition began and it was not easy to move on to another farm after he had worn out one or two farms somewhere else. He had to give some account to competition, prices, and increase in land cost, and transportation, and productivity.

Now, then, there came a kind of fiat revolution in agriculture that has witnessed a step-up of productivity to the point where 1946 was the most productive year in the whole history of American agriculture. We produced more of everything for more people in more places in 1946 than at any time in the history of

this Republic. That is testimony to the effect that farming has become a business, it has become a science, and it is to make it a business, and to make it a science, and to make it efficient, and to take into account all the factors that affect agriculture that the Department of Agriculture has been pursuing these various functions, more than 42 of which you will find cited under major headings in the pending bill.

The farmer today has a responsibility unequaled at any time in the history of agriculture, either in this or any other country. You see, 40 years ago the farmer had to produce for some 42,000,000 people on farms and for some 58,000,000 people like you and me scattered around the country; but if you will look at the census figures and the new population estimates you will find that now fewer people by 5,000,000 existing on farms must make provision for even more people in this country. Then, in addition, they must make provision for more people elsewhere in the world. Where we had 32,000,000 people working on farms, men, women, and children, two generations ago, we had 5,000,000 fewer people on farms in 1947. They must produce for more than twice as many people as was the case 40-odd years ago.

So we have a responsibility to them, hooked up with the fact that hungry, starving people everywhere in the world are looking to the great bread basket of the United States. You know, when it is all said and done, food is still the No. 1 problem and we must recognize it.

We go downstairs, sit around the table, and look over the menu. We like it or we do not like it. We like to talk about food, and if we do not like what is on the menu we like to talk about a great big thick rare steak garnished with mushrooms; we like to talk about choice deserts, big cuts of apple pie garnished with rich, nutritious American cheese; we like to talk about spiced shrimp and all delicacies, such as ice cream and things of that sort. Have you ever seen it to fail that the minute the ladies get around a bridge table or meet at the missionary society or anywhere else, give them 5 minutes and they are talking about food? "Oh, my dear, I cooked a new dish today and it was delicious," and away they go on the great subject of food. Yes; the little fellow on the corner who runs a grocery store is identified with the greatest business on the face of the earth, and that is food. It has always been so.

You will remember that in the days of the Pharaohs they did not say to the peasants on the farm: "Now, come in with so many kopeks, lira, or zlotys, or anything in the form of cash to pay your taxes." No. The old history says that the taskmasters, with whip in hand, representing the Pharaohs who owned the land said, "Come now with corn." That was important because corn was food for the king as well as it was food for the most humble vassal serf that labored upon the land.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. MITCHELL. Was that food taxed in those days?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That food was probably more heavily taxed than food has been at any time since. But, you see, food is the important consideration and food is the big consideration over on the other side at the present time. Take, for instance, the gleaners that I saw going about picking up single grains of wheat in German fields; those who cut the tops off of sugar beets and cooked them for meals. Oh, how the gleaners worked early and late in order to find a little something that they could put in the family larder in order that they might subsist. That was testimony to food. We read yesterday morning in the papers about the bread lines in the Soviet Union. That is testimony to food.

I sat on the balcony of the home of the former secretary of Pan-Arab League, overlooking the blue Nile, and after we had discussed politic and economic matters, quickly we turned to the subject of food and the pressure of 18,000,000 people subsisting on what was produced in that very narrow, confined valley of the Nile. So, everywhere you go, you find that food is the No. 1 order of business of all mankind; and that, of course, gives the farmer in this day and generation a great responsibility. And he has been equal to it in this country, as witness, of course, the production that he has achieved. There are people who have been alarmed about our own capacity to produce for all purposes. You know, Thomas Henry Malthus, the great economist of England, was concerned about this matter. He lived and flourished in London in 1800. He was probably the counterpart of our leading economists today. But, you remember, he was the author of the Malthusian theory that population would finally outstrip man's capacity to produce, and it would be only because of those compensating forces like war and famine and pestilence and death that would save mankind. See, that was the basis of the Malthusian theory. I used to laugh at it. I am not quite sure whether I laugh at it now or not. Some 30 years ago a professor at Harvard authored a book called *Mankind at the Crossroads*, and he contended that our capacity to produce would not keep step with our capacity and the necessity for consuming in order to subsist. I have examined it. I have read it several times, and I thought, well, his premise cannot subsist, and the reason I thought that it could not subsist was that I was thinking of the future. Corn production in the State of Illinois used to be an average of 21 bushels per acre. It is now well over 50. It is common to produce 100 bushels per acre, and we have many fields now that produce 150 bushels to the acre because of the improvement of hybrid corn seed. It is moving into all the corn area of the country. And I thought our very distinguished professor must be absolutely wrong. But when you take the world in the large and measure its capacity to produce, the increase in population, and the necessity of a given number of calories a day in order to subsist, you begin to wonder some about this whole question of food production. So, it means that if we discharge our agricultural responsibility in this country, there must be greater efficiency than there has been.

There must be almost a sacred regard for the fertility and the conservation of the soil. There must be improved strains of seed.

All those things we must do in order to safeguard subsistence for ourselves and at the same time meet that demand that comes from the world, which has such a tremendous impact upon the ultimate peace and serenity of mankind. It is pretty hard to sell democracy to a man whose belly growls. It is pretty hard to sell Christianity to a man who is in the agony of hunger. By doing this we orient the economy of the world and help to bring subsistence, and dissipate these evil shadows that are in the world today, so we make a real contribution to the preservation of this great concept we have of individual freedom and the democratic principle which is the well-spring of all human progress.

So we get back to the farm and to the necessity for conserving this natural resource and making it fruit and flower and produce in even greater measure than it ever has before. We made some progress. You know, it is a singular thing that the tillable domain of this country is not much greater than it was a hundred years ago. There are two things we can do. We can expand it in a sense by making it more efficient, so that 1 acre will do the work of two. That is the same as doubling your domain. We are doing that. We put mechanical power upon the farm to displace animal power. Heretofore it would require perhaps fifteen or sixteen million acres to provide the feed for the draft animals that we used upon the farm and in the city. The automobile displaces the horse and the mule, the farm truck and the tractor displace the horse and the mule; so we have enlarged our farm domain by some fifteen or sixteen million acres, which now produce food and fiber for people instead of animals.

Down in the Southland the research in cotton has increased yields by about 75 pounds per acre, and for all that increase it is like adding so much cotton land or so much land to the domain that can be used for some other productive purpose. So we have been enlarging by greater efficiency the domain of the country. But we must not be unmindful that the population of the country increases. Then if it becomes necessary to increase the arable land domain, of course we are going to have to give attention to the question of bringing new lands into cultivation by some form of irrigation, which requires money. When that time comes those who are interested will come as suppliants to this body, to the Congress, and say, "Please, sir, we need money now for a very indispensable purpose, that of guaranteeing the subsistence of the people."

So there has been productivity and the farmer has in larger and larger measure discharged his responsibility to our people and to the rest of mankind, but we have much farther to go. As I think of this problem in the large and look down the pathway maybe only 25 years, I think I begin to appreciate more than I ever did before the necessity for giving more and more attention to this question of preserving this great re-

source which will be inexhaustible if we preserve it, and that is the soil of our country, to preserve its fertility, and to conserve it against all manner of erosion and leaching, so that the tons of topsoil that find their way into the Gulf and the water courses year after year may yet be conserved.

With respect to fertility, I introduced a bill not so long ago, and I am happy to say that the legislative Committee on Agriculture is going to give it attention very shortly. It calls for the establishment of a central laboratory as part of this research-laboratory chain that we authorized some years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

It will be one of these five research centers. It will give its time over to fertility research of all kinds. It is pretty well diffused in government today. The Department of Agriculture does some, the TVA does some; there is a little of it here, and there is a little of it there. We would go faster and further, I believe, if we could gather up this fertility research function and put it in one place, and find the most competent people we could to deal with it. Thus we could assure in the future that the fertility of our country would not be wasted. My friend from Wisconsin, whom I do not see at the moment, but who I am sure is here, has compiled an interesting table. He is going to talk about it after a while. He showed it to me a little while ago. He says that for every bushel of wheat that we send abroad, we export 18 cents worth of fertility out of our soil. You see those figures were gotten up by the Department of Agriculture. If that be true, and if in proportionate measure, we export fertility with every bushel of wheat and barley and rye that we send out of the country, then, of course, we must replete the soil and put something back so that these resources will not be exhausted. Secondly, in its physical characteristics, this soil must also be carefully, carefully conserved. So the net of all that is simply this, that as we think of new frontiers in the North, in the East, in the South, in the West, and in the sky, I have come to the conclusion that the new frontier of America is neither up nor in the four cardinal points of the compass. The new frontier for America is down. It is in the soil. As greater demand is made upon us by hungry and starving people everywhere in the world and as this drain continues, so a proper solicitude for our subsistence and for those who shall come after us means that that resource must be carefully safeguarded.

All these things that I have said to you are things that we are carrying out in the main in this agricultural appropriation bill. We speak of soil. We have a Soil Conservation Service. We increased their appropriation over 1948 by \$6,000,000. Perhaps we could have increased it more. Perhaps it is just as well that we moved progressively but with reasonable slowness so that always the foundation and the efficacy of the

operation can well be preserved. When we speak of the soil, we think of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and soil-conservation practices, the terracing of land and the planting of trees, flood control, and the liming of land. All that is part of this whole conservation program.

I want to take time off right at this point to make a little suggestion to you. I sincerely hope that it falls on fertile soil, because I shall not be here to pursue it. If I were here on some other day, I would pursue it with vigor. So I suggest it to you now. Every year we encounter this controversy of whether to provide \$150,000,000 or \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000 for the AAA program. I suppose if it was \$500,000,000 or \$600,000,000 it would still be a matter of controversy. It sort of sets a limit, as it were, upon how much is done to improve the land and conserve these resources. So the other day I made this suggestion. I think it has some merit. Why should not we say to every farmer in the United States, large and small, whether he operates a little farm of 3 acres, which is the smallest farm that the Census Bureau recognizes for statistical purposes, or whether he operates a 10,000-acre farm—why not say to him, "Mr. Farmer, look: Up to a given percentage of the gross receipts of your farm, big or little, we will give you a credit on your income tax for certain prescribed soil practices. If you put so much lime on so many acres in a crop year and will certify that fact in connection with your tax return, we will give you a credit. If you follow some of these other prescribed practices, and there are literally hundreds of them in this soil-conservation field, and you so certify to the Bureau of Internal Revenue in connection with your tax return, you get that much of a credit." Then it would not be necessary to appropriate money here. It would not be necessary to have a large administrative force to lead farmers by the hand, because I think they have been pretty well indoctrinated in this whole matter of soil conservation. But you take the lid off, and it is conceivable that in a given year they may do, not \$150,000,000 of conservation as in the current year, or \$225,000,000 as they would do under the authorization in this bill for the next crop year, it could be \$500,000,000 or it could be \$1,000,000,000 as a matter of fact, but it is for every farmer wedded to the land to determine for himself. I think it would be the best guaranty, free from every restriction, free from every administrative expenditure, to carry on this program of soil conservation and fertility so necessary to the future of the subsistence of America.

Now we go from soil to this whole question of production. You must have the soil and then you must have the farmer and you must have the power and then we get production.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Certainly; I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman has been discussing soil-conservation service and practices under the AAA program now being administered by the Produc-

tion and Marketing Administration. I wonder if the gentleman would mind commenting upon the advisability of coordinating the various activities of the agencies now dealing with the soil.

Mr. DIRKSEN. With pleasure. That is a matter that has been discussed literally for years in the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations. It has been discussed in the full committee. It has been discussed here. There are quite a number of agencies that directly and indirectly, either in the field of research or the field of actual operation upon the soil, are pursuing a part of this general conservation function. It would be in the interest of efficiency and certainly in the interest of economy if there were greater consolidation of those functions. I know that the Legislative Committee on Agriculture has wrestled with that a number of times. I know that my distinguished friend the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] has introduced a bill on the subject and has given it attention for a great many years. Unfortunately we cannot do that kind of a job on an appropriation bill. It must be done on the legislative level. I express the earnest hope that his committee will yet agree upon a bill that will consolidate some of these functions, because it will be in the interest of conserving these resources and at the same time getting the maximum benefit for the lowest dollar of expenditure out of the Public Treasury.

Now, with respect to production, of course, research is going on in every field. I remember years ago when there was not a single acre of soya beans out on the prairies of Illinois. Then somebody imported the honorable bean from Manchuria. It is an honorable bean, and it has grown in dignity and in stature. The whole Middle West will soon be verdant with the dark, lush foliage of the soya bean in many areas. It is a crop that now runs into hundreds of millions of dollars. It has become a major crop. It is used in the form of meal for cattle feed; pressed meal that can be turned on a lathe and fashioned into door handles, accessories for automobiles; in the form of oil that finds its way into your salad daily or as a dryer for the paint that the farmer puts on his barn. All that has come out of the humble and honorable bean which was a stranger to this land a great many years ago. It is the product of research. We are improving the characteristics of these soya beans so that they produce more; so that they better resist the ravages of pests and diseases of one kind or another.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

We pay testimony to the noble bean. At the same time, we pay testimony to this whole question of research. We see it in the field of forestry. You know, I expect to the unimaginative and unromantic soul a tree is just a tree and nothing more. Maybe it stands alone as a quiet sentinel in the woodland, not very impressive to the unimaginative folk. To others it is nothing more than

one of many trees that make up a woodlot or forest; but to Joyce Kilmer a tree was something more than a tree. Oh, we remember that great poem that was translated into melody. What a magnificent thing it is. It has been sung in every concert hall, in every church in this blessed land. That great apostrophe to trees! A tree is something more than a tree; realistically, it has now become a crop—it is a cash crop. So there is great emphasis in this bill on forestry and on forestry research, because a tree is no longer a tree; it is expressed in terms of dollars and cents to people who till the soil. I saw one of the greatest signs I have ever seen in my life some weeks ago when I went down to convalesce for a little while in Florida. It was at the turn of a road. Some imaginative soul had grabbed a paint brush and with some facility had painted on a huge board, "Caution! Trees working." Caution! Trees working. That was done like these signs we used to see on the highway, "Caution! Men working." But you see this was a caution to people who were careless with fires, it was a caution to people who were careless with axes, that here were trees working, because they were part of a cash crop. So we give money now to forestry and forestry research, to the production of timber, because it is part of the agricultural program, and it is part of the income of the farmer today.

When a man has gone on the soil and he has produced, of course, he gets rather interested in getting the thing that he produced to market. So we have given much attention to this whole matter of marketing facilities, marketing research, marketing outlets, in the hope that the twin sister of marketing, which is a fair price for the farmer, might not recede to the level where it would practically diminish its purchasing power and have a deleterious effect upon the whole economy of the country. So we go from soil to production and from production to marketing. One of the items here in marketing is the school-lunch program of \$65,000,000—from surplus, we hope; and then there are the section 32 funds. If anybody is not familiar with it, I may say that some years ago Congress provided—the Seventy-fourth Congress—that we would grab 30 percent of all the customs receipts that were collected on things that come into the United States and would devote it to the encouragement of export or to finding new uses for agricultural products. You see, that is an interesting throw-back to the days of Alexander Hamilton and those who thought the first American industry ought to be protected so it could grow up in the shadow of British competition, get its sea legs and then let it forage for itself. It was always the feeling that perhaps we had favored industry too much and particularly with respect to the importation of agricultural commodities; so some examination into all these premises of history came along with the idea that perhaps we ought to equalize it, so let us take roughly one-third of this money and then use it in order to dissipate any surpluses that may develop from time to time. That is the general history and

origin of the so-called section 32 funds. On the basis of the customs receipts for the previous calendar year, this year the 30 percent will be roughly \$135,000,000. So now that money is available. The Budget Bureau suggested that we make available for general purposes, for the disposition of surplus goods the same amount that we carried in the bill last year, namely, \$44,000,000. The committee had other ideas about it. While I do not always concur, yet I do concur in the action of the majority. So, instead of rescinding a portion of this money, we have left it intact. We took \$65,000,000 and transferred it over to school-lunch fund instead of using a direct appropriation and then the other \$26,000,000 is in the form of revolving cash. It is up on the shelf, and if some day an emergency situation develops it will be there for the Commodity Credit Corporation to expend in order to relieve the surplus problem.

I think our friends from the Pacific coast can with real justification say that they did have some alarm about the possibility of surpluses in the field of perishable commodities, particularly citrus fruits, and that perhaps they might run into an acute situation that would require some money. It would be great assurance for them certainly if sufficient funds were available to meet the emergency should it arise. I do think they argued their case with some force and some persuasion. So the action of the committee is that the \$135,000,000 will be roughly divided so that \$65,000,000 will go to school lunches and the other \$70,000,000 will be available for the general purposes of section 32.

Mr. DEWART. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. DEWART. Can the gentleman tell me how much the Geneva agreements would cut these Section 32 funds?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not know that they would cut them at all. Does the gentleman mean the impact of the Geneva agreements? I cannot say.

Mr. DEWART. They materially cut our tariff rates on wool and other things that contribute to this fund, and I am sure it is going to make a lot of difference in the amount of money that is available under Section 32. I just wondered if the gentleman could give us that information.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I doubt whether anybody can make a firm estimate in dollars and cents or in pounds or bushels what it might be. There has been a little discussion about it, but I regret exceedingly that that is as far as my information goes.

Now, then, we go from the question of soil to production, from production to marketing and from marketing to prices. The whole problem of agriculture prices is one that besets us over and over and over again. What will happen if the so-called Steagall proposals which are existing law at the present time should be taken from the books I do not know. What the legislative Committee on Agriculture will do with that matter, since it expires at the end of this calendar year,

I do not know. But I do know that this old question of how much the farmer gets, of course, is going to be very much in the public eye. There will be controversy for many reasons. I said that years ago we did not have to worry too much. The farmer packed up a bucket full of eggs and a wagon load of sweet corn and he either found a buyer or maybe he did not. If he could not get 30 cents a dozen for the eggs maybe he could get 20 cents. I am frank to say that when I did a little farming in a very small way long ago I used to sell many eggs for 10 cents a dozen. I expect every farmer in the land who has farmed for any length of time has had an experience of that kind. You did not have to be concerned so much about that. But today it is a matter of concern because there are taxes to be paid, there is competition from other countries, there are all those factors, including the whole question of investment in the farm itself.

You do not go out on the bare soil today with your two hands and no implements and do a job of farming and stay there. To be a good, efficient farmer out in my country today probably takes \$20,000, \$25,000, or \$30,000. There must be tractors, there must be outbuildings, there must be wire fences, there must be cream separators, there must be livestock, cows, and chickens, probably some animal power. All those things put together, plus the cost of the land today, develops a real investment. So the farmer is a businessman, and one of the things he must make sure of, if he is not going to find the heavy hand of the mortgagee resting upon him some day, is that he will be able to make out, so there is a keen interest in this whole question of prices.

In addition to all these economic factors there is this question of making farm life a little more attractive. I can remember as a youngster going out on a farm that it was necessary to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, you would light a lantern, you were expected to milk the cows before you started out in the field on a cultivator or a plow. The day started early and lasted late, and when you came back from the field your hands were stiff. You did not know whether you could milk a cow or not. But, after all, it had to be done. Those were long days, and there was not too much of an attraction about farming.

Of course, there was an exodus away from the farms. I was interested in the testimony we had last year when we were dealing with this question of getting farm labor back upon the farms when the Commissioner of Agriculture and his committee in New York queried the veterans who were returning, and who had lived on the farm, whether or not they would be willing to go back. Only a very small percentage wanted to go back. They found city life entrancing; they found it alluring, so they did not want to go back. So, among

other things we must contribute to the appeal and the attractiveness of farm life, and one of the ways we do it, of course, is, first of all, to make literature available and to make available electric light. So, this rural-electrification program has been going on for a number of years, and I know of nobody in the Congress who is opposed to it. I have said over and over that I hope we do not overstep ourselves in the matter; that we take our time and make it a progressive program, unfold it by stages, and look down the road as well as we can to iron out any difficulty that may arise from time to time so that when it becomes a perfect utility pattern in the farm life of America it will rest on a good, solid foundation. I know if two or three times as much money were authorized for REA alone, that perhaps there would be a way to allocate it, but I think it is preferable that we finish the course we have pursued, and it will not take too long, measured in terms of the number of qualified farms there still are in the country before this program, in its first stages, at least, will have been consummated. Now, then, many intelligent electrical cooperatives are going to have to heavy up their loans, there must be a recanvassing, there must be heavier improvements, and they will have to come back for more loans for heavier transmission lines, so that is all the more reason we ought to walk slowly. I think we have been generous. The budget estimate for REA for the last fiscal year was \$300,000,000. We increased it by \$100,000,000, so that the bill before you today is a bill that calls for \$400,000,000 for REA loans for fiscal 1949.

Here is the soil where we started. Here is this question of production and the question of marketing and prices; the question of research and the question of more gracious and sweeter living on the farm. Over and above it all, there must be somebody to direct all this, and that is the administrative force of the Department, the Secretary and all his experts, the library, the office of information, the chief legal officer of the Department, who happens to be the Solicitor. Those are the people, located here in the Nation's Capital, who seek to direct and supervise this program and keep it in good balance in order that out of it all there may eventually be even a sounder and more productive agriculture than we have ever known in the history of the country that will be equal to every responsibility that comes on in the years that lie ahead. As I think of this administrative force, the Secretary was very free to say to us that he was having difficulty in keeping men who were schooled in the Government business and in the business of the Department of Agriculture, because there were such attractive offers from the outside. He has lost a good many men and probably will lose others. Obviously, Government cannot meet the offers that are made by private industry, but, at least, we can move partly in that direction in the hope that a little more inducement will keep these men who have had this long experience and whose background is necessary to the expert articulation of these programs. So, there is a provision in the

bill in which authority is conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture to go beyond existing pay scales. We hope it will not be regarded as a precedent for every other department of Government. It represents our solution and our proposed remedy for the problem that is here. So, we must try to keep these men who are capable, if we can keep them. While we cannot meet the offers of private enterprise, at least, we can make it a little more worth while and so keep them in this governmental enterprise.

Let me rush on to just a few items that I want to leave with you. The first one I should like to mention is this. You scarcely hear this question of loyalty come out in connection with the Department of Agriculture. You hear it in connection with almost every other department of Government. Very, very seldom is the question raised there. The committee is proud of the fact that the finger of taint has not been put upon these people. We regard them as good, trusted public servants, each one doing his duty. So we are glad to report that insofar as we know there is no breath of suspicion upon those who are identified with agriculture.

Secondly, let me say that perhaps the economies reflected here are not all I might want, and maybe not as substantial as would delight the heart of one who would go infinitely further. There is a modest economy here, but I think that the very fact that it is on the modest side is testimony to the fact that we did not ruthlessly and carelessly and indiscriminately just swing an ax through every bureau for the sake of saving a dollar here or a dollar there. This must be an efficient operation. If you are going to follow the course of letting the lowest dollar represent the ultimate objective, then the thing to do would be to take an ax and simply slice out whole functions, stop them altogether, but not cripple activities and make them inefficient. We have tried to do that with every function and every service that is represented in this bill.

We have listened very carefully to the testimony, and we have examined the justifications. We have reduced in some instances, but I am confident that the Department can do an efficient operation within the limit of money that is here, and we have not been too lavish in that respect.

I see my old friend from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE] here. That leads me to the question of meat inspection, because he has introduced a bill to restore meat inspection to its former status, namely, payment out of the Federal Treasury. You will recall that when we brought the bill here last year we provided, and it was a legislative provision, that meat inspection should be taxed against the packing industry. I remember with interest the speeches that were made here. I remember all the dire predictions that were made. I remember also the trepidation of spirit that disturbed some of the Members because of the change. I am so grateful to the House that it upheld that provision written in the bill. It was approved by the Senate, and it was quickly put in effect.

There are about 950 packing plants that operate under that new set-up today, whereby we tax the cost against the packing industry. There will be enough money so that we can put on more inspectors. As a matter of fact, they have put on 200 more inspectors than they have had before. It is working well.

Having a rather personal interest in it, I think I ought to read this testimony into the RECORD, because it is not my testimony, it comes from the Department itself, namely, from Dr. Miller, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which has direct charge of this matter. My esteemed friend and colleague from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] said to Dr. Miller:

Does the entire program seem to be working out as well as you expected?

Dr. Miller said:

A whole lot better than I had any reason to believe it would. Our relations with the packing industry have continued on a very high plane since the legislation requiring them to pay for the inspection.

On the question of how many withdrew from inspection as a result of this, Dr. Miller said:

We lost a total of 8 producing plants out of some 950.

They used to lose more than eight plants when they were under the old system.

How much does it cost? We let Dr. Miller speak. He said one-twentieth of a cent per pound—too small to tax against the farmer, too small to tax against the consumer. It becomes a legitimate charge on the cost of doing business by the packing industry. We have enough money. Dr. Miller says, "This gives us enough money to function effectively." So that is the story. I would implement it, of course, by the testimony of our former colleague from New York, Hon. Charles I. Stengle, who is the legislative representative of the American Federation of Government Employees. You see him about the corridors here. His is a familiar face and has been for years. When this matter was up, he came to me last year and expressed fear, and as a matter of fact did all that he could honorably do to encompass the defeat of this program. Here is his language. His testimony is found on page 683 of the RECORD. He said:

I met it with fear and trepidation. I worked hard to try to defeat it, frankly speaking, but I did not succeed. Then I made up my mind I would find out during the year how it would work. I went all the way across to your State of California into the northeast and the midwest and I checked with our organizations in those places:

What did he find? I will let our old friend, Charlie Stengle, speak again. Here is what they told him in the field:

For God's sake, do not disturb the Dirksen amendment. It is working fine.

He also said:

I never saw more unanimity after a year's trial among the people that are affected than there is among the Bureau of Animal Industry people today. They like the plan.

That, I think, dissipates our fears. I think it is proper that the packing industry should assume that fee. Of

course, it will save eleven, twelve, and thirteen million dollars a year, which would otherwise be taken out of the Public Treasury.

I yield to my friend the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. GILLIE. I am glad to hear this report from the Agriculture Appropriation Committee. The reason I am interested in this problem is because of the way that the inspectors are hired. I do not believe that that is the proper way to insure proper inspection. When a packing plant hires their own inspectors, that is much different from the Government hiring the inspectors and paying them. That is the reason I am opposed to this system of paying for the inspectors. That is not the right way to do it. I can tell you that I was an inspector at one time, and it does not work out and will not work out and someday you are going to change it just as sure as I am standing here.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Has the gentleman spoken to the Department about it? You ought to talk to Dr. Simms and Dr. Miller.

Mr. GILLIE. I do not care what they say. I have never talked to them about it at all. I have never talked to them about it. I can tell you that it is not going to work.

Mr. DIRKSEN. My friend, you should talk to them.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to my friend the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Are not the inspectors under civil service?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Exactly. They are Federal employees subject to all the benefits, such as retirement benefits, annuities, and other rights, privileges, prerogatives, and so forth.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The record will show that more inspectors have been on the job under the new program than previously. Only eight of the inspected packing houses dropped out of the program, which is less than normal.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. They are not subject to any administrative control whatever on the part of the packers.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is definitely right. That same independent character has been preserved that has always been the case. The meat packer cannot hire an inspector, they cannot fire him. They cannot give him orders, nor can they discipline him. Mr. Chairman I will insert as part of my remarks the following letter from Dr. Simms, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
ADMINISTRATION,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1948.

HON. EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
United States House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. DIRKSEN: Mr. Orr has asked that I inform you regarding our handling of meat inspection personnel under the cost assessment provision, with reference particularly to those affected by shutdowns of plants on account of strikes.

As I have previously assured you, the meat inspection personnel receive exactly the same handling under this arrangement as they did when the Federal meat inspection pro-

gram was financed by appropriated funds. The inspector continues to receive his salary from the United States Treasury, retains all of his civil-service rights, and is accountable only to his supervisor. The procedures which we have worked out to give effect to the provision of the appropriations act are working out satisfactorily. The relationship between the inspector and the personnel of the meat-packing plant where he is assigned remains exactly as it was in past years.

The assignment and movement of meat inspectors to take care of inspection requirements throughout the inspected portion of the meat-packing industry also are handled under the packer paying arrangement the same as they were when appropriated funds were being used. Insofar as the personnel aspects are concerned, the current conditions incident to strikes in the meat packing industry create problems similar to those that were encountered in past years under like conditions. In those cases where a striking plant wishes to be in a position to commence operations on short notice, the meat inspectors are held in stand-by, which is active status and not charged to any leave, and under the present legislation the packer would be billed for their services in the usual way. In case a plant requests suspension of inspection for a definite future period which we require to be at least 2 weeks in duration, the affected inspectors are placed on leave, and should the suspension extend for a period beyond the amount of leave credited to any inspector, he is then placed on leave without pay. Detailed instructions to inspectors in charge concerning the handling of this situation are contained in the enclosed copy of circular letter No. 2983, supplement 2. These instructions were issued only after every precaution was taken to assure the employee of his full civil-service rights.

The extent to which the meat inspection fund will be affected will depend very largely on the length of the strike and the extent to which employees of the Meat Inspection Service draw on accumulated annual leave. In fixing inspection fees it was estimated that employees would take a normal amount of annual leave as currently earned. If, however, employees draw on annual leave built up in former years when the meat inspection work was financed from appropriated funds, the amount of payments for leave will, of course, substantially exceed that estimated in fixing the current inspection fee. Employees as a whole carried over from previous years accumulated annual leave of very substantial value. To the extent that they take this leave there will, of course, be no corresponding reimbursement to the Meat Inspection Fund through inspection fees. This does not change the basic situation with regard to the Meat Inspection Fund since the amount represented by leave accumulations would in any case have to be considered as a liability against the fund. Therefore, the extent to which the cash position of the fund is impaired will be offset by a corresponding reduction in the leave liability against the fund. In other words, the situation at the beginning of the fiscal year was that there was a meat inspection fund of \$5,000,000 against which there was a leave liability which, for purposes of illustration, we may value at \$2,000,000. Should the strike last so long that employees take leave accrued in previous years to the value of \$1,000,000, the position of the fund then would be that it contained approximately \$4,000,000 in cash and bills receivable, but that the leave liability against the fund had been reduced to \$1,000,000, leaving the net worth unchanged. It is possible that the strike might be so prolonged or become so widespread as to result in the taking of accumulated leave to an extent which might leave in the fund insufficient cash for the operation of an adequate inspection service when service is resumed. In that case it probably would be necessary for the Department to ask Congress

for a further appropriation to restore the cash position of the fund to an adequate amount.

The Department may in the near future wish to take the liberty of consulting you with regard to this situation, particularly if there should be indications that the strike will be of long duration.

Very truly yours,

B. T. SIMMS,
Chief of Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] may have 10 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I thank my friend, the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. Chairman, there are two other matters that I think I ought to allude to. One is in the field of relationships between the Congress and the executive branch. If we are going to do a job for agriculture, there must be no hostility between the committees of Congress and the Department of Agriculture as they seek to reach common ground and provide the necessary funds with which they are to perform all these very useful functions. So early last year I took it upon myself to go down to the Department of Agriculture and ask the Secretary of Agriculture to convene all the bureau heads and I talked to them, to put them at their ease; to tell them when they came to let no fears, well-founded or otherwise, prevent them from telling the whole story. If it developed some spirited debate, sometimes some testy words, well and good. That serves a very useful purpose in rounding out the whole story, because it takes all the facts on both sides in order to make the case on which we must predicate the appropriations that we finally recommend to this body. I have gone down there on several occasions and I am happy to report that I believe between this committee and the various bureau heads and the Secretary of Agriculture there is sweetest of feeling. While they do not always agree with what we do nor do we always agree with what they do, yet it is in the interest of this common cause that we pursue.

One other thing I shall remind you about. You are going to encounter it as time goes on, probably in greater degree, and that is the constant pressure upon Members of Congress for funds, for functions, for new activities, that a group or a section is interested in. We had that experience this last year. I think probably there were 40 Members of Congress who heard about this. I think I should read this into the RECORD and mention it in a way that it will get out to the attention of the country.

Located in the Nation's Capital, there is an association known as the National Agricultural Limestone Association, Inc. It is located at 1424 K Street NW., Washington 5, D. C. If you are interested in calling them up, their telephone number is Sterling 9135. There is a young man who serves as secretary and executive director of this organization by the name of Robert M. Koch. It is Mr. Koch's

Survey of farmer opinion in regard to congressional votes to cut the agricultural conservation program in various congressional districts

State	Congressional district	Congressman	Number of post offices returns came from	Percent replies received	Percent which agreed with Congress	Percent which disagreed with Congress
California	3d	Johnson, L.	26	27.9	31.1	68.9
	22d	Phillips, J.	28	32.6	33.0	67.0
Colorado	2d	Hill, W. S.	56	31.3	13.8	86.2
Connecticut	1st	Miller, W. J.	37	37.0	0	100
Delaware	At large	Boggs, J. C.	27	33.7	5.9	94.1
Idaho	1st	Goff, A. M.	53	45.4	3.1	96.9
Illinois	17th	Arends, L. C.	63	44.3	1.5	98.5
Indiana	2d	Halleck, C. A.	71	56.3	3.0	97.0
Iowa	7th	Jensen, B. F.	57	38.1	1.1	98.9
Kansas	1st	Cole, A. M.	77	39.0	4.2	95.8
Kentucky	7th	Meade, W. H.	91	35.6	9.3	90.7
Maine	3d	Fellows, F.	82	44.3	3.0	97.0
Maryland	1st	Miller, E. T.	58	36.6	7.2	92.8
Massachusetts	2d	Clason, C. R.	21	31.7	10.6	89.4
Minnesota	1st	Andresen, A. H.	76	45.4	7.1	92.9
Missouri	1st	Arnold, W.	82	51.6	1.3	98.7
Montana	2d	D'Ewart, W. A.	82	49.6	8.0	92.0
Nebraska	3d	Stefan, K.	61	38.2	1.0	99.0
Nevada	At large	Russell, C. H.	23	28.3	25.0	75.0
New Hampshire	2d	Cotton, N.	104	46.2	9.0	91.0
New Jersey	3d	Auchincloss, J. C.	28	31.8	7.6	92.4
New York	35th	Fuller, H. C.	38	55.2	3.1	96.9
	2d	Hall, L. W.	48	36.8	8.2	91.8
	38th	Taber, J.	44	33.9	6.6	93.4
Ohio	5th	Clevenger, C.	53	41.0	4.8	95.2
Oklahoma	8th	Rizley, R.	22	25.6	6.5	93.5
	1st	Schwabe, G. B.	34	46.6	8.5	91.5
Oregon	1st	Norblad, W.	67	42.6	12.5	87.5
	2d	Stockman, L.	73	41.0	12.2	87.8
Pennsylvania	21st	Gross, C. H.	51	46.6	8.5	91.5
South Dakota	2d	Case, F.	65	46.2	2.8	97.2
Tennessee	2d	Jennings, John, Jr.	45	54.3	4.9	95.1
Utah	2d	Dawson, W. A.	49	43.3	6.7	93.3
Vermont	At large	Plumley, C. A.	120	56.6	1.8	98.2
Virginia	5th	Stanley, T. B.	78	56.6	1.7	98.3
West Virginia	2d	Snyder, M. C.	88	48.3	1.4	98.6
Wisconsin	7th	Murray, R. F.	79	67.3	1.0	99.0
Wyoming	At large	Barrett, F. A.	*74	42.6	7.0	93.0

business to analyze roll calls here in the Congress and to see how you voted and then to interpret that roll call and send it out to your farmers. I am not sure that it is always a fair interpretation, but while Mr. Koch is a very engaging young gentleman who came before the committee, you see he is working for an organization that sells limestone, and they have some 200 producers, large and small. The small producers pay \$75 a year; the intermediate size producers pay \$150; the larger producers pay \$500. So they may have \$35,000 or \$40,000 in the kitty. That will pay for Mr. Koch's salary and for a couple of girls to burn out the bearings on mimeograph machines and to buy oil to keep the bearings cool, so that these mimeographed matters may be sent into your district. The name of the Member is here, but I will not use it. I will just refer to it as Mr. X.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIME-

STONE ASSOCIATION, INC.,

Washington, D. C.

To Farmers in Congressman X's District:

As you may know Congressman X was one of the Congressmen who voted in favor of cutting the 1947 agricultural-conservation program from \$300,000,000 to \$150,000,000 and against continuing the program after this year. You will recall that there were two votes taken in regard to this problem. On one vote the vote was 174 in favor and 180 against continuing the program without any cut. In other words, if four Congressmen who voted against the program had supported it, there would have been no cut. On the other vote there were 171 in favor and 218 against which, of course, meant that if 24 Congressmen who voted against it had supported it, there would have been no reduction.

From my 10 years' observation of this program before taking my present position a year ago, I feel sure an overwhelming majority of the farmers approve these programs. This was verified by the survey we made in four congressional districts last spring when over 90 percent of the farmers voted not to reduce the appropriations for these programs. I have recently attended some of the hearings held by the House and Senate Agriculture Committees both in Washington and out in the States and again an overwhelming majority of farmers and representatives of farm organizations have testified in support of these programs.

This association has decided to conduct a survey of farmer opinion in several congressional districts where Congressmen voted against these programs, in order that there might be a statistical summary of farmer opinion to show these Congressmen. Therefore, will you return the enclosed card and indicate whether or not you agree with the stand which Congressman X took in voting on the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill last spring when he helped reduce this program for 1947 and cut it in half for 1948.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT M. KOCH,
Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

RETURNABLE CARD

- ☐ 1. Do you agree with your Congressman that the agricultural conservation program should be discontinued?
- ☐ 2. Do you disagree with your Congressman and think that this program should be continued:
- ☐ a. As it is at present?
- ☐ b. With a larger appropriation?
- ☐ c. With a smaller appropriation?

Name _____
Address _____

I call your particular attention to the return card on the bottom of the letter.

Now, you see, Mr. Koch says:

My more than 10 years' observation of this program before taking my present position.

Where was Mr. Koch for 10 years?

Mr. Koch was in the Department of Agriculture and had worked there for more than 9 years. And what was Mr. Koch's business in the Department of Agriculture? He was in the Limestone Branch of the AAA. You see, Mr. Koch speaks as an expert, and so now from his conning tower here on K Street in Washington, he looks through a spyglass upon the roll calls and then he analyzes them; and then you will be weighed in the balance and either found wanting or not wanting in proportion as you vote money to buy limestone, whether it is good or whether it is bad. Now, you see that, is pretty brutal pressure, and there are other pressures coming from other sources. So, after a while, it is an interesting speculation and it is more than academic for this good reason: How long can free government endure if it becomes the victim of sectional and group pressures which have only one interest? And that is to see how much they can get out of the Federal Treasury. If it continues in this frank and unabashed form, we may yet see the day prophesied by Thomas Babington Macaulay over a hundred years ago when he said, "Your Constitution is all sheet and no anchor and that free government may yet vanish."

I am speaking to the country today and I hope that these groups will relent in this business; for, after all, people in this body are only human. They like to be reelected, and they like to be on the right side of their people if they can.

I am now serving my sixteenth year in this body. I always liked to be in consonance with the feeling of the people back home insofar as I could and if it did not contravene my conscience; but I reaffirm that this is a humane government, and that is the reason it is a great government, and when this kind of business begins it carries on and on and on until we get to the day similar to that when we had the Capital of the United States at York, Pa., and people came and almost tried to overturn it with their demands. The reason there is no vote in the District of Columbia today, and the reason the Congress has exclusive legislative jurisdiction over an area 10 miles square was for the purpose of assuring the survival of free constitutional government in this country. But you see the radio, the multigraph, and the multilith have somehow changed this area of 10 square miles. The pressure can come from 2,000 or 3,000 miles away. Also I admonish every group in the country today to be pretty careful in what they ask because there will be others who will match their demands, and when they do in sufficient number and in sufficient quantity look out for the perpetuity of free government. One of its most important segments is the man for whom this bill is being considered today, the American farmer. I thank you.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I heard with the deepest regret, a regret which I am certain is shared by all Members of the House, the announcement of the gentleman from Illinois that this is the last bill he will report to the House. It has been our hope, in view of his rapid recovery he would be in a position to reverse his decision and return to Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe the retirement of any Member of the House would be a matter of such universal regret, and I am certain that the retirement of no other Member of the House would more adversely affect the work of the Congress, as that of the gentleman from Illinois.

I agree with him when he says that consideration of this bill is an anticlimax following the great message just delivered by the President of the United States. But it is not an inappropriate measure under the circumstances.

The President made a strong, inspiring announcement of the determination of the United States to resist all encroachments of totalitarian governments upon the sovereignty of free countries, and at the same time urgently recommended drastic measures to meet the situation. Among those measures was adequate military preparation.

Mr. Chairman, food is as much a munition of war as is gunpowder, and one of the determining factors which turned the scales in our favor in the recent war was not only the vast production of our factories but the equally unprecedented production of our farms.

We could not have won the war without the American farmer, and, as the gentleman from Illinois so very well said, food is the No. 1 requirement.

So, Mr. Chairman, it seems singularly appropriate that we should turn from this great message, with its inspiring appeal, which I am certain both the Congress and the country will heed, to a measure which involves the production not only of one of the greatest requisites in peace but one of the most essential ammunitions of war.

It seems also at this time particularly apropos that we should consider the future of the American farm and the American farmer at this critical time, with a view to maintaining the standard of living on the farm and thereby maintaining efficient farm production and insuring production of an adequate supply of food, fiber, and material whether in peace or war, both for our own industry and the industry of our allies should eventualities require.

For 7 years the American farmer has been gearing production to an abnormal demand. Never before have we required such vast quantities of food as in the war years and subsequent years for our armies and the armies of our allies and for our own population and since the war for the population of democratic countries in Europe.

Now, if war does not come—and God grant that it may not—and the demand for food in this country drops back to normal, not merely to a prewar level but to the level of the increase in population and the increased demand of industry upon the products of the American farm, when we provide for domestic consumption alone as eventually we must under such circumstances, we will be producing at a rate far beyond the capacity of the domestic market to consume. It follows inevitably that when the war demand drops the same disastrous surpluses will clog the market that wrecked farm prices after the First World War.

We remember very well those disastrous days when the abnormal demand of the first war subsided, and cotton sold at 5 cents a pound, hogs at \$2 a hundred, eggs at 6 cents a dozen, wheat at 30 cents a bushel, and the American farmer lost his shirt. And the catastrophe did not stop with the farmer. When the farmer was bankrupt and could no longer buy, the merchant could no longer sell and the factory could no longer produce and there was no longer any demand for labor, and 9,000,000 men tramped the streets and the highways and rode the rails looking for a job—any kind of a job that would provide a scant living for his family. Wall Street crashed and men shot themselves or jumped from tall buildings.

Now, Mr. Chairman, history repeats itself. Again we are starting on the decline that has followed every war. It would have followed this war immediately had it not been for the international situation which maintained temporarily a market for the products of the American farm. And it will certainly follow when we are limited to the domestic market as we eventually will if permanent peace is realized.

To meet the situation, to bring the farmer and all business dependent on his patronage out of the depression, Congress from 1932 to 1946 instituted reforms which brought American agriculture back to prosperity, which has preserved our soil and national farm resources, and which has brought up the income and the standard of living of the American farmer to where it is today.

In this Congress we are faced with the question as to whether we will continue these measures which have rehabilitated American agriculture or whether we will abandon them and go back to the old laissez faire conditions under which we sold American farms as long as anybody would bid, and half of the country banks of the Nation closed their doors and labor and industry were stagnated.

We are confronted here, in this session, with the expiration of one of the most important of these measures which brought about this happy rehabilitation and the current national prosperity. At midnight on the 31st day of December 1948, one of the farm-parity laws expires. It must be reenacted before the end of this session, and nothing has as yet been done to extend it, to continue a floor price under farm prices.

As a matter of fact, a report has been filed by a subcommittee of the other House, recommending a new law which will reduce the 90 percent of parity which the Government guarantees the American farmer on the long-range program and substitute a sliding scale which will give the farmer about 75 percent of parity.

Even 90 percent of parity was 10 percent too low. Can any reasonable man tell us why the American farmer should not be on a parity with any other American workman or producer?

I realize, Mr. Chairman, that there has been a feeling on the part of many consumers that the farmer is rolling in unparalleled prosperity, that he is profiteering, and is reaping unheard-of and

disproportionate profits. The statistics produced before this committee in the hearings on this bill completely repudiated any such misconception. We were told by the representatives of the Department of Agriculture that the per capita net income of the farmer in 1940 was \$243, while that of the rest of the country was \$697. The farmer received only about a third of the income of those not living on farms who worked less hours and under better weather conditions. In 1946, the income of the farmer, after receiving all these war prices we hear so much about, was only \$779, while everybody else got an average per capita income of \$1,283. Who is doing the profiteering there? They also testified that for the year 1945, the latest year on which statistics are available for the purpose, 24 percent of all American farms earned an annual income of less than \$400 each, and two-thirds of all the farms in the United States averaged a gross income of only \$900 each. These are cold Government statistics.

And the trend is downward. It was shown that although the American farmer received higher prices in 1947 than in 1946, his net profit for 1947 was less than for 1946 for the reason that everything which entered into his cost of living and into his expense of production was so much higher in 1947 that the net return was less than for 1946.

The index of farm prices dropped 9 percent between January 15 and February 15—the sharpest drop since the disastrous twenties. During the same period the index of prices farmers pay dropped only a little over 1 percent. That brings the ratio of prices paid by the farmer to prices received by the farmer down to the lowest point since November 1942. The farmer's dollar today is worth 10 cents less than a month ago, and 21 cents less than its peak in October 1946. And there is every indication that the decline will continue. Unless prompt steps are taken we are already on our way back to the farm collapse which followed the First World War. If those steps are to be taken they must be taken between now and June, when Congress adjourns for the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia.

Mr. Chairman, the problem of maintaining a floor under the price of farm products, equivalent to the floor we maintain under industrial wages and under industrial profits is one of the foremost problems before America today, whether we vision ahead a period of permanent peace or whether we reluctantly concede that the only price of safety and the preservation of our form of government lies in the arbitrament of the sword.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I will take an additional 15 minutes.

In either peace or in war we must maintain a floor under the price of American farm products commensurate with that maintained under every other American industry. There is no alternative but farm bankruptcy, involving universal unemployment and national bankruptcy. I trust those who bear the responsibilities of leadership will give us an opportunity to take action at an early

day. We are already nearing the end of the session, and this is a question which is entitled to full debate and ample consideration. Opportunity should be afforded to consider a program which will continue the policy which has raised the farmer and the country to the highest degree of prosperity in the history of any nation in the world.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to my distinguished friend, the acting chairman of the committee, who, in my opinion, has contributed as much to the welfare of American agriculture as any man who has ever served in the American Congress.

And may I take advantage of the opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to say here, what I have already said, both in the subcommittee and the whole committee, that few men have served on the Committee on Appropriations, and especially on the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations, who have brought to the deliberations of the committee the comprehensive knowledge of the problems of agriculture, the integrity of mind and heart and the ability and will to fight the battles of the American farmer as the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]. I am not of the gentleman's party, and we differ on partisan questions, but we are both farmers and I thank the people of his congressional district for sending here and keeping him here these crucial years. He has added directly to the cash income of every farmer in the Nation. His knowledge of farm needs, his familiarity with congressional procedure and his ripe experience will be even more needed in the next Congress.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I appreciate the statement of the gentleman very much, and I do want to state that I am glad that the gentleman from Missouri brings up this point as to the necessity of doing something before it is too late toward renewing our price support floor. That is of the greatest importance to agriculture. We have seen what happened last month when, in a few days time, wheat and corn took a nose dive, dropping over half a dollar a bushel. In case certain untoward things develop, there is no telling what might happen to the entire financial structure of agriculture. If agriculture suffers, the entire Nation is going to suffer in the ratio of seven to one.

Mr. CANNON. I am especially glad to hear the gentleman make this timely statement, because in my opinion he is one of the most eminent authorities on agricultural matters in the United States today. I think we might well heed the warning which he voices at this time.

Mr. Chairman, because of this acute situation, I regretted to hear the suggestion that the Commodity Credit Corporation be deprived of the extra money aggregating \$5,000,000 which it received from the remnants of the lend-lease funds and the recommendation that this amount be covered back into the Treasury. It is true that at the present time the Commodity Credit Corporation has

ample resources, but it is also true that with the funds provided by the Commodity Credit Corporation we have been able to stabilize the market for American farm products and through its operations have been able to carry out the pledges of the Congress to the American farmer that we will not permit him to again suffer the disastrous deflation which followed the First World War. I sincerely hope that no attempt will be made to deprive the Corporation of these funds which may unexpectedly become imperatively essential to the maintenance of American farm prices.

It is also to be regretted that there is persistent effort to deprive us of a part of section 32 funds which under the law are available for the stabilization of farm prices. As will be noted, the committee in the pending bill insists that they be retained uncommitted for the use for which originally authorized. It is of the greatest importance that every dollar of this fund be held in readiness for any emergency.

In this connection it should be observed with regret and emphatic protest that in the great bill which has just passed the other body providing for European relief a provision is included which in effect appropriates the unused residue of this fund for the current year.

For the current year these funds amounted to approximately \$149,000,000. Of that \$149,000,000, upon the recommendation of this committee, \$44,000,000 were appropriated for the purposes of the fund, \$65,000,000 for the school-lunch program, and the remaining \$44,000,000 was covered into the Treasury.

It is surprising to read in the bill S. 2202, providing for European relief, the bill which passed the Senate Saturday, a provision providing that "rescission of the remainder of section 32 funds by the act of July 30," that was the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1948, "is hereby canceled," which amounts to an appropriation of \$40,000,000 originating in the Senate. It is an encroachment upon prerogatives of the House and I trust that when that bill comes before the Committee on Foreign Affairs that committee, in the maintenance of the rights of the House of Representatives since the ratification of the Constitution, will take appropriate action.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Extensive hearings have been held and a great deal of publicity has occurred, which created what seems to be justifiable fear in the minds of many people of an attempt to tax cooperatives, which I think would be a very unwise thing to do. I would like to ask the gentleman, if he will accept this inquiry at this time, what his views are on that question?

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman raises a very pertinent question. Collective buying and selling are to the farmer what collective bargaining is to labor and collective trade associations are to industry. The individual farmer is at a disadvantage in the market. When he

drives up to the market with his produce he asks, "What are you paying?" and no matter what the price is he takes it. He has no alternative. And when he buys coal, bindertwine, machinery, or fencing he asks, "What is the price?" And regardless of what the price is, he pays it—or he does not get the goods. As a seller he is at the mercy of the buyer. And as a buyer he is at the mercy of the seller. They are organized and he is not. But when 5,000 farmers associate themselves together, as all other producers have done time out of mind, and go into the market with a single cooperative as their spokesman they receive quite a different price for their products and pay a much fairer price for their purchases.

And now the predatory interests who have been preying on the farmer are endeavoring to tax his cooperative out of existence. They would deny him the right of collective operations which they have themselves been employing since the mind of man runneth not to the contrary. But in the language of the great English jurist, the right to tax is the right to destroy and I join the gentleman from Massachusetts in protesting against any effort to impose prohibitive taxes on farm cooperatives and deny the farmer the inalienable right of organization and cooperation. The farmer is at a great disadvantage in the distribution and marketing of his products. His prices are the last to go up and, as the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota says, they are the first to come down, and he should not be further handicapped by denying him the privilege exercised by every other industry.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. My State of California was one of the pioneers in the development of the cooperative marketing system, way back in the days of Hiram Johnson, about 1912 or 1914. Has the gentleman heard of any plan to tax the cooperatives where the main effort of the cooperative is for the farmers to join forces and have a business agency handle the marketing of their fruits?

Mr. CANNON. California was one of the pioneer States in cooperative work. It has supplied the models upon which many of the other States, including my own, have based their cooperative marketing organizations.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I wish to make the observation, if the gentleman from Missouri will indulge me, that as a result of the cooperative movement in my State the cost of fruits, nuts, and vegetables has been reduced to the consumer and they have raised the quality of the product which goes on the market. Their efforts have assured good fruits, good vegetables, good nuts going to the American housewife. That is another product that has come out of these cooperatives.

Mr. CANNON. It has increased appreciably the quality of its product and has thereby benefited both the producer and the consumer.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I do not approve, and I have many times on this floor criticized efforts to bring undue influence to bear on Members of the House. I am not acquainted with the efforts of any limestone association or organization to influence the members of the committee or other Members of the House. And I am not in sympathy with any such efforts if the attempt has been made to bring undue influence to bear. But I do know, Mr. Chairman, that the provision under which the farmer is encouraged to lime his land should be considered on its merits and that any group or association which has distributed literature on the subject should not be made a whipping post to discredit the importance of the use of limestone in increasing production and protecting land from erosion.

I was glad to hear the distinguished gentleman from Illinois pay a special tribute to research, for along with hybrid corn and with the introduction of soybeans, and so forth, the application of limestone to land throughout the country has been one of the most beneficial practices ever brought about by research and modern scientific agricultural methods. You can search through the length and breadth of the land, and the use of lime, agricultural lime, has now become universal, and you will not find a single farmer anywhere who will not tell you that the use of limestone in neutralizing the acid soils has not been of inestimable benefit. It has increased production and it has protected the land against erosion. Anyone who encourages the use of limestone on the American farm is not only contributing to the farm economy but to the economy and prosperity of the country as a whole.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know the man who wrote the letter referred to here. We are told he was at one time an employee of the Department of Agriculture. That is neither relative nor material. Some of the big interests have come here and enlisted Members of Congress in their publicity staffs and they are now enrolled as lobbyists in the records of the Clerk of the House. They have taken some of the most prominent and influential Members off of this floor and so the fact that this man was once in the employ of the Government is not material.

I certainly do not condone any improper methods of influencing Members of the House, but in the absence of such methods it is difficult to confer a greater favor on the American farmer than encouraging the use of limestone.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. In the absence of the gentleman from Illinois I think I should call attention to the fact that the point is not really that the young man who wrote the letter was formerly a member of the Department of Agriculture, although in the Department he had been buying limestone, but the fact that in sending out these pressure

letters he was not accurate in his statements. I think that was the point involved. I also think we should say that in spite of his efforts the committee did not in any way hold it against the limestone industry, hoping that perhaps as the years pass and as experience comes on his shoulders, he will learn not to do things that way.

Mr. CANNON. I did not see the letter and did not know the man who wrote the letter was charged with untrue statements. That would completely alter the situation. But in any event I trust any action by any organization will not be made the occasion of repealing any provisions of law or denying appropriations which have heretofore been employed in encouraging the use of limestone in agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, this is a better bill than was presented in the last Congress, though that is not saying a great deal, because the bill presented in the last Congress was the worst agriculture appropriation bill ever presented to the Congress in the history of the United States. While this bill is a little bit better and makes a few increases, which were necessitated by the fact that we came within 4 votes of recommitting the last bill, it is still far short of what we ought to do in order to preserve the American industry which is our mainstay in time of peace and our greatest defense in time of war.

(Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARLANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER].

[Mr. MILLER of Connecticut addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CROSSER].

ECONOMIC JUSTICE WOULD BRING PEACE IN INDUSTRY

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Chairman, the dispute in regard to so-called labor laws has made one fact very clear. There has been shown more ill will than clear thinking given to the subject of just working conditions and wages.

Without unreasonable, despotic power, or oppression, justice in the distribution of wealth may be assured in a way that is clear and logical, and may be stated, as follows:

Discover the natural law and into harmony with it adjust the laws of human governments.

The earth exists and is governed in accord with law which is altogether just. That law is not in anyway dependent on the vain conceited notions of any human being or group of human beings whose egotism craves the official power to direct the lives of all other people.

A proper understanding of the principles of political economy, and of the correct application of the same to the problems which distress the people, would soon bring about the reign of economic justice. The adjustment of men's conduct and actions, in harmony with the

true laws of life, would thus be assured and soon we would have the glorious rule of right with all of its joys.

Let us consider, then, the principles, which, if properly obeyed, will assure all men their rights, banish hate and establish universal brotherhood.

There are three factors engaged in the production of all goods. They are labor, capital, and what may be named as either natural resources, land or the earth. To assure, by law, to each of these factors its just share in what may be produced by the united action of the three factors just named must be the chief aim of true statesmanship.

Now, everything which people use or consume must be derived from the earth. Our first task, therefore, in our effort to find out what is the fair share of each of the three factors is to understand, first of all, what are men's rights in regard to the control of the land, called also natural resources or land.

First let us note that rightful ownership of anything, whatsoever, exists because the person claiming such ownership either has made what he claims to own or has given for it, something of equal value to someone who had acquired it rightfully.

One Power is the sole cause of the existence of the earth's population. It is clear, too, that the Power which produced the earth's inhabitants created also the earth itself. Certainly no human being ever created or could create a single particle of the earth. Reason requires us also to regard the one Power as the Father to the earth's inhabitants. If, however, the Creator is parent to the earth's beings, then we cannot reasonably believe that that Power, the Father, would or could be unfair or unjust to any of His creatures. On the contrary, instead of being unfair, He has provided equal rights for all His creatures in the bounty which He has supplied.

What then, with due regard for justice to all, is the true nature of men's rights in the earth?

Surely no person could be given exclusive ownership of the earth, or any part of it, without injustice to all other beings. No; on the other hand, the natural resources, the land, is the common heritage of all mankind, and must be used on the basis of equal rights to all and special privilege to none.

In order to illustrate the true nature of men's rights in the bounty called the earth, furnished by the Creator, let us suppose that we are at the beginning of history, when we find but one man on the earth. Whether you call that first man John or Adam, we may be sure that he will try to satisfy his desires with the least effort necessary. That is natural. He would, therefore, choose, for his use that part of the earth which, because of location or natural richness, will produce the largest amount of goods as the result of his labor. In other words, he would take the most productive part of the earth, and his labor would produce more from that part of the earth than it would secure from any other part of equal size.

After the first man, however, had taken possession of the best tract of

land, the second man comes along and demands possession of the same tract of land. The first man, of course, says that he will not give up possession because he, the first man, owns the choice land. The second man then asks the first man for what reason the first man claims to be the owner, the exclusive owner, of the very best tract of land. The first man then answers: "It is mine because I saw it first." The second man then asks the first man: "Do you mean to say, because of the mere fact that the light was first-reflected from this tract of land to your eyes instead of to my eyes that, therefore, you have the exclusive right and title to the best of all tracts of land?" The first man, being a reasonable person then answers: "Well, I must admit that the reason I gave you is not logical but, nevertheless, my right to this land is as good as yours." The second man admits that to be true, also. In order, therefore, to assure justice to both men, it is agreed by them that whatever amount of goods may be produced from the first tract of land, more than from the next best tract of land by the same amount and quality of labor, is clearly due to the natural advantage in the first tract of land, such as its better location, its chemical elements, or because of some other natural advantage possessed by the first tract of land. In other words, the first tract of land has greater productive power because of its location, its natural richness, or because of some other quality given to it by the Creative Power. Certainly, then, the greater production from the first tract of ground is not due to either the mental effort or physical labor of any human being. Such being the case, both men are entitled to equal shares in what is produced from the first tract of land, more than what is produced by like effort from the second best tract.

It is agreed, therefore, that the first man will finish his year's work on tract No. 1, and that the second man, for the same length of time, will apply the same amount and quality of labor to the next best tract of land of like area. They agree also that whatever is produced then from the first tract of land more than what is produced from the second tract, by the same amount and quality of labor by the second man, is due to the better advantages in tract No. 1 and, therefore, is to be divided between the two men at the end of the year. This assures each person of the full value of his labor and also assures him of his fair share of what is altogether due to the better advantage afforded, by nature, in the first tract of land.

Now, whether the number of persons on the earth is 2 or 2,000,000,000, the principle just explained applies in the same way. Whatever part of production is due to better natural advantage, that part surely belongs rightly to all the people in common, called society. Every person, of course, must be assured of possession of the land occupied by him, for the time for which he pays to society, or its government, the value of the amount, by which the reasonably possible produc-

tion of the land, occupied by him, exceeds the reasonably possible production, from a like area of the least productive land, occupied by any person. The value per year, of this difference in productive power, is what is called economic rent. Whether it be industrial land, city land, or farm land the economic rent of such land is the value of what, by a certain amount and quality of labor, it will produce more than will be produced by the same amount of labor from a like area of the least productive land occupied by anyone.

Economic rent is the amount which is justly due to society, to all the people in common, for the right given by society for the possession of natural resources. Economic rent is, therefore, the only proper source from which government should collect the money necessary to pay its expenses.

Instead, however, of using this just method, the method which would reward men for their industry and enterprise, resulting in better and increased production, the expense of government has been taken wrongly from the people, by taxation, from what by their own efforts they have produced. This method of getting revenue to pay the expense of government has discouraged enterprise and retarded business. The cost of government has been paid from taxes unjustly collected from values created in goods produced by labor and capital. It certainly should be clear to anyone that all taxes put upon goods are penalties which hold back production. Surely, everyone can see also that such taxes increase the price of goods. They also lessen sales, because the higher becomes the price of goods, the smaller is the amount of goods that can be sold. The demand for goods lessens, as the price of the same rises. That means less profit for the seller and less wages for employees.

The injustice and harm which results from such unjust system of taxation may be seen on every side and continue during every minute of our lives. All things men produce are taxed. The owner is taxed—in effect, fined—on account of every improvement he may make on his house, barn, garage, fence, or other of the many changes made by him, which may improve the living conditions of himself, his family, and in fact, of the whole community. Instead of being encouraged to make progress and to improve the standard of life, and instead of being commended for doing so, men are taxed—fined—punished because they improve conditions. Some governments even tax the householder on account of every pane of glass he puts in windows to allow the daylight to enter his house to brighten it. Practically all of the different kinds of goods needed by the people for their welfare are taxed many, many times—in fact are collected on account of the sale of everything used or consumed by people during their entire lives.

Now all taxes on building improvements and on all goods which increase people's comfort and health, surely, unavoidably lower the standards of living and retard the progress of civilization.

All taxes on things produced by labor and capital reduce the sales of such goods. This is so because the taxes included in their cost price increase their price. That, of course, makes it harder for people to buy the goods. The wages paid workers are then less, because less goods are sold. Fewer workers are needed therefore to produce the smaller supply of goods manufactured. That results in unemployment for many people. The unemployed seek the same jobs and offer to work for less than the regular wages in order to have a means of earning a living. Prosperity and progress are delayed, because governments, to pay expenses, take by taxation a big part of what is produced by labor and capital. Men are thereby punished for their industry and discouraged in their efforts to be enterprising.

Yes, every excise tax, sales tax, and every other like tax on the sale of goods, certainly holds back business constantly.

Nevertheless, men are taxed more and more as they become more industrious and enterprising in the production of the comforts needed for a better general standard of living. Indefensible as is the taxing of men, as they become more industrious, more enterprising, and produce more goods, a much greater evil results. Because of the failure to collect government expenses, from the economic rent of natural resources, it is not expensive to hold the resources out of use. This results in monopoly and deprives the people of the benefit of competition.

The failure to collect the expenses of government from the economic rent of natural resources, controlled by monopolists, causes the loss of vast amounts of revenue which would provide abundantly for the very best quality of government. Instead of doing this, however, people are taxed, punished, because they have been industrious in making useful goods and in improving property to make it more comfortable, more attractive, more sanitary, and better in every way for everybody.

Much has been said about the importance of free enterprise and individual initiative, and yet when people earnestly try to be industrious and enterprising, they are taxed (that is, fined), punished for their intelligent effort to be enterprising and for attempting to be industrious instead of lazy.

The true principle may be stated as follows: Justice requires that men be taxed according to the value of the privilege they enjoy at the hands of society, of government, and that they should not be taxed—fined—according to the effort they make to live decently and to be better citizens, and should not be punished by a fine—called taxes—because they use their understanding and ability to be enterprising.

The collection of the cost of government, from economic rent, is the fairest and the most scientific method of securing abundant revenue for the best quality of government. The value of land, and income derived from land, results from the presence and activity of society, of the community.

The market value of the land or natural resources exists because of the presence of population. In 1626 Manhattan Island, upon which New York City is located, was bought by a group of Hollanders from the Indians for \$24. On December 31, 1934, the official value of the land, exclusive of improvements, was \$4,600,000,000. The land in and about the Cleveland Public Square originally had so little market value that it was used for pasture. Now the value of the land within a few hundred yards of the square is measured in millions of dollars. We could give an unlimited number of examples of like experiences involving great increases in the market value of land in all parts of the country. All of such increases in value are due to the same cause, namely, the increase in population. The increase in population results in the construction of more buildings, and the erection of new buildings requires much material and the employment of many workers. All this, of course, results in better business.

The improvement and increase in business raises the market value of the ground where such business is carried on. The presence of the greater population, the larger community, increases business, and the improved business increases the market value of the land. The value of the land was not created by the person who by chance may have had title to the land. Instead, the presence of the larger population, the larger community caused the increase in the value of the land. The yearly income paid to the owner of land was not in any sense earned by the owner but was due altogether to the presence of a greater number of people whose activity and enterprise helped to improve business in general. Certainly, then, the community which has caused the increased income from the land is entitled to collect from that income the cost of the community government.

It will now be admitted, I am sure, that serious injustice and great wrong have been suffered by the people because of the unwise methods of taxation commonly used by governments to secure money to pay their expenses.

We have shown that land values and the income or interest on the values created by the presence of a larger population, the larger community, have not been paid to society, to the people as a whole, whose presence, industry, and enterprise created the land values and the income or interest paid on them. No; on the contrary, the increased land values and the income on the same have been handed over to private persons who were neither the cause of nor the creators of the land values or the interest or income paid on same.

The community's loss of the interest on these increased land values, handed over to privileged private persons, is bad enough, and violates every principle of justice. To add insult to injury, however, after giving the economic rent to private persons, in order to pay Government expenses, people are robbed—legally, of course—of what they produce by their labors. If the family improves the home then it is taxed—fined. If

people erect buildings and increase the value of the land in the neighborhood, they are taxed for putting up the buildings which improve the community. On the other hand, the persons who hold their land idle—while it increases in value because of their neighbor's work, enterprise, improvements, and building—are not taxed, or are taxed but little on their increased land values. Taxes are put upon everything people make or buy from other makers to improve their standard of living, and improve community life. Business is retarded, the progress of civilization is slackened and halted because men are taxed—punished—for producing, to sell, things needed for the health, comfort, and refinement of the people in general.

There is a wrong, however, far greater even and much more harmful to the people than the loss of money caused by the failure to collect revenue from the land values created by the public; a wrong even greater than the taking by taxation, from the people, of a part of the value of what they produce by their labor to supply the needs of society and to make life more wholesome and pleasant. That evil consists of the monopolies, the power given to a few persons, as a result of the failure to collect from such persons the expenses of government from the values created, added to the land, by the presence and activity of the people, the community.

This failure to collect the cost of government from the income, created by the community's presence and activity, makes it possible and easy for the monopolists to hold out of use, or use but inefficiently, the land or resources, in their possession. They can and do hold out of use, the land, the resources, because their refusal or failure to use them costs them little or nothing. While the land is held idle they are relieved of the necessity of exerting any effort. They need not use funds they may have, to carry on any business. The greatest wrong of all, however, consists of the fact that they can and do prevent other people from using the land.

By collecting the money needed by government from economic rent it would make it impossible for anybody to monopolize the natural resources and to hold them for speculative purposes. The holders of land would be compelled, then, to make good use of the land or natural resources, in order to have the money to pay their taxes. Because the monopolizers would be compelled to use the natural resources, in order to have money to pay their taxes, they would need workers and there would thus be created a demand for labor. The owners of land, of natural resources, throughout the country would be influenced and act in the same way and all industry, commerce, and agriculture would therefore flourish. Unwilling idleness would soon be unknown, and the so-called wage problem would settle itself. The wage problem would no longer exist because, if men were not paid fair wages and given good working conditions, they could go to fair-minded employers who would be glad to hire them on just terms.

To illustrate what has just been said, let us suppose, for example, that all the known oil lands were located in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, and one or a few men were to have title to the full and unlimited ownership and control of the same, and could hold it out of use by paying trifling taxes amounting to not much more than the taxes on poor farm land, this is what would likely happen. The holders of such oil lands would use such part of the lands as might be required to supply kerosene—coal oil—to the people burning the same to make what was, at the time, a new kind of light. The oil landholders could then raise the price of coal oil as high as they might please, unless they should make the price so high as to cause people to stop using coal oil and to begin again to burn candles for light. Moreover, since the owners would be the only employers of expert oil workers, the monopolists could constantly reduce the wages paid the expert oil workers, unless they should reduce such wages to or below the level of unskilled workers' wages, and thus drive the oil workers to accept employment at work requiring no special skill.

We have here noted, and explained the injustice which was the sure result of permitting the private monopoly of oil lands. Like injustice would result from permitting the private monopoly of other natural resources such as iron-ore land, copper-ore land, zinc-ore land, lead-ore land, other kinds of ore land and land underlaid with coal, or land which, because of the presence of a large population, is valuable for factory or business purposes.

Private monopoly of natural resources, of any part of the earth, makes it possible for the few who are given such monopoly to accumulate great wealth, which they do not earn by either manual labor or mental effort. A far worse evil than the possession, by monopolists, of their unearned wealth, however, is the power which enables monopolists to keep others from using the land, the resources. Because monopolists are required to pay so little in taxes that they need not use the land to earn the taxes, the land remains idle without any risk to the holder, while it increases in value.

The collection of the expenses of government from economic rent would put an end to the dog-in-the-manger monopoly control of the natural resources, and in no other way can monopoly be prevented. If even the larger part of the economic rent of land, of the natural resources, possessed by him, were collected from the owner to pay the expense of government, it would be necessary for him either to make good use of it himself or to allow someone else to use it. If he were to hold it without making good use of it, he could not afford to pay the tax, because he would be making no income with which to pay the taxes or rent. If he did not pay the taxes, someone else would do so and would have, then, the right to use the land. To make use of the land, however, it would be necessary for its new possessor to employ workmen and that would improve employment conditions,

increase wages, and increase business in general.

Whether or not the possessor may have properly used the land, the expense of government should be collected, of course, from economic rent. The economic rent exists because of the presence and activity of society, that is, all the people, and the failure of the holders of land to use it is no excuse for not paying what they owe to the people, to the community. Moreover, its proper use, as required by justice to all the people, would produce the money to pay the taxes, and would also provide fair compensation for the user.

By the champions of government according to the personal discretion and direction by official agents we have been told that competition has been tried and has failed. On the contrary, the fact is that, in modern times, there has been no opportunity for true competition. Competition in the fundamental sense has not had a real trial.

Control of the great bulk of natural resources is in the hands of a comparatively few persons. The possession and control, of the greater part of the valuable natural resources, commercial sites and industrial land, enables, however, the holders of the same to put into their pockets large profits created by the presence and activity of large populations. After the monopolists have taken the unearned increment from what has been produced, the rank and file of the people are allowed to scramble with each other for a miserable existence out of what is left. Obedience to the principle, which I have discussed, would make it impossible for the few, even legally, to thus rob the many.

There has now been pointed the way to economic justice. When, in accordance with the principle just discussed, the reign of right will prevail, we shall cease to be harassed by industrial strife. The feeling of hatred and opposition will cease, and in their stead the spirit of cooperation and brotherhood will prevail.

In the early part of these remarks I urged: "Discover and obey the natural law." Whether we call it the law of life, the law of nature, the law of creative power, there certainly exists a perfect law and the universal adjustment of men's actions and conduct to that perfect law will assure liberty and perfect happiness. Thomas Jefferson said: "The God who gave us life gave us liberty." We must understand, however, that human beings do not and cannot create justice. They can only discover, that is, become conscious of justice and its laws, established for the harmonious control of the universe. Men's actions and conduct and the laws of human governments should be brought into adjustment, into harmony with the law of creation.

The unfettered operation of the principle which we have discussed would assure all men just compensation for their service and assurance of profitable employment at all times.

No longer then in fear of oppressors; no longer the victim of want or the fear of want, men's moral courage will be awakened and joyously will they obey

their best impulses. In their spirit of freedom and with gladness, men will eagerly accept the glorious principles of justice and they will earnestly strive to express the universal harmony of life. Then will disappear the meanness, the jealousy, the envy, and hatred which now blight the lives of men.

In the sublime cause of brotherhood, with songs of joy pealing from their hearts, with the spirit of justice shining from their eyes and in perfect unison will march the sons of men. Then will men be freemen and the grandeur of creation will manifest throughout the land.

(Mr. CROSSER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, it is getting rather late and I am not going to take a great deal of time. I do, however, feel that I am amply justified in making a few comments particularly in view of the fact that this house is going to lose a very valuable Member.

I want to say to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] that as a friend, and fellow Member, I am most regretful that you have found it necessary to discontinue your public service in representing the people of your district, your State, and the Nation which you have so well and so ably represented so long. I feel that the House is losing a Member it can ill afford to lose. You have always had the temerity, if I may use that term, to present the facts with which you have had to deal and which you have known to exist relative to any subject to which you have directed your attention.

I can remember when you came back from Europe and gave the benefit of your experience and observations to the people of this Nation. I think beyond any question of a doubt the factors that have developed in the international field have amply justified your conclusions. You did beyond the question of a doubt give to the people of this Nation the benefit of your experience, and it was certainly well worth while. I have enjoyed working with you, EVERETT, very, very much. You have been most gracious. You have been courteous and you have always been a Member to whom one could go and discuss his problems. Your application and devotion to your duties, in my opinion, have been unlimited. My compliments to you and my deep regrets that you are not going to come back to continue your service in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi, a member of the committee [Mr. WHITTEN].

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, as has been stated earlier, perhaps it is somewhat of an anticlimax to be discussing the agricultural appropriation bill right after the President's message on the serious international situation with which we are faced. However, in another way and from another viewpoint,

it may be highly appropriate that we discuss the Department of Agriculture and the American farmer at such a time. Certainly in the history of the world there has been no greater contribution to any effort than was made by the American farmer during the past few years. Not only did they feed our troops abroad and feed a large part of the world; but they fed this Nation perhaps better than any nation has ever been fed before in history. That does not mean that there have not been any shortages. But due to the increase in the national income, there have been much greater demands for agricultural products than we have ever known before. There has been greater consumption than we ever had before. These things did not just come about by accident. They have come about because of the untiring efforts of that great segment of the population of the United States, namely, the American farmer. Of course, these things were not done without a serious strain upon our agricultural plant and upon the soil resources of the country.

As I stated before this committee, in many respects the American farmers have proven themselves the greatest farmers in the history of the world, if you judge them by the production they have brought forth. If we judge them, however, and this might be an unfair criticism, by the toll that they have taken from the soil resources of this Nation, we might be classified as the poorest farmers in the world, because certainly the record of the United States will show that since 1776 we have wasted away greater amounts of rich fertile soil than the people of any nation have wasted away in the same period of time. That came about naturally in the course of the development of this country, because in the early years if your fertile lands became thin and eroded you just moved over to the next hillside or the next river valley or into the next State or into the next section. We thought we had unlimited amounts of rich American soil, and it did look so at the time. But as we have grown in population and as we have used that soil, the records show that we have recklessly moved on to new lands and now we have little if any fertile land not in hard use. We have begun to recognize that fact in the last 10 or 15 years, and we have begun to recognize the problems of the American farmer, and to realize that proper attention ought to be given to his plant, that is the fertility of his farm lands; that attention should be given to his income, and his living conditions, so that he might truly have the benefits of this great Nation which are enjoyed by almost all other segments of the population.

One of our greatest actions was in setting up the AAA program whereby the Federal Government contributes about a third of the expense of restoring and maintaining the fertility of our soil, and in an effort to get the farmer to do his part at his expense to maintain and in some cases to restore his land because we all have and our children have an interest in the productivity of his land in the years ahead.

The more the land will produce, the fewer people it takes to feed our Nation and the greater the number of people who can devote themselves to building automobiles, radios, refrigerators, and the thousand and one things that make for the American way of life.

If we let our land wear out, the productivity go down, the greater the number of our people will have to work at just providing food. We would then have fewer of the luxuries of life which today the average family considers necessities.

With regard to the AAA program, I have differed with the Department of Agriculture and with Members of the Congress on this floor with reference to their description of this Federal contribution to the cost of soil practices as payments. It has frequently been said that they are payments to farmers. Actually they are contributions toward the cost of retaining the fertility of the soil, or in many cases the restoration of its fertility. It says to the American farmer that the Nation is interested in the fertility of our soil. We are interested in the productivity of that soil because on it rests the very prosperity of our Nation. You who happen to hold it through your lifetime, if out of the payments you receive from the sale of agricultural products, will spend \$2 maintaining and restoring that farm, the Federal Government will contribute \$1 toward that end. I think that is a practice that has proven highly beneficial, not only to keeping the great rate of production that was so essential during the war, but toward restoring this great plant on which we all depend. Farmers are seeing the benefit of good soil practices and many now would go forward with such work without Federal contributions. If we can keep this program for a few more years, I hope that all farmers will go forward with such programs on their own.

We have done other things in the last few years which have meant much to the American farmer. We have set up in the Congress the Rural Electrification Administration. Under this program loans are made to groups of farm people for the purpose of building electrical lines. The records that were disclosed before this committee show that a great percentage of the American farmers now have so organized and now have the benefits of rural electrification. This is an important thing yet many farms remain unelectrified. In discussing this measure, the records will further show that less than seven-tenths of 1 percent of the farmer cooperatives who have borrowed money from the Federal Government for rural electrification are as much as 30 days in arrears in repayment. We find that people who live on the farms which have electricity, have the advantages of people in the city. We find that they are using electricity in their dairy barns, using it about the home to get rid of some of the drudgery associated with farming and farm life and which, perhaps, has contributed to so many of our farm boys and girls leaving the farms and going to the cities.

We did another thing that has meant a great deal to the American farmer, when we set up the Commodity Credit Corporation, which incidentally, will ex-

pire on the 30th of June this year unless authorization is passed by the Congress, and I am sure that action will be taken. The Commodity Credit Corporation is set up for the purpose of assuring to the farmer at least 90 percent of parity for the major agricultural products of this country. It gives to the farmer a sense of security. It does not guarantee that they will make a tremendous profit. It is not even based on cost of production, but it does let the American farmer know that the bottom will not fall out, and certainly it has done a great deal to maintain the great rate of production that we have had the last several years.

Another great action taken by the Congress which has paid great dividends to agriculture is section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. By this provision 30 percent of the customs revenues that come to this Government in customs receipts from foreign agricultural commodities that we permit to come into this country in competition with our own production, are set aside to promote new uses for farm products and for use in handling surpluses of Agricultural products. As I tried to convince the House last year, I am greatly in favor of the continuation of this program. We all remember last year when the majority, the Republican Party or the members of it, struck out all funds from this source and, in effect, would have repealed section 32 for a year. We finally saved \$44,000,000 of section 32 funds last year and we did it only after a tremendous fight. We had one of the hardest fights last year that it has been my privilege to ever engage in or witness, on AAA payments. We had the same kind of a fight on the school-lunch program and with regard to rural electrification. I am glad to say that after our floor fights last year we managed to save many of these programs. This year I am gratified that my colleagues and friends on the other side in the committee, before this bill came out, recognized that last year they made some serious mistakes in dealing with agriculture and we were able this year to fairly adequately take care of those programs. At heart I am sure they are all friendly to agriculture. On motions made in the committee this year, I am glad to say that several of my Republican colleagues were willing to go along with us. We find in the bill before us that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program for next year, has been raised from \$150,000,000 to approximately \$225,000,000.

This, as I say, is not a direct payment by the Federal Government. It means in effect that if the American farmers will spend about \$675,000,000 toward restoring and maintaining farm fertility and having done that, the Federal Government assures them it will contribute \$225,000,000, or one-third of the cost, through the soil-conservation contributions which is so highly important to improve soil fertility in this country.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I am glad the gentleman brought out that point

about these payments, for some people very unkindly call them subsidy payments to farmers. They are in reality remuneration in part for what the farmer does toward the preservation of his soil; and, after all, that soil is the heritage of our Nation.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am glad to have the contribution of the gentleman from Minnesota. I might pause at this time to say that I join with many of our friends on this committee in deploring the fact that our very capable chairman, the gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable EVERETT DIRKSEN, finds it necessary to retire from the Congress. I hope that circumstances may so change that he will be able to reconsider and will be back with us, for he is a very able Member, a man with whom it is a pleasure to serve, a man who is extremely well informed, a worthy antagonist but one with whom we can always differ and still enjoy the fight. He will be greatly missed by this committee and by the Congress, for he has contributed greatly to our Nation in his years of service in the Congress.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. PHILBIN. I want to compliment the gentleman upon the excellent discussion he is making of the bill.

It has been reported to me, and I so understand, that the appropriation for soil conservation as allocated to the State of Massachusetts has been reduced to \$286,000 for the current year from \$711,000 last year. I wonder if the gentleman can throw any light upon the reason for that reduction?

Mr. WHITTEN. Last year we had an announced program of \$150,000,000, whereas the year before we had an announced program of \$300,000,000. Last year with the reduced amount it was stated that it would be distributed on a new formula, which gave particular attention to need; that is, soil depletion. As the gentleman will recall, the changes made in the bill last year met very strenuous objection. The only thing the gentleman can attribute the reduction to is the reduction of the program and the new formula adopted for distribution on the basis of need more nearly than had been true under the prior act.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I just wish to make a slight correction. The gentleman from Massachusetts referred to the soil-conservation payments. I think we should be careful to distinguish between appropriations for soil conservation and appropriations for payments under the triple A. What the gentleman referred to was under the triple A. With that exception the explanation of the gentleman from Mississippi is correct.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman from California. I wanted to say before the contribution of my friend from Massachusetts that I am highly gratified that, since we do have to lose our chairman, the next man in line on his side of the aisle will be the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

With the gentleman from Minnesota, CARL ANDERSEN, as chairman of this committee, we have an excellent friend of agriculture. He knows the bill, he knows his subject, and by his actions in the committee and in the House we know that not only is he a friend of the farmer but that he is a farmer himself—a man who appreciates and realizes the problems of American agriculture.

Now, to proceed with other matters that are covered in this bill; let us take up the Rural Electrification Administration. We had the votes of some Members on the other side of the aisle, and, together with the Democratic votes, the item for rural electrification carries \$400,000,000. That is \$100,000,000 above the amount that was allowed last year. We must do all we can to carry the benefits of electricity enjoyed by many farmers to those that do not now have it.

Let me say to the membership that this is in effect loan authorizations. There is not a dollar taken out of the Treasury until the local cooperatives can spend that money for lines, poles, and equipment. There is not a dollar paid by the Rural Electrification Administration in interest until they actually use those funds. In effect the money is in the Treasury and we have actually given them what you might term contractual authority. Now, they must have the money appropriated and allocated for the whole project because it would be unwise to start out on the construction of a line unless you have the money in sight to complete that line. Another thing with regard to these loans is that this is not a grant to the American farmer, it is not a grant to these cooperatives; it is a loan. It is a loan on which interest is paid, and, as I stated earlier in my statement this afternoon, less than seven-tenths of 1 percent of those borrowers from the Rural Electrification Administration are as much behind as 30 days in their repayments. The wonderful picture they present to us of the great number of American farms that are being electrified and the great benefits that will result to the American farmer is something in which we can all take pride. Here we try to expand the program so that all farmers may have this wonderful service for which they are glad to pay.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Recently while back in Missouri I attended a meeting of a large cooperative in my part of the State. They told us that while they are making all the improvements that they can they have on file more applications for extension of that service to the farmers in that section of my district than they have users at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 additional minutes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. In other words, the people of that district want this service and the farmers and the men who are behind it have done everything they can do. The only reason they are not getting it is that the REA is not able to

give them that service under the present set-up.

It does seem to me that a thing that has done so much to brighten rural life, to bring joy and happiness to people who live back on the farms, should be encouraged, and that we ought to give them this service when, as the gentleman has so pointedly said, it does not cost our Government one cent. It is a loan which will be paid back and is being paid back as no other institution has met its obligations that I know of. Instead of holding this thing down, it does seem to me that we ought to give this service to the farmers of this country who are going to produce the food that is going to be so greatly needed in the years to come, and will always be needed.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I am in thorough accord with the gentleman, and I think the members of the committee have shown they are in accord in that they have provided in this bill \$100,000,000 more than the budget approved. May I say there is now pending before the Deficiencies Committee a budget request for \$175,000,000 to meet the needs of REA from now until the 1st of July. The funds under this bill will not become available until July 1 of this year, so these funds are for the ensuing fiscal year. It is the judgment of the committee that this will adequately take care of the allocations and authorizations needed for the year beginning July 1 next.

I mentioned earlier that we went through a fight last year with regard to section 32 funds. The Members on the Republican side have gone with us this year in saving section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. In my opinion, that is one of the wisest things this committee could possibly have done. Last year I participated as strongly as I knew how in an effort to save those funds for the present year and we did save \$44,000,000 of the estimated \$135,000,000 or \$140,000,000 that would have been in that fund normally.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. We all recall the fight that the gentleman from Mississippi made to make sure that the farmer would get the benefit of section 32 funds as intended by law. I am glad that fight succeeded and resulted finally in what we have in this bill.

Will the gentleman tell me, however, what influence the action of the other body in placing upon the so-called European recovery bill \$44,000,000, or so, that is to be charged against section 32 will have upon this particular fund?

Mr. WHITTEN. Well, if I am correctly informed, and my information comes from the newspapers, what was done in the other body has to do with the present fiscal year.

Last year, as I said, we finally managed to salvage \$44,000,000 which, as I stated earlier, under section 32, represents a part of the receipts, or a part of the 30 percent of customs receipts, which the Government collects as a result of letting competitive foreign agricultural products

come into this country, and it is set aside for the use of the Government in promoting new uses of agricultural products, and then handling surpluses. Last year we finally saved \$44,000,000 of that sum for the purpose set out in the act. The remainder was to be paid into the Treasury. That was for the present fiscal year, which will expire July 1, 1948. If I am correctly informed, the action of the Senate was to take a part of the funds that would have gone back into the Treasury for the present fiscal year and provide for their use in a manner for which it was not originally intended.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington, a very able and conscientious member of this committee.

Mr. HORAN. As I understand, over in the other body last Saturday they added an amendment to the ERP bill which will allow the use of section 32 funds for that purpose. I believe that has been discussed here. Our action here will allow, will it not, the remainder of that fund, or a total sum of \$70,000,000 to be used for that purpose.

Mr. WHITTEN. Our action here has to do with this fund for the next fiscal year. I may be in error, but I think the Senate action had to do with that fund for the present fiscal year. You know, there is another question that might arise, and that is as to the authority of the Senate to make appropriations, and actually that is in effect what they have done. I doubt whether appropriations can originate in the Senate, and I doubt whether it should stay in the bill when it comes over here. I believe it could be taken out on a point of order, and unless somebody else does so, I would be inclined to make that point of order, if I am correct in my understanding of the situation.

I would like to say further that this committee this year has been able to not only take care of the triple-A program, I think, on a fairly sound basis, but I think we have recognized in our discussions something that is highly important to the American farmer. When you go back into the States, your State committees have to announce the program for the year, what the plans are and what the programs are for the farmers. They announce that to the farmers. They announce what the Government's contribution shall be up to the announced program. But they have no way to estimate just how much farmer participation there will be. Year before last we had a \$300,000,000 program announced; last year we had a \$150,000,000 program announced, and it leaves the local committees and the local farmers where they do not know whether the plan is up or down or whether to do this, that, or something else. Certainly, in the discussion in this committee this year it was intimated that we could agree to go along at a reasonable level for a period of several years, and thereby, I think, we will add much to the real benefits of this program and, I think, have some stability in the program which will enable the farmer to work out plans that will really

do something toward restoring and maintaining the fertility of the soil of our farms.

There were several other matters in the committee on which I think we did a good job. We tried to make adequate provision for the forestry industry of this Nation. We recognize that trees are one of our great natural resources. We tried to establish adequate fire protection; we tried to establish adequate trails and roads so that this timber could be taken out before it is too old and deteriorated, and to take care of forest farming; we tried to provide experimental stations so that they could demonstrate to the farmer the utility and the value that could well be made of his wastelands if put in trees.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I would like to inquire of the gentleman from Mississippi what provision is made for forestry research establishments in States where they have not been available up to this time. For example, in the State of Missouri we have a great forest reserve there, and we are in great need of this research establishment there to promote forestry in our State. What funds were provided, if any, for that purpose?

Mr. WHITTEN. Under the experimental forestry establishments the bill, as I recall, provided for eight new units. I do not know that the bill fixes the location of those units although the State of Missouri ranks rather high on the list that needs them. I think your need will be met by this bill. Certainly, the gentleman is right, that the need in that area of this type of work is great. We have tried progressively to add a few more units each year until we have a national coverage.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I am mighty glad that the committee has made provision for these units, because it means a lot to our agricultural resources and to the future of our country. I am very hopeful that when the proper allocation is made our State, with its great forest holdings, will be recognized and that such a unit will be located in the State of Missouri.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. As will be observed from the report of the committee, provision is made in the bill for the establishment of research centers in certain areas, including Missouri.

Mr. WHITTEN. Eight new units. I do not think there is any showing as to where they will be located, though I understand the State of Missouri stands high in that list.

Mr. HORAN. If the gentleman will yield, the State of Missouri is mentioned in the report.

Mr. WHITTEN. It may be; I did not realize that.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I thank the committee for that consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 additional minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. Another thing I think is worthy of comment at this time is the willingness with which the people on our side of the aisle and the members on the Republican side have tried to realize that the problems of the farmers of this country are somewhat diversified by region, by type of farming, and things of that sort. I am highly pleased that various of our colleagues on this committee have gone along with me in my viewpoint with regard to the triple-A contributions. I live in a district that has a considerable part of the rich lands of the Mississippi delta. On the other hand, I have the hills, in many cases, thin upland that adjoins this area. I have lots of lands that have been recovered and brought back to fertility. I have seen the growth in the last 10 or 12 years of splendid dairy herds and splendid herds of beef cattle. I have seen that area go into diversification, as has been preached for so long. But I realize that the triple-A contributions have contributed much toward that change. That is one of our prime needs in that area.

I realize that the areas represented by some of the gentlemen on this committee and other Members of the House do not have that need to the same extent there is in my region. They have a greater need for the type of technical service that is rendered by the Soil Conservation Service, which does a good job in my own area. Yet I have tried to convince them, and I am glad to say they have gone along somewhat in this attitude, so that we can recognize that the problems of one region should be met by the people and by the planning and by a program that is needed by the people in that region, and they in turn realize that I have separate and distinct kinds of problems which should be worked out by the people in that area. Unless we work together we cannot carry forward this great program that has been developed in the interest of the American farmer and of the American people, because the American people are dependent upon the prosperity of the American farmer. I think that if you study every depression we have had you will see that it started when they began to clamp down too far on the American farmer, he lost his purchasing power and the wheels of industry ceased to turn. You will find that the ability of the American farmer to produce food and fiber and the ability of our plant to stand such production is largely going to determine the prosperity of this country in the future. The Members on both sides of the aisle have in this bill made an effort to work out these problems, and I think we have done a pretty fair job.

There are several places where I would have given larger sums. With reference to the Farmers Home Administration, this bill grants \$1,000,000 more in administrative funds. I think that was a wise decision. The people who have to do with the Farmers Home Administration are supervising the collection of more

than \$800,000,000. That is money that is owed to the American Government. The folks that have borrowed that money have done a good job of repayment, and nearly all of them are way ahead in the schedules of repayment, but it is a benefit to the American people and the American Government to collect that money as soon as you can, and it is a benefit to that man who has borrowed to let him pay it while he is able, because in the lean years that may lie ahead of us it may be a little harder for him to pay, and the Government may find it a little harder to collect. So the expenditure of a reasonable amount of money on proper supervision and proper handling of collections is money well spent. I think this \$1,000,000 will bring back many times that amount in collections that otherwise we might not make with regard to this program.

I cannot pass on from that item without paying tribute to the man who now heads the Farmers Home Administration, Dillard Lasseter. He took that program when it had not too good a reputation nationally due to some of the other people who had headed it at one time. Locally most of the people had done a good job, but we had been unable in the Congress to get the leaders at the top to even obey the will of Congress with reference to getting rid of certain great social projects scattered throughout the country. The man now at the head of it has been there for 2 or 3 years. He has cleaned up the agency and he is doing a wonderful job and is carrying on the kind of work that the Congress intended when they set it up. This committee recognizes that fact and has commented very favorably upon Mr. Lasseter and his work here and the splendid forces that he has in the field. They are now doing what they wanted to do all the time, but which they were prevented from doing many times by orders from on top. We are glad to get rid of some of the folks at the top who helped contribute to that deplorable state of affairs, which as I say, is now corrected. I could go on talking about many other items that are covered in this bill.

Of local interest to my own area, the bill provides for a livestock marketing service for Memphis, Tenn., and a dairy, poultry, fruit, and vegetable market news service for Jackson, Miss. This service is badly needed and is a worthy recognition of the great progress my section has made in those fields.

We have made adequate funds available to control the pink bollworm, which is a real menace to the cotton industry.

I feel we might well have appropriated a larger sum for research under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. I think this work is vital for the years ahead. The Department made an excellent showing on this program. Some members of the committee, I might say a majority of the members of the committee, differed with me on that and felt it would be safe and sound to go along a little bit more slowly than some of us might think well and thus be sure to get off on a sound footing with reasonable funds and thus get the highly skilled technical personnel that can continue

this work. Whether this amount will take care of that, I sometimes doubt, but we will have a chance to develop additional testimony in the Senate from which we can further determine whether the amount appropriated adequately meets their needs. The committee, I feel, might well have allowed the third increment to the extension services. Additional agents to do 4-H Club work; helping with the Future Farmers of America are the best investment we could possibly make.

Again I say as we come to the consideration of this bill, perhaps I should not say it this way, but in view of the hard fight that we had last year showing some of our colleagues on the left that they were making a mistake in drastically cutting funds for the Department of Agriculture and eliminating some of these programs, I am highly gratified that apparently we gave them the cure, because they have contributed greatly to bringing out a sound bill this year. I know they were friends of the American farmer all the time, and through this bill they demonstrate that fact and show that they are friends of agriculture and thus of the Nation. I think, all in all, we have brought out a bill here which will contribute not only to the welfare of American agriculture, but will contribute greatly to the welfare of the American Nation in this most serious time, when so many foreign demands are being made on our productivity. I am glad to present this bill to this body. I believe, by and large, it will meet the needs of agriculture. I am glad that I had some small part in helping to bring it to its present status.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to pay my sincere respects to our friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], chairman of this subcommittee. When I came here as a new Member, EVERETT DIRKSEN was always available to me and always had time in that busy life of his to answer questions and to give sound advice. It has been with a great deal of pleasure that I have labored on this committee with EVERETT DIRKSEN for 4 years. I have found his work constructive. If he did not feel that he had a constructive objective, he did not labor in that direction—he did not waste his time. This Congress and this Nation and the world is suffering a loss by his leaving Congress by his own decision. We fervently hope his difficulties will be overcome and that he will return. His usefulness and his ability must not necessarily be lost to a troubled world—and it is a troubled world now indeed—for he has an objectiveness that cannot help but be fruitful. His discussion about food this afternoon I thought was rather enjoyable. Certainly food, shelter, and clothing are basic; and vision that we might be able to soundly project for adequate diets and adequate protection of those things that make adequate diet possible, is essential to the future of ourselves and the world.

This afternoon this Congress in joint session listened to the President of the United States. I think one sound comment that can be said is that we are relieved that a definite assertion has been made as to just who our expected adversaries are. We have quit the double talk, and this Nation, through its President, has announced basic opposition to totalitarianism. Yes, the Soviet Union was mentioned in that address. However, that does not relieve this Congress from the many responsibilities and from the duty of asking a great many questions. We know with whom we may have war, but we do not know the answer to many other questions. The President was not too specific. Let us have some answers from the administration. I would like to ask some of the questions that you and I, as Members of Congress, seeking to express the will of the people of the United States, will have to answer. We will probably have to prepare for hostilities, as the President has indicated in this address today. But, for what? Defense? If so, what is the pattern for us? What is the job for every American? If it is planned for us to attack, how? Certainly we would not attack Russia on land. Napoleon tried that with half a million men and the result is one of the tragic failures of history. Hitler tried it with 220 divisions, over 3,000,000 men, and the result is tragic history. That is one of the questions that we will have to answer in this body, and prepare what is before us in terms of that answer.

Are we to attack, perhaps, by sea? Well, if so, we are well prepared, because we have in being the world's one great Navy. It is, indeed. Yet, if Russia is to be our adversary it is questionable whether she can be blockaded, and certainly our Navy could not deliver, with ships, the knock-out blow. So we come down to some consideration, perhaps, of points that have been mentioned by other speakers following the President's address, that we should have the greatest air force in the world, and you and I, my colleagues, will have to determine if that is to be our procedure.

Then there is the other matter of how to regiment this Nation if we are to go to war. What is the useful, proper, effective job for every American? The President did not mention Universal Military Training. He said, "Second, I recommend prompt enactment of universal training legislation." You and I apparently will have to answer the question, Does that mean military training? So there are many questions before this Congress that you and I as individuals, and speaking for other individuals in the United States, will have to answer. The greatness of this Nation has been our desire, our attempts to find a useful spot, if at all possible, for the individuals who collectively make this Nation great.

We will have to answer these questions and provide opportunities and protect the future of these people.

In this bill we have tried to do that as far as appropriations for agriculture in this great Nation are possible. As you appraise this bill, first and foremost be-

fore you today should be this consideration: Does it preserve the individual integrity of our free American citizen? Does it provide opportunity? Does it protect?

In this bill we have implemented the research and extension service for Alaska. Alaska in any man's future, predicting as he might any logistic, or strategic, or tactical future for the Air Forces, must necessarily take Alaska into consideration. Alaska produces, I believe, only one-sixth of her total agricultural products, the food that the able chairman, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] was mentioning earlier in the afternoon. So we have implemented and spelled out in this bill that the research that is going on in Alaska must be designed to increase her self-sufficiency as an agricultural entity of the United States. If Alaska is to figure in our military air future this is especially important.

In this bill we have increased the amount for soil conservation so that we will be better able to spread the aid out to areas where the soil is subject to erosion. We have taken steps to protect productivity of the soil by increasing funds for this work where the soil actually is.

REA loans are provided for in the bill. These are loans that will be repaid by the United States. They are important to every farmer who needs the help of electricity and we have taken a long step in this bill to provide protection and to find use for and create places for American individuals by providing for every proper phase of agriculture. What we have done cannot help but fit importantly into what is before America. We have tried to spell out here and show you what we have done about protection for those who till our farms and raise the food that is needed whether we have war or not. The other questions that I mention I trust will be spelled out by the Administration so that we will know in so many words and not in double talk what lies before us and what our preparation program must entail.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I cannot let this opportunity go by without paying a little tribute to my colleague from Washington. He especially on the committee I believe has a broader knowledge of one field in this bill, forestry, than any other Member. I personally have acquired from him a tremendous amount of knowledge relative to that great industry.

Mr. HORAN. I thank my colleague from Minnesota and I want to say that one of the things we have done in this bill to protect the future of our people is to provide for an intelligent extension of our forestry program. These are the things we do as Members of the Congress of the United States to protect the future of the individual citizen of this country.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. I wish to second the complimentary remarks just made by the gentleman from Minnesota and well-deserved by our colleague from Washington. I presume the gentleman refers to the experimental forestry-research program which has been increased over last year's program by \$275,000 and increased over the budget estimate. I want to compliment the committee on that particular piece of work for I think still greater good will result from such experimental work in forest products.

Mr. HORAN. In fairness to the subcommittee on which I have had the pleasure of serving I want to say that for 3 years now we have been trying to develop an expanding program for forestry that would include not only Government lands but privately owned lands and individuals who have forest farms or wood lots.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed 11 minutes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENNETT].

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, last summer the President vetoed the Allen bill which would have continued the premium price plan for copper, lead, and zinc. This action by the President has not only forced the closing of many mines producing these vital and strategic metals, but it has threatened the existence of many others in such important districts as the copper area in northern Michigan.

One of the prime requisites for the building of the kind of military defense this country needs today is an adequate supply of strategic metals such as copper, lead, and zinc. The President in his message this afternoon laid before Congress the increasing danger of expanding communism and he pointed out the immediate necessity of an improved system of national defense. Very few people will disagree with the President on the dangers which confront the world as a result of the tyranny from the rulers of Moscow. But let us be honest with ourselves. If we are to undertake a proper preparedness program in the defense of our country, we must increase our stock piles of strategic materials necessary for that purpose. Our national stock pile of these vital supplies has been depleted. It must be rebuilt without delay. It cannot be done without a maximum production of copper.

There are many mines throughout the United States capable of producing millions of pounds of copper. But because the copper concentration is not as heavy in some mines as it is in others, the cost of production becomes an important factor. A small subsidy or premium payment by the Government is the only method which will permit the continued operation of the so-called high-cost producing mines.

There is a copper mine in my district which has operated almost continuously since 1852. During that span of almost 100 years it has produced over 300,000,000 pounds of refined copper. It has helped supply the copper needs of our Govern-

ment in each of its wars from the Civil War through World War II. It is still producing more than 500,000 pounds of copper monthly and stands ready to contribute to our country's needs should the occasion arise. But like many other of such mines operating costs are high because of the relatively low copper content in the ore, so that for many years the company has barely gotten back a new dollar for an old one and has recovered nothing for depreciation or depletion which is customarily assessable against current production. Due to this situation it has been unable to make any appropriation for underground development and as a result no such development has been undertaken since the early part of 1945. The lack of development has reduced the amount of available reserves to a point where the mine must eventually close and the available ore thus irretrievably lost. Increased freight rates as well as the cost of coal, steel, and other commodities has resulted in a situation where the production cost will exceed the market price for copper produced. No business can continue for long under such circumstances.

This is not an isolated situation. It exists in almost every copper-producing area in the United States. Add the combined production of these high-cost mines and they make a very sizable and important contribution to the over-all production of copper in the United States. Are we going to permit these mines to close in the face of a desperate national need for copper? Are we going to permit this loss of production which is needed to replenish our stock piles, at such a critical moment, for the lack of governmental assistance and support? The cost of a subsidy for the production of copper is picayunish compared with the benefits our country will derive through the continued operation of the mines which need assistance under such a program. I think it was estimated last year that the Russell bill, H. R. 2455, would cost less than \$100,000,000 per year. This is indeed trivial when we appraise the relative importance of copper in the over-all defense program.

Mr. Chairman, we have been very generous in our gifts to foreign countries. We give it away in billions—not millions. We give it away without any hope or expectation of its return. We do not even require a foreign nation to account to us for the manner in which it spends our money. If we can afford to let politicians in foreign countries gamble with our money, surely we can afford to invest in the production of our own natural resources to insure a continuous and adequate supply of the strategic materials so important to our own national welfare. Congress should pass H. R. 2455 without delay.

(Mr. BENNETT of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, we are having what you might call a love feast this afternoon and I like it. I am happy as one who is not a member of the Ap-

propriations Committee to join in these fine tributes to all of the members of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations from both sides of the aisle. I join in expressing regret that we are not to have the service of our beloved friend from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. I think he might pardon me—it will not embarrass him—if I refer to the fact that in the early days of my service in the Congress we had an occasional clash on the floor as to the policies of the Farm Home Administration. I thought the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] was pretty tough on me and on the agency with which I had been connected before coming to Congress. Then I found that he was rendering a service in requiring the new agency to meet better standards; but I wonder if he will not agree with me now that there was a value in the early experiments even though they did not work out? It is a good deal like Thomas Edison, who, after a thousand experiments in which he failed, and critics stated, "What a terrible loss in time," said in reply, "Not at all. We have learned a thousand ways not to do a thing."

At that time there were three principal divisions, one the resettlement idea of establishing cooperative farm projects; second, the farm ownership program of helping farmers get a stake in land where they could improve living standards; and, finally, what we called the rural rehabilitation program that helped the farmer where he was to operate more efficiently. Those were the loans that worked out and that was the program that proved successful. So with the abandonment of the community projects and the emphasis on these other two, the farm ownership and the rural rehabilitation programs, we have today in the Farmers Home Administration one of the finest agencies now operating in the United States Government.

I join, too, in the remarks of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN]. Both he and the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] have had an opportunity to observe the group of farmers who were forced to move out of the South when agricultural opportunities proved inadequate into areas of the West in order that they might stay in agriculture, for the land on which they had operated in the southern Appalachians and in the Ozark country had been washed away. Before the United States Government inaugurated its ambitious soil-conservation program they fought a losing fight to retain their farms.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. Do I understand the gentleman to mean now that we have adopted the best features of the old agency and are putting them into practice now, rejecting those found to be unworthy?

Mr. HAYS. Exactly. That explains my reference to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. I realize now there was much value in what he had to say, and I am inviting him to join me in the conclusion that we now have under the

present Farmers Home Administration a sound program. I believe if it were not sound it would not have his approval and would not have the committee recommendation for millions of dollars in loan funds for the farm-ownership program.

Mr. MURDOCK. We have found simple ways not to do things.

Mr. HAYS. Yes; the gentleman is correct.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. TRIMBLE. I am glad to hear my friend from Arkansas, and most of the time my leader, say that the Farmers Home Administration has done so much for basic agriculture. We have seen our errors, and we have corrected them, and we are now on the way toward solving a great program that will help the farmers of our country.

Mr. HAYS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I want to say that California is very happy to have these friends and neighbors of the gentleman come to California. They make good farmers, and there is room for more people like that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. HAYS. I appreciate the statement of the gentleman from California. I know that there is a personal element in that comment, and I am afraid that some of my former Arkansas friends may be voting Republican out there now; otherwise there would not be such signs of affection for the gentleman from California as I find. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] has also spoken of the high character of those who have been forced into a migration that took them into the West where they could have better opportunities.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I will say to my friend from Arkansas that you could run for Congress out there and almost win by vote of the people from Arkansas, because we have so many of them, particularly from Izard County, and they are, without doubt, all of them, outstanding workers.

Mr. HAYS. While the gentleman has the floor, let me add that I think we are touching on a problem here that deserves the attention of the Congress, and I appreciate the businesslike attention he has given to it. I wish there were more such men in the United States who have not only a sound business background in the field of agriculture but some of the social concepts that these friends of mine from the West have. I wonder if the gentleman from Washington will join me in this further statement that while they are good citizens and have fitted into the agricultural system of the West, from the standpoint of the well-being of the American farmer, it is desirable for them

to stay in that country with which they are familiar. In other words, if we can work out a program that leaves them anchored to the land they know, it is the duty of the Congress to give every encouragement to that kind of program.

Mr. HORAN. Might I say that I know it has been the determination of the subcommittee to put every individual farmer back on his own feet, wherever possible. Whatever complaints may have come probably were inspired by the fear of too much patronage in any program such as this. I want to say that I think we have ironed out some of these differences, and that we are closer in agreement than perhaps in the past when the gentleman used to come before the subcommittee in the days of the depression, when conditions were different than they are now.

Mr. HAYS. I thank the gentleman.

I appreciate the patience with which they have heard those of us who have on our hearts the adjustment of the severe social problem that has robbed us of important human resources in Arkansas, although it added to your resources in the West, and I appreciate very much what the gentleman has said.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I want to make these remarks in all seriousness. I am not at all facetious. I want to say to my friend from California, who said some very complimentary things about some of the gentleman's former neighbors who moved out there, that they did not all go to California. In attempting to go there, they crossed Arizona, and many of them decided to stay. They are among the best citizens we have, and some of the best farmers.

Mr. HAYS. I appreciate that, and they had to be good to stay in farm occupations. I have lived with them. I remember the day when I decided not to be a farmer and become a statesman. I was picking peaches on my Uncle Will's farm and the temperature was 110°. There is something about peach fuzz on the back of your neck when the temperature gets that high that helps you with such a decision. Anybody who stays in agriculture and survives, with the hazards that the farmer has, deserves all the encomiums that the gentleman from Arizona is paying him.

Mr. MURDOCK. I might say, partly facetiously, that they did not all become Republicans when they moved out West.

Mr. HAYS. I am glad to have that reassurance. We may indulge in pleasantries, but if we are going to be serious I agree that the RECORD should show that they did not all go Republican.

I want to give the Members an interesting item with reference to the agency I am speaking of today.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield five additional minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HAYS. Not long ago the Arkansas Press Association had a contest. It was called The Balanced Farming Contest. Of the white farmers winning the first three prizes, two were bor-

rowers from this agency. Among the three with honorable mention, two were borrowers. Among the Negro farmers, the ones in first and third positions were borrowers from the Farmers Home Administration. Of the three with honorable mention, one was a borrower. Out of the 12 honored by the Arkansas Press Association, 7 were borrowers from this agency. That is some indication, since they constitute only a fraction of the total number of Arkansas farmers, of the effectiveness of this program.

Without detracting, I hope, from what I have said in appreciation of the subcommittee's excellent work, may I express disappointment that they did not grant to the Farmers Home Administration the full \$75,000,000 in loans for production and subsistence as requested in the budget. I know it is easy to criticize, and it is with reluctance that I do so and only because I feel that the money could be wisely used and would be repaid.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman will admit, however, that we gave them the same amount in that item that was provided for the present fiscal year?

Mr. HAYS. Yes.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I say to the gentleman that the committee felt that in this era of prosperity which is more or less general in agriculture today, perhaps the \$60,000,000 would take care of that stratum of low-income farmers, in whom both the gentleman and I are interested.

Mr. HAYS. I appreciate that, and I know that the committee gave the matter its best judgment and did not want to be ungenerous. I insist, however, that here is a group of farmers who do not share proportionately in the income resulting from price increases. You can double the price of a pound of cotton, but for a farmer who grows just two or three bales you have not elevated him greatly in the scale of living. What we need to do is to support a program that helps him not only with his cash income but with his subsistence program, so that the two are geared together and his real standard of living is improved. Thousands of them, may I say to the gentleman from Minnesota, will be without the loans they need. Mr. Lasseter showed the committee that in fiscal 1947, with \$92,000,000 available for these loans, 36 States ran out of money before February in that fiscal period.

I am bringing out these points for future consideration because of the fact that this is a loan program and the money will be repaid. It draws 5 percent interest. It is costing the Government around 2 percent. Actually, while there is some loss in our capital loans, naturally, in this kind of a social program as distinguished from the farm-credit program, I think the difference in the interest absorbs much of the administrative expense and, in many instances, it actually shows up on the right side of the ledger.

May I say to the gentleman that I know the committee has done the very best it could, and it would be unbecoming of me to say anything in criticism of their action on that score. What I have wanted to emphasize is that the Farmers Home Administration has passed through a great transition. They have moved out of an experimental agency into a sound social program that aids farm ownership and improves relations between landlord and tenant, and that, by a live-at-home program, greatly expands the agricultural resources of this country. I am grateful for the indulgence of the committee. Without soil conservation, without the research that has been provided, and the other things that the gentleman from Illinois detailed in his opening speech it would have been impossible to chalk up this marvelous record for the Farmers Home Administration.

May I close with the point I made in the beginning that we are now engaged in a great research in the field of human relations in adjusting a vast social problem that means much to American agriculture, enabling the big farmer and the little farmer to recognize their common interests and work together for American agriculture and for the security of our Nation. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I would not want the gentleman from Arkansas to feel that anything I have said as to the amount of subsistence loans would or should detract from my good opinion of Mr. Lasseter and his organization and the splendid job they are now doing. I think they are doing a very fine job today. But, of course, we in the Committee on Appropriations, as the gentleman well knows, have so many hundreds of items which we must try to shave down to the bone in order to keep within a reasonable amount in any appropriation bill.

Mr. HAYS. It was the knowledge that that is true which tempered my comment. I will state again that I am very grateful to the committee for the consideration they have given this agency.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, it has become increasingly obvious to me and especially obvious after the statements made by the Speaker of the House, both on yesterday and today, so well as by the President in his message to the Congress of the United States today, that we are in a great national emergency—the greatest this country has ever faced. Much as I dislike to believe so, much as I dislike not only the implication but the hard, relentless facts that we face—yes, possible war—I am convinced that we must be prepared and be prepared immediately and completely. The Speaker spoke twice on the need for a great Air Force. By Air Force I am sure he means a

great and powerful Naval Air Force as well as an effective Air Force. Many persons forget that there are Naval Air Forces as well as the Air Force. While they are unified and working together, there are certain functions that must be kept separate in order that they both will be effective in the maximum degree. The Naval Air Forces can strike the enemy immediately and anywhere. The entire country must realize this.

Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand a bill (S. 1641) to establish a Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army and to authorize the enlistment and appointment of women in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps and in the Navy and Marine Corps Reserves, and for other purposes. Mr. Chairman, the passage of this bill will be another fine mobilization measure. The Senate passed this bill last July. The bill provides that the act may be cited as the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1947. That bill passed the Senate last July. The Armed Services Committee, I understand, are having hearings upon it. I was told that a rumor had started that the Navy did not want this bill passed as it was. I am reliably informed by high-ranking naval officers—in fact, the highest in the Navy—that the Navy is extremely anxious to have this bill passed. The Navy feels it is essential.

In the recent war, manpower shortages made it mandatory to utilize women where practicable in order to release men for billets which they alone could fill. In the future there is sound reason to believe that manpower will be an even greater problem. It is obvious, therefore, that should we have a future war women will have to be utilized and in greater measure than before.

The case for making the WAVES a part of the Regular Navy stands squarely on the basis of an essential preparation for possible future war. It is on exactly the same basis for both the Army and the Navy. It has been shown by bitter experience that after the enemy blow falls there is not time to create the needed facilities without great loss of life and money. It is a simple matter to expand an existing organization in comparison with reestablishing one which has been disestablished.

Some, who admit that WAVES will be essential in war, argue that in time of peace they should be retained in the Reserve and not in the Regular Navy. If that argument were valid, all the armed services could be maintained in a reserve status only. The Naval Reserve is a vital and essential adjunct to the Regular Navy. The individual in the Reserve must give adequate time to his civilian pursuit, he cannot also give full time to a military pursuit. Every essential part of the naval service must maintain a nucleus in peace adequate for and capable of rapid expansion in case of war. This is especially true of the WAVES organization since in time of peace it is possible to explore and test the full capabilities of women, whereas this is not possible during war.

Of the 86,000 women who served in the Navy, approximately 30 percent were assigned to aviation billets. A large portion of them were trained in aviation

specialties. They taught aircraft gunnery, instrument flying, aerial and celestial navigation. They increased the efficiency of the pilot-training program by the caliber of instruction they provided. After the Women's Reserve program got under way no pilot went into combat without having received somewhere in his training instruction from these WAVES specialists. The Naval Air Transport Service utilized WAVES in about 2.6 percent of their wartime billets as transport airmen and air transport officers, as well as in general duty. Women also packed parachutes, serviced lifesaving equipment, assembled and repaired the engines of the planes the pilots flew. Women in control towers throughout the United States and later in Hawaii directed air traffic. In the secret night-fighter-training program a large and indispensable part, including detailed technical tasks, was carried out by WAVES. Trained aerographers worked side by side with the men in the very important task of weather forecasting. In all these aviation activities and others WAVES did a most outstanding job. They were alert, dependable, conscientious, and untiring, even in jobs of highly tedious and repetitive nature. Their service was characterized by an exceptional spirit, morale, and devotion to duty. I mention these past performances only because the wartime experience thus gained of the abilities of women in aviation is a reliable indication of future usefulness.

I will not labor the question of whether WAVES are effective or efficient in these billets, or whether they are more or less so than men. Long experience both in civil life and in the Navy has shown conclusively that there are certain billets that a woman can fill better than the average man. It is simply a case of the intelligent utilization of manpower so that the individual is fitted into the job for which he is adapted and which he likes and not into one where the reverse is true.

Considering the economy factor and increased efficiency gained through the services of women, not to retain them would be short-sighted. We must be realistic and progressive in our thinking and face the fact that the Navy will need the services of trained women in the event of any future emergency. To insure their presence at that time we must make provision now for a nucleus as part of our permanent peacetime naval organization.

For some time past the Secretary of National Defense, Mr. Forrestal, the Secretaries of the Army and the Navy, General Eisenhower, General Bradley, Admiral Nimitz, Admiral Denfeld, and Admiral Radford have repeatedly stated the need for the passage of the bill. The need is even more urgent now. When I introduced the first WAAC bill some believed it would not be passed, but it was enacted overwhelmingly by Congress.

They have done a remarkable job ever since. That was also true of the bill to create the WAVES and the Marines and the SPARS. These women deserve recognition for their splendid services, but I am not asking for the passage of the bill just because they deserve recognition. I am asking for the passage of it.

because it is necessary. Manpower is likely to be drafted. Women will be needed also. I prefer not to have the women drafted, and the passage of this bill will help prevent the drafting of women. The hard work that the country must do in order to be mobilized and mobilized completely requires the services of women. Today at Boston a WAC sergeant reports that women went to the Army base in large numbers. That was their patriotic response in this emergency. S. 1641 should be passed out of the Armed Services Committee at once and pass the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, so much has been said and properly said by way of compliment to the committee that I feel I must not neglect to second the fine things that have been said regarding the work of the chairman and other members of the subcommittee and of the full committee in preparing this bill.

It seems too bad for me to overlook the major phases of this appropriation measure and ask questions about a very minor phase, but I want to take a minute or two on that and direct my questions more particularly to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] because this is a matter that pertains to us directly. I am especially interested, as I know the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] is interested in one phase of experimental work which the Department is carrying on. That particularly is testing and studying the powerful new insecticides that have been invented and called into use in recent years.

Some of these dusts and sprays are very effective but deadly, and affect adversely our honeybees. Have we any hope for relief on that score in this bill? Our farmers must dust or spray certain crops but we must protect those busy workers and friends of agriculture, the bees.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman represents a district, and represents it very well, I may say, a district very similar to mine, and I am therefore not only as a member of the subcommittee but personally interested in the same problem that he brings up today. We have some hope.

Bees are owned in all 48 States of the Union, but in 8 States the Department of Agriculture is presently carrying on experiments. There are in the United States between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 hives of bees producing in the neighborhood of 313,000,000 pounds of honey. Since the average value of a hive of bees would be in the neighborhood of \$8 to \$10 this means we are talking about a \$50,000,000 industry in the United States. But the money value of the bees is only a small part of the real value of bees to the country for, as the gentleman pointed out, we would not have our fruit indus-

tries and many agricultural industries which require plant fertilization were it not for bees. Consequently it has been necessary to carry on investigations and it is gratifying to report that some forward steps have been made in the control of disease in bees; and I can say to the gentleman that the Department said to us as a subcommittee that advances have been made. It is also extremely important to study the problem the gentleman has talked about, the effect upon bees of, we will say, DDT and others of the powerful insecticides now in widespread use. In fact in one experiment in my own district upon gnats, the greatest sufferers were the bees of the district, not the gnats.

The gentleman from Arizona appeared before the committee and made a very realistic and effective plea for a small sum of money which had previously been spent in, I think, Phoenix, in his home State. We were assured by the Department that while they would not use that money in Phoenix, that the experiments would be continued. I agree with the gentleman that they are important.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thank the gentleman.

What I stated in my appearance before the subcommittee was that just this last year some very powerful insecticides had been used for dusting and that sort of thing, and that many colonies of bees had been killed, and some livestock had been killed likewise by these insecticides. What we want to find out is what effective insecticides can be used safely. The farmers are just as anxious as the bee owners to know and use what is safe and effective. They want to avoid litigation and that sort of thing, as well as protecting insect friends. So I do hope that sufficient appropriations have been made in the lump and that adequate authority rests with the Department to make adjustments so that money can be used in this new type of experimental work on the nature and proper effectiveness of newly developed insecticides.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY].

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to add my sincere regrets to those that have already been so well expressed, at the loss of the chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]; also to compliment the committee upon the fine piece of work it has done in preparing this budget. Having served as chairman of a budget committee in Indiana, I have some appreciation for the fine work and the tremendous effort it has cost to satisfy all of the groups who must be heard in preparing a budget that does justice or at least a semblance of justice to all. I have particular regard for the fine spirit of cooperation that seems to have emanated from this committee as evidenced here this afternoon, for I am only too well aware of the kind of dissension that frequently arises in the preparation of a budget. I appreciate very much the spirit of harmony that has been achieved this year.

First of all, may I mention particularly the support that you have given re-

search within the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Lambert, who is Chief of this division, is a very close friend of mine and served as chief of the experimental station in Indiana before coming to the United States Department of Agriculture. I have not only a very high personal regard for Dr. Lambert but in my opinion, as a research specialist he is probably without peer in the country. A fine tribute I would like to pay to this fine gentleman who is worthy of the tribute and the confidence that you have placed in him in connection with this particular phase of the budget.

I also want to mention the support you have given the Extension Service. In Indiana, the Extension Service, through the years has functioned almost faultlessly and certainly has inspired a great amount of confidence which it deserves among the people, particularly the farmers of Indiana.

We hear a great deal of talk about some plan to reorganize agriculture and I appreciate the fact this is a matter that involves factions and problems from Maine to California and from Minnesota to Florida.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, so far as Indiana is concerned, the present system is functioning as satisfactorily as can be expected.

With reference to the Forest Service there is no field of endeavor in which our efforts can produce more constructive good for future generations than in the field of forestry. Indiana has taken its share of lead in this particular phase of endeavor. It is a field that should receive greater consideration as time goes on because I know of no greater resource that this country has than its forests. Certainly the least we can do is to try to repair the damage and ravages that our forests have suffered in the past.

In closing, I want particularly to congratulate the committee on the fine manner in which it has reorganized and put on a more efficient basis the Farmers Home Administration. That particular arm or phase of the Department of Agriculture was designed to function better in the way it is functioning now. Certainly, from its original inception there was much room for improvement. There was the opinion prevailing in my own State originally that it was more or less the catch-all for most of the crackpot ideas that were visited upon this country. I am happy to compliment not only the Department of Agriculture and the Farmers Home Administration, but this subcommittee for the fine manner in which it has brought a workmanlike and a constructive force out of this particular branch.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has again expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the House

to an Associated Press dispatch dated March 13, 1948, from Columbus, Ga., as follows:

NEWSMEN MAULED AND DRUGGED AT KLAN MEETING, PAPER SAYS

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 13.—The Columbus Ledger said today two of its reporters and a photographer were manhandled, forced to drink whisky, and given some kind of an injection at a Ku Klux Klan meeting near Manchester, Ga., last night.

Manchester is 30 miles northeast of here. It is not far from the little White House at Warm Springs—where President Roosevelt died.

The Ledger identified the two reporters as Jim Bellows and Carlton Johnson and the photographer as Joe Talbot.

Gordon Allen, managing editor, said they told this story:

They had gone to the Klan meeting at a little schoolhouse and were recognized by the klansmen. The klansmen handed each newsman a pint of whisky and told them if they didn't drink it, they would pour it down their throats.

Each of the men drank the whisky. Later they were led into the meeting hall, and after one of the men passed out, Mr. Talbot was given two shots from a hypodermic needle in his leg, and Mr. Johnson was given a shot in the arm.

Then the three were placed in their automobile and left on the side of a road. Five minutes after the klansmen left them a Manchester policeman arrested them.

At Manchester, Police Chief E. T. Keevle said the three men were arrested by a night policeman on the outskirts of the city in an automobile. They were jailed on a charge of being drunk and were released today in bond of \$8.75 each.

In Atlanta, Dr. Samuel Green, Georgia grand dragon of the Klan, said he was at the meeting last night held at the Klan clubhouse on Pine Mountain, but knew nothing about anybody being "roughed up."

President A. H. Chapman promptly wired Attorney General Clark asking him to investigate the incident.

Mr. Chairman, as I understand, this incident arose because the newspapermen and the news photographer, who were not members of the Klan, attended this meeting. However, they did not disguise who they were. The reason I am calling this to your attention, Mr. Chairman, and the attention of the membership, is the fact that this is not only intimidation of newspaper reporters in their chosen work, that of reporting the news to the people of their cities and of their State, but to the fact that they were actually brutally treated. Force was used on them, and they were humiliated to a degree to which no person following his profession in this country should be subjected. Why was that done?

It was done, Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, in an attempt to suppress freedom of the press, because the Ku Klux Klan did not want its meetings and actions published, nor did it want its purposes known to the people of the country. This attempt by force and brutality to suppress freedom of speech in this country is, in my opinion, un-American, because freedom of the press is as American as the Constitution itself, and when an attempt is made to suppress freedom of the press that is acting in an un-American way. For this reason I call upon the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representa-

tives to investigate this incident, to investigate that particular chapter, or lodge, or whatever secret name they have, of the Ku Klux Klan, and find out what their purposes are, and find out if, in truth and in fact, as it is charged, they are completely and totally un-American and are committing acts which are repugnant to the principles of any person who believes in constitutional American government. If the Committee on Un-American Activities refuses to do this, I can see no justification for the Congress having given them as much as \$200,000 to investigate activities of an un-American character.

Insofar as the Klan is concerned, I only know what I have heard about them and what I have read in the newspapers and in the magazines. I do not say definitely that their charter calls for the type of action that was perpetrated this particular evening, but I think it is a proper cause for an investigation by the Committee on Un-American Activities. I hope the chairman of the subcommittee which has this type of un-Americanism under its jurisdiction will take it upon himself to immediately send investigators to find out the true facts of this regrettable incident.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not know anything about the incidents that the gentleman stated happened in Georgia with reference to the Ku Klux Klan, but I do know that I am in whole-hearted agreement with the gentleman in thinking that the Klan should be investigated and the real purpose behind the present Ku Klux Klan should be aired. But I want to go a little bit further and ask the gentleman if he will join me in a request that I am going to make during the latter part of this week to the Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate also the activities of Drew Pearson and Walter Winchell, who are spreading malicious lies all over the United States about incidents which never happened, for the purpose of maligning the State of Mississippi and giving the State of Mississippi an unwarranted bad name. I intend to give reasons for asking that.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I am delighted the gentleman from Mississippi joins with me insofar as an investigation of the Ku Klux Klan by the Committee on Un-American Activities is concerned. However, this is the first I have heard of his suggestion to investigate individual newspapermen. In my opinion, that is a matter that is quite serious. I would not want to say right now that I would consider that a newspaper account that any person following his chosen profession put under or over his name would constitute an un-American activity.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I intend before asking for such an investigation to present what I believe to be adequate proof that there is more behind the activities of Drew Pearson and Walter Winchell than merely newspaper writing. I intend to substantiate that with proper and competent evidence.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I most certainly agree that any activity, whether by an individual or by an organization which might be un-American should be thoroughly investigated and exposed. The Committee on Un-American Activities has a broad grant of power from the Congress. If it in its wisdom decides to investigate any individual newspaperman or any individual broadcaster or commentator, I hope that it will not make any releases of any charges that are made until an adequate opportunity has been given to the accused to present their own side, and to have a fair and impartial investigation made, and after which the committee will arrive at a fair, impartial, and just conclusion. The danger in many of these investigations is that intimidation is used. Publicity is desired most earnestly by some of those conducting the investigation, in many instances, and without foundation in fact, many times, the characters of many persons are besmirched and a valuable right is taken away, in some instances, from individual citizens. So it is my earnest hope that no smear campaigns will be undertaken.

The Clerk read down to and including page 2, line 2, of the bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HINSHAW, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include some letters and excerpts.

Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

Mr. RANKIN (at the request of Mr. CANNON) was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, today everywhere persons of Irish blood may gather, wherever or whatever they may be, their minds and hearts turn back to the glories of the Emerald Isle. They pause to pay tribute of gratitude, affection, and reverence to their great patron saint, St. Patrick. They lift their heads in pride for the magnificent achievements of their race in every land and clime. They dwell again upon the noble virtues of the Irish—the refreshing mo-

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed agricultural appropriation bill; modified provision re employment outside Classification Act, changed FMA-item language, added funds for Extension and FS. Senate rejected Maybank-Fulbright amendment (to tax bill) repealing oleomargarine taxes. Sen. Thomas (Okla.) submitted amendment he intends to propose to Remount Service bill. Sen. Kilgore urged expansion of soil conservation. House committee reported bill to permit crop insurance payments where loss didn't occur in the field. Reps. Miller and Andresen criticized activities of limestone interests regarding ACP appropriations.

HOUSE

1. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5883 (pp. 3165-201). Agreed to the following amendments:
 - By Rep. Dirksen, reading as follows: "Within the funds available to the Department, but without limitation of other authority, the Secretary of Agriculture may employ, in any position in the Department, not to exceed 10 persons in the special executive and special professional grades (CAF-16 and P-9) as authorized by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, but no such person shall be paid at an annual rate in excess of \$15,000". This amendment was presented and agreed to after Rep. Buck, N. Y., had made a point of order that the previous language was out of order, as being legislation on an appropriation bill, and the point had been sustained. (p. 3165..)
 - By Rep. Bates, Mass., to permit Research and Marketing Act funds to be used in connection with developing foreign markets for fish, shellfish, and products thereof (pp. 3165-8).
 - By Rep. Andersen, Minn., to increase the Bankhead-Jones extension-work item from \$8,500,000 to \$10,500,000 (pp. 3170-7). (vote of 54-29)
 - By Rep. Barrett, Wyo., to add \$250,000, for range reseeding, to the Forest Service protection-management item (pp. 3183-4).
 - By Rep. Dirksen, various editorial and similar corrections in the bill (p. 3200).
- Rejected, 12-31, an amendment by Rep. Davis, Wis., to add \$250,000 to the Forest Products Laboratory item (pp. 3185-7).

/by Rep. Buck, N. Y., to reduce school-lunch funds to \$1 (pp. 3190-1).

Reps. Phillips, Calif., and Whitten, Miss., discussed administration of the Research and Marketing Act (p. 3169). Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, commended proposed establishment of an experimental forest in Ohio (p. 3170). Reps. Miller, Nebr.; Gillie, Ind.; Andersen, Minn.; Cannon, Mo.; and Worley, Tex., discussed the foot-and-mouth disease problem (pp. 3177-80). Rep. Cannon commended the SCS and REA programs (pp. 3178-9). Rep. Heselton, Mass., announced that he wouldn't submit his amendment, to prohibit conversion to oil or gas by the Department, in view of assurances from the Secretary and Rep. Dirksen that no such conversion was contemplated (pp. 3180-1). Rep. Murray, Wis., asked about FHA irrigation projects, and inserted a USDA letter showing the value of nutrients in various crops in connection with depletion of the soil (p. 3181). Mr. Farrington, Hawaii, and Rep. Dirksen discussed mango-fruitfly investigations (p. 3182). Rep. Beall, Md., discussed the importance of Japanese-beetle control (p. 3182). Rep. Vursell, Ill., defended congressional actions regarding REA estimates (pp. 3184-5). Reps. D'Ewart, Mont., and Barrett, Wyo., discussed forest roads and trails (pp. 3187-8). Rep. Brooks, La., urged greater mobility for forest-fire fighting facilities (pp. 3188-9). Rep. Plunley, Vt., commended Secretary Anderson (p. 3190). Rep. Cannon spoke in favor of more school-lunch funds, and Rep. Curtis, Nebr., spoke against such action (p. 3190). Reps. Cannon and Zimmerman, Mo., and Hays, Ark., said more money should have been included for FHA loans (pp. 3192-3). Rep. Rankin, Miss., commended the REA program and inserted various tables and statements concerning it; and various other members also discussed the subject (pp. 3193-201).

2. **CROP INSURANCE.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 5564, to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act so as to eliminate the requirement that loss occur in the field in order to obtain crop insurance payments (H.Rept. 1578 (p. 3207)).
3. **IRRIGATION RESEARCH.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.J. Res. 354, to provide for disposition of the Bard, Calif., irrigation experiment station and establishment of a similar station at or near Brawley, Calif. (H. Rept. 1579) (p. 3207).
4. **EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM.** The Foreign Affairs Committee was allowed until midnight Sat. (Mar. 20) to submit its report on S. 2202, the ERP bill (p. 3205).
Majority Leader Halleck announced that "it is hoped that general debate can be concluded next week...then the bill would be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule on Monday, March 29" (p. 3205).
5. **OLEOMARGARINE TAXES.** Received a Linerock Valley Pomona Grange resolution opposing repeal of taxes on colored oleomargarine (p. 3208).
6. **DAIRY INDUSTRY; OLEOMARGARINE.** Rep. Poage, Tex., claimed the recent price increases on butter have not meant increases in the prices paid the dairy farmer for his products (p. 3161).
Rep. Rivers, S.C., urged other members to sign his discharge petition on the bill to repeal taxes on oleomargarine (p. 3162).
Rep. Keating, N.Y., discussed his proposed amendment to the House rules which would extend the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee to proposed legislation on oleomargarine taxes (p. 3162).
Rep. Buck, N.Y., claimed the "American housewife has demonstrated that she wants margarine and she wants it colored" (p. 3164).
Rep. Jensen, Iowa, urged that the milk cow be given "at least, a small break" (p. 3164).
7. **COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS.** Rep. Hays, Ark., explained that his bill, H.R.

877, would provide for the construction of county agricultural buildings with title remaining in the local authorities, and that it does "not involve a merger or consolidation program as some inquirers have thought" (p. 2163).

8. RENT CONTROL. Conferees were appointed on S. 2182, to extend rent controls (p. 3165). Senate conferees were appointed March 17.

9. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 22 (p. 3207).

SENATE

10. TAXATION; OLEOMARGARINE. Began debate on H.R. 4790, to reduce income taxes (pp. 3124-50).

Rejected, 33-45, an amendment by Sen. Maybank, S.C., and a substitute amendment by Sen. Fulbright, Ark., to repeal the taxes on oleomargarine (pp. 3130-48).

11. REMOUNT SERVICE. Sen. Thomas, Okla., submitted amendments he intends to propose to H.R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service from the Army Department to USDA (p. 3122).

12. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Kilgore, W.Va., inserted his statement urging that soil conservation work be expanded, and discussing the program carried on by SCS and the conservation payments made under ACP (pp. 3150-1).

13. TOBACCO; FRUITS; FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted letters from the Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Assn. and the Yakima Fruit Growers Assn. criticizing the operation of some of the reciprocal trade agreements (pp. 3151-2).

14. HOUSING. Following is an excerpt on farm housing from the report of the Joint Committee on Housing (see Digest 49):

"The committee concludes that a comprehensive farm housing program is needed. This program should include as a minimum technical aid and advice for self-help farmhouse construction, assistance in rehabilitation and improvement of existing farm homes, credit aid for farmers able to support an adequate standard of housing or potentially able to become self-supporting after farm rehabilitation and improvement, an extended program of credit aid to farm tenants, and supplementary programs to provide financial aid to repair and maintain homes at a level necessary for health in other cases where farms will continue to be occupied for a period of years."

On Mar. 15 Sen. Flanders, Vt., submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute for S. 866, which would carry out the recommendations of the committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. RECLAMATION. S. 2346, by Sen. Robertson, Wyo., and H.R. 5901, by Rep. Barrett, Wyo., to provide for the distribution among Colo., N.Mex., Utah, and Wyo. of the receipts of the Colo. River development fund for use in the fiscal years 1949 to 1955, inclusive, on a basis which is as nearly equal as practicable and to make available other funds for the investigation and construction of projects in any of the States of the Colo. River Basin in addition to appropriations for said purposes from the Colo. River development fund. To Senate Interior and Insular Affairs and House Public Lands Committees, respectively. (pp. 3122, 3207.)

16. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS; LIBRARIES. H.R. 5903, by Rep. Huber, Ohio, to designate as a depository of Government publications the public library of each city

having a population of 100,000 or more in which there is no such depository.
To House Administration Committee. (p. 3207.)

17. RURAL REHABILITATION. H.R. 5905, by Rep. Cooley, N.C., to provide for the liquidation of the trusts under the transfer agreements with State rural rehabilitation corporations. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 3207.)
18. EMERGENCY POWERS. H.R. 5906, by Rep. Crawford, Mich., "to amend the Second De-control Act of 1947." To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 3207.)
19. FARM LOANS. H.R. 5910, by Rep. Fisher, Tex., "to amend paragraph 'Seventh' of section 12 of the Federal Farm Loan Act," relative to restrictions on loans based on first mortgages. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 3207.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

20. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1949. Speech in the House by Reps. Miller (Conn.) and Andresen (Minn.) criticizing activities of the linestone interests with respect to the ACP appropriations (p. A1782).
Rep. Brooks, La., inserted sundry letters from La. associations protesting reductions in Extension Service funds (p. A1792).
21. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Teague, Tex., inserted Ide P. Trotter's (Tex. Extension Director) letter and various articles on the soil conservation work in Tex. (pp. A1786-8).
22. MEAT INSPECTION. Rep. Floeser, Mo., inserted an Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's article urging payment of meat-inspection fees by the U.S. (p. A1777).
23. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. Rep. Preston, Ga., inserted a Washington Evening Star editorial criticizing the action of the House Agriculture Committee on the oleomargarine-tax repeal bill (p. A1779).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray, Wis., calling attention to the discrepancy in import taxes on oleomargarine and on butter (p. A1794).
24. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Jones, Wash., inserted his statement on the Green-Duwanish flood control project and a Seattle Times editorial on the subject (pp. A1783-5).
25. EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM. Rep. Lusk, N.Mex., inserted a Carlsbad (N.Mex.) Current-Argus editorial favoring the Marshall Plan (p. A1785).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Mar. 19: S. Agriculture and Forestry, CCC charter (ex.); H. Select Committee Investigating Transactions on Commodity Exchanges, commodity speculation (Gilmer to testify); S. Appropriations, Army Department civil functions; S. Banking and Currency, rubber bill (ex.); S. Foreign Relations, Greece and Turkey aid (ex.); H. Appropriations, Army Department and Interior appropriations (ex.); H. Foreign Affairs, foreign recovery program (ex.); H. Judiciary, protection for registered textile-fabric designs (ex.); H. Public Lands, incorporation of Virgin Islands Corporation.

For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 113 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

House, where a deeper study has been made of it, act first.

Mr. LODGE. Let me say, with the indulgence of the Senator from South Carolina, that I, of course, am sorry the amendment was not agreed to. I can appreciate the very practical reasons which actuated the committee in not opening the door to a whole flood of amendments. I also realize that if the amendment were offered now, without committee sanction, the chances are it might be rejected and again the action would not be based on the merits of the proposition. Furthermore it is always better to have these things start in the House, where under the Constitution tax measures are supposed to originate. In the light of all these factors and with the information which the Senator gives me that the whole matter is coming up in the House in the very near future, I shall not offer the amendment at this time. I simply will say that if action is not taken at the present session, I shall be back again next year, and I shall then submit it on the floor, because I think as a matter of elementary justice to American citizens, and as a matter of morale and justice in the international situation, action of this kind should be taken.

Mr. WHERRY obtained the floor.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I was going to suggest to the acting majority leader that the Senate recess until noon tomorrow. I should like to say in that connection that under developments which are occurring, I am hopeful we can finish the bill tomorrow.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I first want to ask unanimous consent to be absent tomorrow from attendance on the session of the Senate. Tomorrow the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, of which I have the honor of being president, will be holding its forty-eighth annual convention in the city of Washington. My presence at this convention will be in line with the objectives of the organization—to promote the further development of our great national water resources.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request is granted.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I regret that I shall have to be absent tomorrow, but I want to take this occasion to announce my support of the pending measure—the tax-reduction bill. At the last session of Congress, when the two tax bills were before the Senate, I was not in position at that time to support those bills, because they did not contain certain provisions that I desired, but that are contained in the pending measure. My colleagues will recall that last year when those bills were pending I submitted and sought to have adopted two important amendments—one embodying the split-income provision for husbands and wives—to accord

to husbands and wives in 36 common-law States the same privileges with respect to Federal income taxes as those now enjoyed by husbands and wives in community-property States.

Mr. President, that amendment I offered to the previous and last of the two tax bills at the last session of Congress received 40 votes for to 52 against. I also submitted another amendment to raise the personal exemption of income-tax payers on the last tax bill before the Senate last year. I presented that amendment to raise personal exemptions by \$100—the same figure that is contained in the pending bill. That amendment was defeated by a narrow vote of 43 for to 44 against.

I should like to see personal exemptions further increased so as to give even greater relief to our low-income groups who need tax relief the most. But I realize, Mr. President, we are compelled to consider the impact the loss of revenue involved will make on the Federal Treasury. I am glad, however, this much relief is now being given.

In the early days of the present session of the Congress, I think on January 12, I again took the floor of the Senate to urge the Republican leadership of the Congress, both in the House and in the Senate, to incorporate these two provisions in any tax bill that they undertook to enact into law at this session.

I am much gratified that those two provisions are now contained in the pending bill. I want to compliment and commend the majority party, which has the responsibility primarily of initiating tax legislation at the present session of Congress. I am very much pleased that they have seen the wisdom and the justice of these measures which I have sponsored in the past, and that they are now a part of the tax-reduction bill.

Mr. President, I want also to make this observation. When the tax measures were before the Senate at the last session of the Congress I stated that I was not wholly convinced that we should undertake any reduction in the national revenues. Subsequently, however, there was apparently a surplus of revenues over expenditures, and I therefore felt fully justified in supporting a tax-reduction measure of the right kind. I so stated earlier in the present session of the Congress.

Mr. President, recent events have developed a world situation, in which international affairs have become more acute, and our Federal expenditures are necessarily going to be much greater than had been anticipated. While I still doubt the wisdom under the existing conditions of undertaking any large tax reduction, and feel that perhaps no tax reduction can be justified, because whatever we reduce taxes now, the exigencies of the situation may compel us before the end of the present session of the Congress, or certainly within another year, to revert to the increasing of taxes instead of reducing them. I do not know what event awaits us, or what is in store for us in world problems and with respect to the necessity of our keeping revenues high, in order to meet not only the ordinary but the extraordinary

expenses of Government that may be involved. No one can foretell what crisis tomorrow, a few days, or a few weeks or months may bring. We shall simply have the courage and statesmanship to meet the situation from day to day and from time to time.

Mr. President, I shall support the pending bill, or any reasonable substitute for it, if it shall carry in it the two provisions for which I have been fighting since tax reduction has been proposed. I shall vote to establish in the law the principle of split income for husband and wife throughout the Nation, irrespective of whether they live in a community-property State or in a common-law State. Once that principle is established, once the discrimination which now exists is removed and the present inequity is removed, the principle of equal justice will remain in our tax structure and, in my judgment, will never be eliminated. So I shall vote for the measure primarily to have that principle established in the law. Then, Mr. President, if the situation shall compel us again to raise taxes and increase revenues in this country, it will be done on a basis of equality and simple justice free of discriminating against citizens of one State as against those of another.

Again I want to commend the Republican leadership, both in the House and in the Senate, for its wisdom in accepting the provisions to which I refer. I sincerely believe that had they been accepted in the tax bills introduced at the last session of Congress, they would have already been enacted into law.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I think the Senator from Arkansas has made a great contribution to the whole subject of split incomes, last year and ever since that time, and his efforts are deeply appreciated.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish to bring to the attention of the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee the fact that when the last tax bill was being considered there were, as the Senator well knows, various Republicans who were in favor of split-income taxes. It was not only a few members of the Democratic Party who were advocating the change. The Senator from North Dakota joined with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] in asking that the split-income tax provision be attached to the bill which was passed at that time and which was vetoed by the President.

I agree with the article published by the distinguished columnist, Frank Kent, approximately 3 months ago, in which he said that in his judgment the Republican leadership had dismally failed in not placing that particular provision in the tax bill which was passed at that time.

I call the attention of the distinguished Senator further to the fact that such a provision will save between \$600,000,000 and \$800,000,000, and that it does not affect a taxpayer who pays a tax below

the sum of \$4,000, or in fact, almost \$5,000.

Therefore, Mr. President, I want again to call the attention of the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee to the fact that if we pass a bill containing that provision it will save \$600,000,000 to \$800,000,000 for those in the higher brackets.

When the last tax bill was before the Senate the distinguished Senator from Arkansas and I advocated an increase in exemptions in the lower brackets. At that time I was in favor of an exemption of \$1,000 for a single person; and \$2,000 for a married couple, just as the law provided before World War II. However, in view of the large gap, we were willing to make the exemptions \$750 and \$1,500.

I think it would be manifestly unfair to leave the exemption at \$600. I do not believe that figure is high enough, and I hope that tomorrow, when the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Finance again brings the bill upon the floor, he will be able to give us information as to how much it will cost the Government in taxes if we make the exemption \$650 or \$750 for a single person, \$1,500 to \$2,000 for a married couple. I believe the two matters I have mentioned, the partnership provision and the increase in exemptions, are correlated, that they should go together, because in my opinion it is not right to adopt a partnership provision unless we also raise the exemptions for the lower income-tax group correspondingly.

NEED FOR FURTHER SOIL CONSERVATION

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I had intended to address the Senate on the subject of the need for further soil conservation, but, due to the lateness of the hour, I ask unanimous consent to have my remarks printed as a statement in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, Mr. KILGORE's statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SOIL CONSERVATION

Mr. President, "Food will win the war and write the peace" was a prophetic remark made by Marvin Jones when he was War Food Administrator, which has turned out substantially true. The American farmer's remarkable job played a headline role in our winning the war, and it is apparent that the peace will not be written so long as whole nations continue to face a hungry future. In a large measure, the chaotic insecurity of Europe today is due to the serious food shortage in the war-torn countries.

Now, in order that peace may be a fact instead of a hope, we are being called on to aid in reconstructing Europe by furnishing food and raw materials to all those countries which are so desperately in need.

Thus, the soil of our country must again play a leading role in world affairs. Instead of getting some rest from the heavy demands that the war placed on our soil, it must continue to produce the largest possible amount, despite the fact that much of it is already overworked and pulled down to low productivity.

From neither a humanitarian nor a realistic view can we refuse to meet this demand on our land. The problem is only how to meet it without badly damaging our soils and their future productivity.

The solution is not difficult but must be faced now: We need a more extensive, complete soil-conservation program.

During the war, over 3,000,000 acres of land were plowed up in the old Dust Bowl area of this country. That land, it is true, has yielded some excellent wheat crops, due to favorable moisture conditions during the past several years. However, when drought comes, or if lower prices make it less profitable for cultivation, we are in danger of a worse Dust Bowl condition than we have known before.

The soil on two-thirds of those 3,000,000 acres, on the western fringes of the old Dust Bowl, will take to the air one of these days and the results of this wind erosion will be devastating to millions more acres of cultivated land. The native farmers in the Dust Bowl area know very well what blowing sand particles can do to young wheat plants. Foresight now in organizing soil-conservation districts in that area which would prevent the continued plowing up of unsuitable soil is essential in any long-range planning for soil conservation.

This is only one aspect of the problem of protecting our productive land, much of which has been lost already. Originally, we had approximately 560,000,000 acres of good cropland and our topsoil averaged 9 inches in depth; today it averages only 6 inches and on millions of acres it is all gone.

We now have 450,000,000 acres in crop production but only 390,000,000 of that is safe for continued cultivation. Land which can be cleared or drained or irrigated and used for cultivation brings the total cropland resources to 466,000,000 acres. This is on the assumption, of course, that we use wisely what we now have and prevent future erosion.

With a population of 144,000,000 people, each person in this country depends on a little more than 3 acres of cropland for his food and much of his clothing. The Commerce Department estimates that by 1960, our population will have grown to between one hundred and fifty-three and one hundred and sixty-two millions. By 1975, between one hundred and sixty-two and one hundred and eighty-five million people will depend on about 2½ acres each for their living—this is the smallest acreage per person that will provide the standard of living we now enjoy. This drives home the importance of developing a strengthened national land policy.

We certainly cannot go on as we have been for the last 50 years. About a fourth of our cropland—approximately 110,000,000 acres—is now being damaged by erosion at a rapid rate. The productive capacity of much of this land will be permanently damaged, and I am told that 500,000 acres will be ruined each year for further cultivation unless we start practicing a sound and complete system of conservation on that land within the next 10 or 15 years.

Furthermore, I understand that on another one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty million acres of cropland, erosion is proceeding at a less rapid but still serious rate. This soil will still be usable if farmers apply a complete conservation plan in the next 25 years. On another 200,000,000 acres of cropland, erosion is progressing at a slower rate.

This cropland is not located in big blocks. It is scattered throughout the farms of the Nation. In order to prevent ruination of much of this land, we must proceed on a national level to strengthen our soil-conservation program as rapidly as possible.

Farmers in soil-conservation districts, with the help of skilled technicians furnished by the United States Soil Conservation Service, are planning and applying complete conservation programs to land at the rate of about 20,000,000 acres a year. Soil conservationists say that this should be stepped up to 50,000,000 acres a year in order to overtake the problem and keep the land safe. They

also say that, in spite of the good progress being made, practically 90 percent of the farm land in the United States needs some kind of conservation treatment.

For example, we need 124,000,000 acres of contour tillage, 212,000,000 acres of improved or better-adapted rotations, 90,000,000 acres protected by terraces, more than 200,000,000 acres of woodland needing better management and improved cutting, and some 19,000,000 acres of drainage improvement. These are just a few examples of what the country needs if we are to protect our good soil and rebuild depleted soils to profitable production.

In my own State of West Virginia we have a little less than 9,000,000 acres of farm land. Of that, 3,000,000 acres is suitable for continuous cultivation, provided that good rotations—and the needed practices such as contouring, terracing, strip cropping, and other measures—are used to protect the land. Another 1,500,000 acres can grow a cultivated crop occasionally. The best use for well over 4,000,000 acres is pasture and woodland. At the present time, not all the acres best suited to crops are being used for that purpose; nor are all the acres best suited to pasture and woodland being so used. It is obvious that shifting land to its best use is a fundamental part of soil conservation. This means taking into account the soil, the slope, and similar conditions.

West Virginia also needs more than a million acres of contour tillage, more than 200,000 acres of cover crops, about 1,333,333 acres of improved rotations, and more than a million acres of strip cropping. West Virginia also has 1,500,000 acres of woodland which need improvement by selective cutting, half a million acres of woodland that can be made more profitable by preventing grazing damage. There are also 1,333,333 acres that should be planted to trees because they are gullied or because the land is best suited to producing timber.

Experiment station results—and first-hand reports from farmers throughout the country—indicate that a complete soil-conservation program would increase production on the average farm by amounts ranging anywhere up to 30 or 40 percent.

For the past 12 years our administration has been aware of this necessity and has sought to develop a program that would meet the needs both of the farmer and of his land. Only a brief look at this program is needed to convince anyone of the significant progress that has been made, at very small cost to our Government. That brief look will disclose, however, that stronger support of the program, particularly support of the Soil Conservation Service which cooperates in the agricultural conservation program, is as essential as it is economical.

The agricultural conservation program provides payments to farmers for a part of the cost of carrying out approved conservation practices; it also furnishes certain fertilizers and lime for specified use instead of payments. It gives educational help to stimulate interest among farmers and a desire to do something about soil conservation.

Cooperating in this program are the land-grant colleges, the extension services, the experiment stations, and the Soil Conservation Service, as well as other Federal and State agencies.

All conservation practices carried out under the program must be approved by local, elected farmer committees which serve without pay. They are responsible for the administration of the program in each county. To assist the county committee there is also elected annually in each community or township in the county, a community committee of farmers.

They call on the Soil Conservation Service for technical help in planning and applying programs to the individual farms. They call on the State extension services for financial and educational help. They also call on

other local, State, or Federal agencies which are in a position to assist them with problems relating to soil and water conservation.

At the end of fiscal year 1947, the Soil Conservation Service had helped some 630,000 farmers and ranchers to develop farm conservation plans covering over 192,000,000 acres in the United States. The conservation measures had been applied to about 106,000,000 acres.

Help in planning and applying soil conservation is given by the Service's technicians right out on the farm. It is a complete, scientific job done acre by acre. The farmer takes an active hand in the planning and does all the work of applying it.

The Soil Conservation Service is one of the most efficient, and certainly one of the least costly, considering the job it is doing, of any in the Government. For fiscal 1947 the Service had available about \$46,000,000 for research, management of submarginal land, and assistance to farmers in soil-conservation districts. During that year more than 92 percent of its money was used for technical supervision and direct assistance to farmers on the land. The remainder was used for administration and various other necessary overhead costs.

During the current fiscal year it is operating under a budget reduction of over \$5,000,000, and as a result of the curtailment in funds less help could be given on a program vital to the welfare of the Nation. In June 1947 there were 1,889 agricultural districts; in December of the same year that number had increased to 1,940 districts. Yet some 200,000 farmers who applied to soil-conservation districts for technical help were unable to get it in 1947 because of lack of sufficient technicians. This backlog of applicants would be greater, apparently, but some districts have asked farmers not to apply for help because the work load already is too great.

In my own State of West Virginia, where farmers have organized 14 soil-conservation districts, including over 12,000,000 acres, I know very well what curtailment of soil-conservation funds means.

I have in mind one story of a typical rundown farm in West Virginia and what the Soil Conservation Service was able to do to make it a more profitable unit of our agricultural structure.

The story appeared in the January 21 issue of the Nicholas County News Leader. It tells of a farmer near Caress, W. Va., who has brought a badly eroded farm back to profitable production.

This farmer bought his land 24 years ago. Some of it had been cleared before the Civil War and had been farmed too hard. Much of the land was grown up to brush and briars. After he bought the farm he put some of the best land to corn, but erosion set in immediately. Then he tried oats and grass on the eroding fields, but the soil was so depleted that sod would not form.

He had been reading about terracing, strip cropping, and other methods, so he tried some terraces, but they didn't work because, as he now says, they were not built right. After World War I he heard about strip cropping from soldiers who had been in Europe. So he tried that, but his alternating strips of corn and meadow were too wide, and he still had quite a bit of erosion. He made some improvements, used more grasses and legumes, and managed to hold the farm in just good enough condition to give him a living. But he still was understandably dissatisfied.

Then the county extension agent told him about the Elk soil-conservation district. He applied to the district, and the supervisors sent the technicians of the Soil Conservation Service out to help him.

The soil conservationist helped him develop a farm-conservation plan and laid out his strips in narrower bands, put them on the

contour, and helped him develop a crop rotation. All of this helps keep the soil in place and keeps fertilizer and seed from being washed away.

This farmer says he wishes that he had been able to get this help 20 years ago, when he first realized that his topsoil was slipping away from him. He points to one field as an example of the value of conservation farming. It is a field divided into six contour strips, each of which is farmed with a good rotation and other soil-conserving practices which are part of his complete program. He reports that he now raises as much on one strip as he formerly raised on the entire field of six strips.

We must keep this typical story in mind when we hear cold figures like those I quoted earlier to the effect that during 1947 over 200,000 farmers have had to be turned down on their request for technical help because of the limited appropriation made available by the Congress for the Soil Conservation Service.

This is hardly the way to protect and enrich our land resources. On the contrary, instead of curtailing, we should be doing far more than ever to conserve soil and water resources with a complete, scientific, and better integrated program. The greatest buying power we have ever had makes a tremendous demand for food and raw materials. This aggravates our erosion problem by placing a heavier strain on the soil. With our population increasing and soil and water resources diminishing, we must use the land wisely and manage it properly.

In view of these facts, how can we justify reduced funds for any of our conservation services? How can we afford to continue to lose the equivalent of 500,000 acres of crop land a year?

The American farmer is certainly ready to do his part of this job. The proof is the steadily increasing number of soil-conservation districts with farmers calling for help to protect and improve their land.

In West Virginia last year farmers participating in the conservation program used almost a million tons of limestone and 142,000 tons of superphosphate, planted about 227,000 acres of green manure and cover crops, and established 275 miles of terraces.

Participation in the program is certainly ample evidence that farmers who are in the lower-income group—and about two-thirds of them are in that group—need the help and are doing a good job with the help they get.

Instead of cutting down that help we should be raising our insurance in the food and fiber supply of this country. We can do this best by giving more adequate support to the agencies providing practical technical help, education, and assistance through payments or materials, which are all parts of an integrated conservation program. We also should increase our research program. The more the farmer knows about his land the better he can work it to its highest productivity.

In a very literal sense our lives depend on the soil. In the past droughts and dust bowls, depressions, and wars caught us unprepared. Today our national responsibilities are greater than ever before. We must face these responsibilities in a solid, realistic manner by expanding our soil-conservation work. Our grave domestic and world responsibilities make it imperative that we do not fall short of our goal of greater soil productivity.

ATTITUDE OF BURLEY AND DARK LEAF TOBACCO EXPORT ASSOCIATION TOWARD TRADE-AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, 10 days ago, to be exact, on March 8, I asked permission to insert in the RECORD letters with reference to the experience of cer-

tain persons in connection with the administration of the reciprocal trade agreements, wherein it was brought out that staunch supporters of the program, after the experiences they have lately had, are becoming staunch opponents of it and are recommending changes in the law when the matter comes up between now and the close of the present Congress.

The fruit industry on the Pacific coast is also concerned, realizing that the State Department in advocating the extension of the life of the trade agreements is not interested in taking care of the welfare of the American farmer.

I could give many more examples, but these should be sufficient to make Congress and the people realize what the State Department is doing. I should like to have both letters printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1948.
Hon. HUGH BUTLER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BUTLER: You will recall my letter of March 5, 1948, which appears at A1491 of the March 8 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pointing out that the Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, a staunch supporter of the reciprocal trade-agreements program in the past, had finally removed the State Department wool from its eyes and now opposes the program and recommends termination of all existing trade agreements.

Here is another example of awakening to the State Department deception and scheme of selling the American farmers down the river, even their friends and supporters. The enclosed letter written to Senators MAGNUSON and CAIN, of Washington, by Mr. Walter Hebert, general manager of the Yakima Fruit Growers Association, is very significant and indicative of the trend. It should be read and studied carefully by every American producer and exporter. Mr. Hebert was previously a long-time supporter of the reciprocal trade-agreements program and attended the recent Geneva Conference as a representative and a member of the Horticultural Industry Advisory Committee on International Trade appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. His primary interest is in the export of apples and pears. His experiences at the Geneva Conference in watching the reciprocal trade-agreements law being administered in the raw brought him to the rude awakening that the program has never been reciprocal, was never intended to be reciprocal, and never will be reciprocal. He now opposes the program and opposes any extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act without safeguarding amendments.

I recommend your careful study and thought of Mr. Hebert's forthright and honest statement in the enclosed letter, keeping in mind the fact that he was a strong supporter of the program from 1934 up to his experience at Geneva. It would be a wonderful experience and rude awakening if every American could sit through one of the State Department's negotiations.

The deciduous fruit industry of California is another group which has awakened to the realization that the State Department has not the slightest interest in expanding exports of agricultural commodities or in any other way promoting the welfare of the American farmer. I could give you many more examples but these should be enough to make the Congress and the people begin

to realize what the State Department is doing.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN BRECKINRIDGE.

YAKIMA FRUIT GROWERS
ASSOCIATION,

Yakima, Wash., March 11, 1948.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,

Senator HARRY P. CAIN,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATORS MAGNUSON AND CAIN: The cherry industry of the State of Washington is sending Mr. Ed S. Brown, a large cherry grower of Selah, Wash., to Washington, D. C. Mr. Brown is due to arrive next Monday, March 15, and will doubtless call on you gentlemen in due course.

The purpose of Mr. Brown's trip is in connection with the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act which is coming up for renewal shortly, possibly for 1 year. The cherry industry is deeply interested and gravely concerned with the act and its administration. The writer, as I know Senator MAGNUSON especially will recall, was present at the Geneva Conference as an unofficial adviser without portfolio—representing the horticultural industry of the United States and there saw the law being administered in the raw. As a strong supporter of the reciprocal trade agreements program as conceived by Mr. Cordell Hull, he was grievously disappointed and disillusioned as a result of this first-hand observation of the negotiations of trade agreements. I can truthfully and candidly now say that unless the act is satisfactorily amended along the lines Mr. Brown will have to present for your consideration, then it had better be scrapped. It is no good for agriculture or horticulture, including not only cherries (a minor crop), but apples, pears, tree nuts, citrus, dairy products, hops, and many others, all of which will be behind the amendments to the act.

I am sorry I cannot give you the amendments now because they have to be reworked and perhaps combined in one amendment. That's a job for the attorneys engaged to do this technical work and to coordinate the views of the various industries involved.

I wish to assure you gentlemen that the proposed amendment to the act is not incompatible with the best interests of the apple and winter pear industries of this State, even though they will not be actively engaged in sponsoring the amendment. The apple and pear industries are engaged in an export program in connection with ERP legislation and at the moment cannot enter this other field of legislative activity. They are just as vitally interested, however, in having these proposed control measures applied to Canadian apples and Argentine apples and pears, as we in the cherry industry are concerned with Italian cherries. This last year we had some 35,000 barrels of Italian cherries (and that's a lot of cherry cocktails) come into the United States and undersell our domestic cherries after paying the tariff, and here's the way it was done. The Italian Government bought the cherries from the Italian growers at an arbitrary, pitifully low price paid in depreciated lira currency, equal to 3 or 4 cents American. Then the Italian Government sold the cherries in our market with the knowledge and consent of our State Department at a price no American grower can compete with, and the Italian Government made the profit. It squeezed its own nationals and then proceeded to lick the American producer with the club it had seized from its own helpless cherry grower. We have seen Argentina doing the same thing with its wheat, purchased or confiscated from its own growers at \$1.50 a bushel or thereabouts, and sold to France at \$5. When state buying and selling goes to these extremes (and seemingly in the case of Italy, with the knowledge and

consent, if not the collusion, of our State Department) then it is time Congress takes action to change the rules.

I know you will be interested in what Mr. Brown will have to present for your consideration, and I hope you will give it your favorable consideration and active support.

With kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

WALTER HEBERT,
General Manager.

TIDELANDS AND SUBMERGED LANDS BILL

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a copy of a statement of Hon. Robert Lee Bobbitt, of Texas, before the Committee on the Judiciary, in respect to the tidelands bill. Mr. Bobbitt is a former attorney general of Texas, a former justice of the court of civil appeals of that State, and a former chairman of the State highway commission. He is a very distinguished, cultured, and able lawyer.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF ROBERT LEE BOBBITT, OF SAN ANTONIO, FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS, FOR THE SPECIAL TIDELANDS COMMITTEE OF THE STATE BAR OF TEXAS, BEFORE THE JOINT MEETING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEES, MARCH 5, 1948, IN SUPPORT OF S. 1982, THE TIDELANDS AND SUBMERGED LANDS BILL

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, my name is Robert Lee Bobbitt. I live and practice law in San Antonio, Tex. I do not own, nor do I represent any owner of, or any applicant for, any interest in submerged lands. While such interest or ownership would not, in my opinion, disqualify any citizen or lawyer from appearing as a witness before this committee, nevertheless it is proper that our interests be fully known.

I appreciate the privilege and courtesy extended by this committee in connection with this most important problem, and in deference to others and the convenience of the committee, I shall try to avoid taking up your valuable time or encumbering the record with cumulative statements and testimony or a discussion of cases and matters which have already been presented.

We fully endorse and commend to the favorable consideration of this committee and the Congress, the able presentations heretofore made by Attorney General Price Daniel, of Texas, Gov. Beauford H. Jester, State Land Commissioner Bascom Giles, and many others who have covered fully, I think, most of the legal questions involved, as well as the purposes and effect of the several bills pending before this committee.

With the permission of your committee, Mr. Chairman, I should like to attach a short brief and analysis of some of the questions here involved on behalf of the tidelands committee of the State Bar of Texas.

The citizens of Texas, and particularly the members of the bar, were shocked to read the theories and conclusions contained in the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the California case on June 23, 1947.

At the regular annual meeting of the State Bar of Texas in Dallas, July 5 last, and at the largest meeting of that organization within my memory, the following resolution was, after due consideration, unanimously adopted:

"Resolution of State Bar of Texas

"Whereas since the founding of the Republic, the several States have been uniformly recognized as the owners of coastal lands and lands covered by the marginal sea within their respective boundaries; and

"Whereas in its recent opinion in the California case the Supreme Court of the United States, without citing a single authority but wholly ignoring the effect of numerous prior decisions and unquestioned claims of the several States, declared that the Federal Government had a paramount right to all of the resources, including the oil and gas, under California's marginal sea, without regard to or settling the question or ownership of the lands involved; and

"Whereas the Court based its decision upon the sweeping and dangerous assertion that, because it was the duty of the Federal Government to defend the country against attack and to conduct foreign relations it had a paramount right to take all the resources in and under the marginal sea, without compensation; and

"Whereas this doctrine wholly ignores the reserved powers of the several States, would convert the United States Government into a superstate not resting on constitutionally granted powers, and would bring about a revolutionary change in our Constitution by a mere fiat of the Supreme Court; and

"Whereas finally the doctrine of the California case constitutes a direct threat to all ownership of minerals and other resources, public and private, because it is bottomed upon the novel and unfounded premise that the Federal Government has the right to take without compensation all the resources, under all lands submerged and inland which it is obliged to defend, thus leading directly to nationalization of all natural resources, and wholesale confiscation: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the State Bar of Texas in meeting duly assembled at Dallas, Tex., on July 5, 1947, approves and pledges its support to the twofold fight now being made by the attorney general of Texas, Hon. Price Daniel, and the Texas school land board, composed of Gov. Beauford Jester, Land Commissioner Bascom Giles, and Attorney General Daniel, as follows:

"First. Prepare to defend Texas' special claim of ownership and of full right of exploitation and enjoyment of its submerged lands and all resources therein.

"Second. At the same time join the other States and all others concerned in support of congressional action recognizing and restoring the general rights of ownership and enjoyment heretofore held by the several States; further

"Resolved, That Congress be urged by this association to pass immediately suitable legislation renouncing the powers attributed to the Federal Government by the Supreme Court in the California case, clarifying and declaring the States title to submerged lands under the marginal sea and inland waters within their respective boundaries, and to all resources in and under said lands, thus avoiding endless litigation; that a copy of this resolution be delivered to each Member of the Texas delegation in Congress with expression of our appreciation for their former leadership on similar legislation; and further

"Resolved, That the president of the Texas State Bar be directed to appoint a committee of three members to cooperate with and assist Texas officials in accomplishing these objectives.

"We, the undersigned, certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the annual meeting and convention of the State Bar of Texas at Dallas, Tex., on July 5, 1947.

"H. GRADY CHANDLER,

"President, State Bar of Texas.

[SEAL]

"WM. J. PARK,

"Secretary."

As provided in the above-quoted resolution, President Chandler, of the State bar, appointed a special tidelands committee, composed of Hon. John D. McCall, of Dallas, Hon. Palmer Hutcheson, of Houston, and myself, with instructions to render all possible and proper

HOUSING AND RENT ACT OF 1948

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 2182) to extend certain provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, to provide for the termination of controls on maximum rents in areas and on housing accommodations where conditions justifying such controls no longer exist, and for other purposes, with House amendment thereto and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is their objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WOLCOTT, GAMBLE, SMITH of Ohio, SPENCE, BROWN of Georgia, and PATMAN.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to include in the remarks he will make in the Committee of the Whole today certain tables and certain excerpts.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is the objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

THE EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I listened with great interest to the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HUBER] and the observations of the distinguished majority whip in reply thereto. As I interpreted the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HUBER] he is urging that the House pass the European recovery bill before Good Friday and in view of the challenge to western civilization in which Good Friday plays a very important part in the origin of western civilization that the House meet on that day if the bill is not passed by that time. It would be a dramatic answer and a message to the decent world that is still outside of the so-called iron curtain if before next Friday we could pass the European recovery measure and I hope that will be done.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture—exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration—for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5883, with Mr. HINSHAW in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. At the conclusion of the session yesterday evening, the Clerk had read the first paragraph of the bill. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Within the funds available to the Department, the Secretary of Agriculture may fix the compensation of not to exceed 10 persons without regard to the maximum payable under existing law, to serve, without regard to civil-service laws, in any positions in the Department.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against lines 3 to 7, page 4, on the ground that this is legislation in an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] desire to be heard?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. In the opinion of the Chair, the matter referred to is legislation on an appropriation bill, and sustains the point of order.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 4, line 3, insert the following: "Within the funds available to the Department, but without limitation of other authority, the Secretary of Agriculture may employ, in any position in the Department, not to exceed 10 persons in the special executive and special professional grades (CAF-16 and P-9) as authorized by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, but no such person shall be paid at an annual rate in excess of \$15,000."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I think the language is in order, and I doubt very much whether the matter has to be debated, particularly. But I want to say to the House that one of the greatest problems, not only in the Department of Agriculture, but in other departments, in view of the salaries paid in private industry, is the increased difficulty in retaining career service men who have had long experience, and who are now being lured away by blandishments of offers from private industry. It is very common, indeed, for a man who has spent a long time in the Federal service at \$9,000 a year, to entertain offers from private industry ranging from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year. If there was some little increase in order to meet the cost of living and the responsibilities which men in those positions must necessarily bear, they would be willing to continue in the career service, to the credit of the Federal Government and to the eternal credit of the welfare of the people of the country. When this matter was first presented to the committee, I think we were unanimous that some relief ought to be offered, and there was some difficulty in contriving the method whereby it ought to be done. We thought, perhaps, that discretion ought to be vested in the Secretary of Agriculture to pay whatever he thought necessary in order to keep some of these men. He has confided to us that many will be leaving this year unless some remedy is afforded. Now then, it was done by offering this discretion and putting a limitation on the number that he could employ at an

increased salary, with a stipulated amount.

The matter, of course, was subject to a point of order, but I think the alternative language is within the authority of the Classification Act of 1923. I hope, therefore, that it will have the approval of the Committee of the Whole.

The Classification Act of 1923, as amended, provides—Fifth United States Code, page 673:

PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Grade 9 in this service, which may be referred to as the special professional grade, shall include all positions which are or may be specifically authorized or appropriated for at annual rates of compensation in excess of \$9,000.

Similar provision is carried under the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service relating to grade 16, as follows:

Grade 16 in this service, which may be referred to as the special executive grade, shall include all positions which are or may be specifically authorized or appropriated for at annual rates of compensation in excess of \$9,000.

It has been held invariably that where an activity is authorized by any statute to the extent that such activity may be "appropriated for by the Congress" that it is in order to report on an appropriation bill an appropriation for such purpose or activity.

The language of the amendment conforms to the provisions above quoted and is believed to be in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

In all, \$12,000,000: *Provided*, That for necessary printing and binding there may be transferred to, and made a part of, the item "Printing and binding, Department of Agriculture," such sums as are necessary: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for which it is made (but amounts made available to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information shall not exceed those which the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to other appropriation items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BATES of Massachusetts: On page 6, line 9, after "such rates", strike out the period and insert "and for development of foreign markets."

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, in the report of the committee on this bill they have added, in substance, the proviso that none of that money shall be expended for fishery products. That is a special provision

set up in the bill. I do not know for what reason they would exclude any of the appropriations contained therein from being spent for what we all know is a good food product. We have in this country today an industry whose total value, including retail outlets, is approximately a half billion dollars. The catch of fish last year augmented our food supply in this country by over 4,500,000,000 pounds, resulting in tremendous sums of money flowing in not only to the pockets of the fishermen but the trade all through the land. There has been a tremendous amount expended by the fishery industry running into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me when we are speaking about the food supply in this country and the economy conditions that the fisheries help to develop in the communities all over this country, and the thousands of people that are engaged in that industry, that we ought to be as sympathetic as we possibly can in order to help them to dispose of the fish that is available.

Under the ERP program recently adopted by the Senate and now in the House, there is a provision that fish may be considered with all other commodities as a proper product for sale in the European markets in order that the hungry people of Europe may have made available to them those fishery products which are high in caloric value.

The fishing industry for the past year, particularly segments of the fish canning industry, have supplied quantities of canned fish for relief feeding in Europe. Purchasing for the most part has been handled by the Department of Agriculture at the request of the State Department. Because of the fact that canned fish had to compare favorably in calories with grains on a per-pound basis, only the less costly varieties such as canned silver hake, herring, and mackerel were purchased in quantity.

Probably the most fallacious part of the fish-buying program in the United States and the unfairness from an industry standpoint is the yardstick for buying these products. Fish and seafood bought in any form for relief feeding is bought strictly on a caloric basis. The industry is aware that fishery products are high in calories, but this is secondary to their value in proteins and minerals which are necessary to life itself. Facts have been established that a person fed calories alone may die of rickets. Why then, should the fishing industry be required to sell its products on a false premise?

Recently the Army Quartermaster Corps executed a contract with Newfoundland for over 40,000,000 pounds of pickled herring. The fish, according to best information, are to be distributed to German civilians in our occupied zone of Germany. Presumably the determination for this purchase was made by our military authorities in Germany. It is significant that the fish processors and canners of the United States had no notice of the fact that our Army Quartermaster Corps intended to buy herring or any other fishery products until the deal was being consummated.

Finally when the domestic industry did become advised, it was too late to make bids on the item specified or comparable ones.

After buying over 13,000,000 pounds of canned fish in the interim aid program, the State Department has informed the Department of Agriculture that no more canned fish is to be acquired for relief. The main reasons advanced are:

First. That Austria, where part of the canned fish were to be shipped, has at present an abundance of meat because of the slaughtering of livestock due to a feed shortage.

Second. Italy, where canned fish were to be shipped, prefers her canned fish in oil and does not relish the species previously sent abroad by United States canners.

Third. The countries participating in the Marshall plan have exportable surpluses of canned fish and therefore there is no demand for the importation of canned fish.

The matter of buying fishery products on a caloric basis has already been dealt with above.

Even if the arguments advanced are well founded, it seems to us that the American industry is entitled to know more of the facts. To buy fish stocks from foreign governments may or may not be expedient. If purchases are to be on the basis of American dollars with American money, then the American industry should be given a chance to bid. It should furthermore know the program of the State Department and the Army. That our own Government officials and Army personnel should keep American industry in the dark just does not seem, on the face of it, to be good judgment. The American fishing industry, listed as being a billion-dollar one, should not be ignored. Prior to the war, the United States was second largest in fish and sea-food production and its position has been strengthened since the war because of the fact that Japan, a defeated country, ranked first.

The hit and miss program of the State Department and the Army is having a bad effect on the economy of the fishing industry. Certain fish canners have geared their production schedules so that they could produce food for the relief program. Actually if all these canners knew of the uncertainty of Government buying, it is unlikely they would can the less costly varieties of fish—they could not run the risk. Already a number of canners are unwilling to run the risk without a firmer commitment because they know of recent canned fish cancellations on the part of the State Department. The economy is affected too by reason of the fact that canners have been able to produce less costly species during the off-season and thereby retain their factory help the year round. One of the reasons why canned fish prices are sometimes high is because the costs have to be spread over such a relatively short season. Fish canning for relief, therefore, fits into the economy of the domestic fish canning industry, although the profits for the operation are generally small.

In answer to the objections raised for cancelling out canned fish in the foreign-aid program, let us consider them in order. Austria may or may not have a suitable supply of meat, and therefore canned fish should not be shipped there. But who has made this determination and where are the figures to substantiate the claim? With our own country facing a meat shortage, according to the Department of Agriculture, it is difficult to concede that a defeated nation should have an ample supply.

With respect to Italy, that country may prefer to have fish in oil, but why fish in brine would not serve as a substitute if the nationals of that country are hungry is not understandable. Canned fish can be easily handled and stored. Italy has neither the tin nor the means of distributing her fresh fish production to inland points. Actually there seems to be a lack of proof that hungry Italians will not eat American canned fish.

Next, an explanation that countries participating in the European recovery plan or foreign-aid program have exportable surpluses will stand examination. A review of Tariff Commission figures reveals that those countries in some cases do have exportable surpluses, but they are so-called luxury or high-cost items. A typical example is Norway. That country is a big producer of brisling sardines. They are selling on the American market at about \$26 per case. Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland also ship sardines, fancy herring items, and fish cakes to this country for fancy prices. It would appear then that this country may have been taken in by a lot of propaganda by fish-producing countries that prefer to keep our competition in the world market to a minimum.

It must be remembered that the United States fishing industry operates without a subsidy. This is not true in Canada, our worthy competitor, and it is not true in many other major fish-producing countries of the world. The fisherman in this country pays into the Federal Treasury an average of \$541.38 each year, while getting back \$21.07. The farmer fares better—he pays in an average of \$177.17 and gets back \$98.88. It is evident that we have neglected our fisheries.

To overcome some of the obstacles complained of, it would only seem reasonable that the Congress should appropriate sufficient funds to investigate firsthand the foreign feeding situation. Already the Department of Agriculture operates a foreign service. Personnel already provided could possibly, with slight addition, appraise the foreign food situation and recommend where fishery products fit into ERP. Authority has already been granted the Department of Agriculture in the Agricultural Marketing and Research Act of 1946—Public Law 733. There is no authority for the Department of Interior, through the Fish and Wildlife Service, to develop foreign markets for fishery products; hence, no conflict between the Departments. As a matter of fact, under the act, the Department of Agriculture could call upon the Fish and Wildlife Service to assist with the work of developing foreign markets. Last year money was appro-

priated for transportation in the Marketing and Research Act; developing foreign markets for fishery products could possibly be added this year.

In the course of developing a market abroad for fishery products, thought should be given to permit canned fish to be purchased on a true-value basis so that a fair price can be returned to the canner for certain species which, because of high costs, are not competitive with grain on a caloric basis.

We all know that fish is an excellent food product in every way, and it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that this bill ought to contain a provision stating simply that when other commodities are being sold in the European area by our representatives, whether it is by a representative of the Department of Agriculture or Interior or by the State Department, that the same representatives ought to be permitted to survey the European food situation in order to determine whether or not fish, in addition to other food products, may be made available, and that is all my amendment means; that in the determination of what is needed along the line of food for the hungry people of Europe, that they may just simply give fish consideration, and that the officer having the information relative to the needs, including food needs and other needs, simply transmit that information to the fishery industries of this country. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that that is very little for us to do.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I am very much interested in this appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture and I wish to direct my remarks to the item for funds to carry out the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. When we compare the cost of research with the total costs for the Department of Agriculture, it is apparent that the portion for research is rather small. It is through research, however, that we make progress. The extension-service schools and colleges of agriculture and other agencies working with the Federal Government have made a distinct contribution to the science of farming.

It is contended by some that the appropriation to carry out Public Law 733 of the Seventy-ninth Congress should be curtailed because the work is not yet well organized. That situation does not prevail in the North Central region. A well-informed individual has written me as follows:

Since the passage of Public Law 733, representatives of the State experiment stations in the North Central region at least, have worked very diligently to get work organized under the provisions of this law. The statement that work is not well enough organized to warrant the appropriation of the amount authorized by the law and approved by the Bureau of the Budget certainly does not apply to the North Central States. As a matter of fact, we have work organized which cannot be carried on with appropriations at the level of last year.

We have gone ahead and planned this work, putting time and expense into the planning and initiation of work, on the assumption that funds would be provided for the prosecution of the work.

Mr. Chairman, I have received a telegram from Mr. Charles Marshall, presi-

dent of the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation, in reference to this measure and, in particular, reference toward this research work. It is his opinion that these funds are essential to meet the readjustment problems ahead.

It is my sincere hope that before this measure is transmitted to the President that another look can be taken at these research funds and that an adequate amount be provided.

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. NICHOLSON addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES]. May I, as chairman of the House Subcommittee on Salt Water Fish and Shellfish, commend the gentleman from Massachusetts for his continued interest in fisheries matters. I know of no one who has been more active or more helpful in matters affecting the fishing industry of our country, and I desire to publicly pay my respects to him for his earnest efforts in its behalf.

His amendment provides that out of the funds here to be appropriated for agricultural research and marketing, a portion of the money may be expended for development of foreign fisheries markets. It is true that in the strict sense of the word, agriculture does not include fish products. On the other hand, when the Marketing and Research Act of 1946 was passed, fisheries products were intended to be included. Appropriations for fisheries matters are normally to be found in the Interior Department appropriations bill. Unfortunately, there is no legislative authority for the Fish and Wildlife Department of the Interior to develop markets abroad. There is authority under the Research and Marketing Act for the Department of Agriculture to do so. It only makes good sense, therefore, to say that while representatives of the Agriculture Department are developing foreign markets for agricultural products, they should also be authorized to develop foreign markets for fish products. In a sense, they would be killing two birds with one stone. Fish are one of our most valuable food resources, and fisheries constitute one of our Nation's oldest and most valuable industries. This industry has long been self-sustaining and has not asked—nor does it now ask—for subsidies. It is true that a certain amount of Federal funds have been spent for research and development of our domestic fisheries; but it is interesting to note that for every ton of fish products produced in this country, our Government has spent 89 cents, whereas for every ton of agricultural products it has spent more than \$5.

The fishing industry is entitled to consideration, and it seems clear to me that it would be good business to assist them in the development of markets in those foreign nations which now want or might want our fisheries products.

I hope that the Members will vote for the amendment.

I should also like to urge the Committee to give serious consideration to increasing the amount of funds for the entire research and marketing program. The tremendous value of this program cannot be overemphasized. The benefits, not only to agriculture itself but to the general welfare of our Nation, have been clearly demonstrated. We should not curtail the activities contemplated under this provision of the law, but, on the contrary, should amplify them.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I am disappointed that some of those who have been particularly interested in this bill on the other side of the aisle have not proposed to make reasonable increases in the provision for the Research and Marketing Act.

This act was sponsored by the distinguished gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE]. Of the many services he has rendered the country, I think none is more valuable than the work he has done in securing the enactment of the authorizing act for research and marketing. As evidence of the soundness of his position and his wisdom in sponsoring the Research and Marketing Act, the measure passed the House by a practically unanimous vote. His argument in favor of research for the benefit of agriculture was so convincing that there was hardly a vote in opposition to it.

However, Mr. Chairman, it is useless and futile for us to pass these authorization acts if we do not implement them with appropriations. To authorize a Service and then refuse to finance it is mere lip service and amounts to a betrayal of the agricultural interests it purports to serve. It doesn't mean anything.

Mr. Chairman, there is too much of this legerdemain of praising the farmer and telling him what an indispensable fellow he is and how our hearts bleed for him and assuring him we are going to be of service to him, and then doing nothing. We pass an authorization act and promise him equality with other industries and then by failure to provide the money, nullify the whole proceedings.

That is precisely what has been done in this case. By refusing to include a little money in this bill we are nullifying the research and marketing act which had the approval, not only of the Congress, but of the entire country.

I must confess I am at a loss to understand why some of those who supported the research and marketing act and who are in charge of this legislation have not offered amendments to make the act effective. If they had offered even two or three minor amendments such as on page 4, line 23, a proposal to appropriate the additional \$2,500,000 so greatly needed there, it would have at least been consistent. It is impossible to achieve the purposes of this act with any degree of success without having at least \$5,000,000 for that purpose.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I am glad to join with my colleague in protesting the cut in this particular item. I would like to

see an amendment offered, and I would like to see the increase made because there are quite a number of items that would come under that lump-sum appropriation which ought to be made but which had to be left out without the increase in the appropriation.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman is correct in that position.

The item of research and utilization and associated problems on page 5, line 4, should have at least one and a quarter million dollars additional. In line 7 there should be an additional quarter of a million dollars in order to make these programs even moderately effective.

Mr. Chairman, I was much impressed yesterday by the remarks of the eloquent gentleman from Illinois on the importance of research. I do not think anyone can speak more convincingly than the gentleman from Illinois when his heart is in it and his heart was undoubtedly in it when he spoke yesterday. He spoke of hybrid corn and improved strains of soybeans and other advantages which have not only prospered the farmer but which have immeasurably increased the food supply of the country and the general prosperity of the Nation. Now in this bill we decline to provide funds to continue research. We pay tribute to research, but when it comes to actually putting research into practice we provide only \$3,000,000 out of the \$10,000,000 which was authorized and without which it cannot function with complete success.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has expired.

Mr. CANNON. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. The authorization provided by this act, sponsored and supported by the distinguished gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], chairman of the great Committee on Agriculture of the House, specifies \$10,000,000. That was considered at the time a very modest amount, but this bill carries only \$3,000,000 for title II and nothing for title I. Did we really want research when we passed the Hale-Flannagan bill or were we merely indulging in glittering generalities?

Mr. Chairman, we must not overlook one of the most important phases of this program. The legislation sponsored by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] provides that all Federal funds shall be matched by State funds in not less than equal proportions.

The Federal Government puts up a maximum of half the amount. The State must put the other half, and in numerous instances the State provides more than half, so that out of every dollar the Federal Government spends for research, under this authorization it gets a minimum of \$2 in education and research service. From the Government's point of view it is a profitable transaction.

I trust, Mr. Chairman, that those who are responsible for legislation in this session and to whom we look for leadership and upon whom we depend to take care of the agricultural interests of the country, will not permit this opportunity to pass without making adequate additions to the meager sums provided in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I regret that the committee has not seen fit to increase the appropriation under the Research and Marketing Act, and especially under title I of the act, for the cooperative work between the Department of Agriculture and the experiment stations in States.

Mr. HORAN. If the gentleman will yield, we did increase the amount over last year.

Mr. HOPE. The total amount of the bill is increased, but I am referring particularly to the amount provided in section 1. If I gave the impression that the amount was not increased over last year I did not intend to do so, because there is an increase in a very important part of the bill, the part relating to marketing. I am glad the committee has seen fit to include that increase in the bill.

I have been urged to offer an amendment to increase the amount to be paid to the agricultural experiment stations in the various States but I have hesitated to do so and will not do so. One reason is that I think this a pretty good bill. I congratulate the committee and its distinguished chairman for the fine job they have done on this measure.

Because they have brought in such a good bill, I am reluctant to question their judgment on the amount that they have brought in on this item, although I will say frankly it would be very difficult for me to resist voting for an amendment to increase it, were the same offered.

I hope that the Senate committee when it considers this bill may find itself justified in increasing the amount under the Research and Marketing Act. As far as I am concerned I may go before the Senate committee myself and ask for an increase in the amount, especially in title I for the cooperative work; but because I do feel that the committee has done an excellent job, and because there has been an increase of \$3,000,000 in a most important part of this work I feel that for the present I should stay with the committee and I am not going to offer an amendment at this time.

I do want to express the hope that if the Senate committee after full consideration should include an increase in this item that the House conferees will give it generous and careful consideration and if they think a case has been made will agree to the increased amount.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HORAN. What amendment is before the House?

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk may again read the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the Bates amendment.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, will not the gentleman modify that to include 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. DIRKSEN. My request goes only to this amendment. The section is still open.

Mr. HORAN. We just want to get this amendment out of the way.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, this proviso was put in the bill last year to attempt to clarify the status of the Interior Department and the Agriculture Department with regard to fish and shellfish. Obviously, they are not agricultural products. The confusion develops from the fact that they are food. They are appropriated for and all work in connection with fisheries and fish and shellfish is carried on in the Interior Department. We felt that, in the interest of clarifying the budgets of both Departments, the matter should be excluded here and that this item should be taken care of through Department of Interior appropriations. However, we have no objection to the exceptions that are in that proviso or the inclusion of the words added by the gentleman from Massachusetts. I take this time merely to impress the administration, and especially those two Departments, with the need for keeping this matter thoroughly clarified.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I address my remarks to those of the gentleman from Missouri and the gentleman from Kansas, both of whom have a deep interest in the subject of the Research and Marketing Act, commonly known on this floor as the Hope-Flannagan Act. I worked for more

than 10 years to see an act of that kind placed upon the statute books and I was delighted when it finally became law. I consider it one of the most forward-moving actions of the Congress which adopted it.

I concur with what the distinguished gentleman from Kansas, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, said, except that more money should be added to the appropriation now. What I am about to say should follow the comments of the gentleman from Kansas and the gentleman from Missouri in the RECORD. For this reason, I wish to refer to the original act of the gentleman from Kansas and the gentleman from Virginia which contemplated that work upon this matter should begin at once. The act provided, in the first year, naming the calendar year, \$9,500,000. The work did not start until the end of the year. Much of it did not get going until very recently, within the last few months.

It is not desirable, nor is it necessary, that the amounts indicated in the original act should be appropriated, but only as much money as can be economically used by the Department. In the opinion of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, very properly in my mind, as a friend of the act, the amount appropriated is adequate. There is also this to consider: The gentlemen who were successful in putting that act into effect, and giving it its name, contemplated that research in marketing should be one of the primary objectives of the act. It was to be the equal of research in production, which was already being carried on. It was not the intent then, nor do I believe it to be the intent now, that that money should be used to supplement money already being expended for the type of production research carried on for a long time, nor do I believe, and I am very sure of this fact, that it was the intention to set up in the Department a new project, inferior to production research, nor to require marketing research to clear through production research.

I have discussed this with the Secretary of Agriculture, and others, and I say positively that many agencies of Government simply went to this fund, after the adoption of last year's budget, and attempted to use that money to piece out cuts made by the Congress in their regular budgets. The present head of the P. and M. Section deserves a great deal of credit for withstanding these requests. I am convinced that the amount in this bill is adequate, under the administration being given to the fund, and until such time as the Department of Agriculture sets up the agency contemplated in the original act, and specifically described in the report of the legislative committee, and desired not only by me, but by the gentleman from Kansas and the gentleman from Missouri, and certainly all members of the legislative committee at the time the act was adopted.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman and I are both interested in experimental

work done on new insecticides that are very effective, and some very deadly. I am concerned about these new and untried insecticides and their effects upon bees. There is not enough of that needed work being done. If this work were more adequately provided for, would it not be in this particular amendment?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. It could be, because the gentleman has chosen one subject which spreads itself over both production and marketing. Both are important. This committee has appropriated a great deal of money for direct experimental work, as well as for work under the Marketing Act. The gentleman will remember that the addition of \$3,000,000 was in the field of marketing—title II—and could, therefore, be used for the subject interesting to the gentleman from Arizona.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, you will recall that I was one of the those last year that certainly recognized the value of research and of providing adequate appropriations for the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

In the years ahead we are going to need all the information available if we are to take care of farm problems. The Research and Marketing Act of 1946 was one of the greatest measures that has been passed by the Congress. This act however only authorizes and the act is of no benefit unless it is implemented by adequate appropriations.

It was only after a rather strenuous fight on the floor of the House that we were able, on our motion, to provide the funds last year. At that time it was said that the Department could not properly use the increased appropriation. Nevertheless, we were able to provide, I think, adequately for this program for the present fiscal year. I am glad to see that those who resisted the increased appropriations last year found—I think they found, and I know it was my reaction to the testimony of these witnesses—that a splendid job has been done in using the entire funds that were set up last year for the present fiscal year. The results have been highly satisfactory. The local committees and other advisory committees have contributed greatly to getting this program going. They have made a fine showing before our committee with reference to the entire program.

I am not pleased at the amount of increase that is in the present bill. I think the Department clearly justified an increase over and above the amount that is provided in the bill, and showed us that this could well be used for research in agriculture at this time. In the next few years we at least think we can see a high probability of great surpluses.

Notwithstanding the fact that I was convinced, as were other Members, that the Department should have this money—and witnesses made an excellent showing—the majority of the committee differed with us on that, since they feel the testimony did not fully justify the increased amounts. In view of this fact, we have concluded that it might be better to wait and have the witnesses to develop the matter fully in hearings before the Senate, where the Department will have a chance further to present the evidence that they have done a good job and can use increased amounts most effectively in the coming year. I know the Department can well use additional funds, and while my Republican friends are not yet convinced, and though they have the most votes here, I believe that on review even they will be convinced, and that additional funds will be provided before this bill becomes law.

The Clerk read as follows:

For necessary expenses in connection with the publication, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and the coordination of informational work in the Department, \$580,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$13,975 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$538,000; for preparation and display of exhibits, \$105,925; and the preparation, distribution, and display of motion and sound pictures, \$55,600: *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts of the appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year from which transfers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the Department can be more advantageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Information, as the central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified herein, including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), said act being elsewhere herein referred

to as the Organic Act of 1944, as amended by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices except that not to exceed \$10,000 may be used to maintain the San Francisco radio office.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the distinguished chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] a question with reference to page 20 of the report, which the committee has had printed with reference to this bill. It has to do with the location of experiment stations in forestry work. This bill provides an appropriation of \$260,000 to be expended for the construction of eight different stations. One of these is to be located in Ohio. The gentleman will recall that when I appeared before his committee I stressed the importance of locating one of these stations in Ohio. For years I have been appearing before this committee almost annually, trying to impress the committee with the importance and the necessity of locating one of these experiment stations in that part of Ohio in which the Federal Government has established a national forest known as the Wayne Natural Forest. In this section the State of Ohio has one of the most beautiful forests in the whole country. When I appeared before the gentleman's committee a short time ago I tried to impress the committee with the importance of locating this station not far from the city of Athens, Ohio, in which is located the Ohio University. My idea was that this great university might use this station in connection with its work in teaching forestry and kindred subjects. And in turn, the experiment station might find it convenient and advantageous to use some of the facilities offered by the university. May I ask the gentleman if it is not true that these facts as I have here stated them were the most important factor in the determination of the location of this plant? In other words, did not the committee have definitely in its mind the location of the Ohio station near Athens, Ohio?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I may say to the gentleman from Ohio that it was the specific intent of the committee that the money here provided for eight forestry centers was to include one in Ohio near the university at Athens, Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I thank the gentleman.

The Clerk read as follows:

For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts: Capper-Ketcham Act, the act approved May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 21, title II, of the act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 23, title II, of the act approved

June 29, 1935, as amended by the act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1), \$8,500,000; additional extension work, the act approved April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$10,000, in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico, the act approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico, \$408,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts, \$22,966,950.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN: On page 14, line 1, strike out "\$8,500,000" and insert "\$10,500,000."

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment because of the splendid record of achievement of our Extension Service. For 34 years the Extension Service has been operating as a partnership enterprise in education. The three partners in this Service are the Department of Agriculture, the land-grant colleges, and the farmers of our various counties. Extension is a cooperative service and its budget is about evenly provided by the Federal Government on the one hand and from States and counties on the other.

Through this organization our county agents and home demonstration agents bring to the 6,000,000 farm homes in America the best information available for operation of our farms and development of our farm homes.

Mr. Chairman, for 30 years I have had the privilege of membership in the farm bureau and have watched our Extension Service bring to farm boys and girls a greater interest in remaining upon the farms. These young people today are the new generation of farmers of America and are fast becoming recognized as leaders in agriculture.

Today we have about 1,800,000 boys and girls in 4-H Clubs. I commented to Mr. Wilson, head of Extension Service, that if we could bring the influence of these clubs into the large population areas, we would have considerably less juvenile delinquency today.

Mr. Chairman, in 1945 Congress almost unanimously passed an amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Act which provided for further development of our Extension Service with three successive installments to be matched by the States. The total amount when it matured was to be \$12,500,000. We have provided for the first two installments totaling \$8,500,000. There is still due \$4,000,000 of the authorization in the act of 1945. That increase has not been requested by the administration in its budget.

My amendment will give to Extension an additional \$2,000,000, above the \$8,500,000 now implementing the 1945 act. With this \$2,000,000 further development of Extension Service can be provided, such as technical and educational assistance to farm families, improving their standards of living, and developing and planning better farm homes. We can do

further work with 4-H Clubs and assist the farm wife in a better program of canning, food preservation, and nutrition.

Mr. Chairman, we still have, for example, 800 counties that do not have home-demonstration agents. Our county agents made a splendid record of achievement during the war, and they are entitled to our thanks for their good work.

Extension is a great cooperative service, and I personally feel that we should help to push this fine work into each and every nook and corner in our Nation. Let us give an additional \$2,000,000 this year and help the girls and boys on the farms to become the outstanding citizens of our Nation in future years. This will be money very well spent.

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely hope that this amendment will be agreed to. If it were not in such a worthy cause I would not suggest this increase over the budget. We are soon sending thousands of millions of dollars abroad under the Marshall plan to help European recovery and to keep western Europe out of the hands of Communists. These few millions allocated to Extension Service will do much to continue our country as the kind of a nation in which communism can never obtain a foothold.

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILLIPS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, it is an honor to speak in this Congress in behalf of the farmer. I want to congratulate the Appropriations Committee which has so ably handled the Agriculture Appropriation bill under the leadership of the very able gentleman from Illinois, Hon. EVERETT DIRKSEN.

The proposed amendment to add \$2,000,000 to the appropriation bill for extension service is worthy of our consideration and support. The Farm Bureau has expressed great interest in increasing the extension service appropriation. The Farm Bureau has offered considerable evidence and facts upon which we may guide our legislative action, not only on this bill, but other worthy farm legislation. I favor the extension work because I am familiar with the fine program which it offers to the boys and girls on our farms throughout the country. Under this program young men and women are instructed in the latest and most improved methods of farming and marketing. These 4-H Clubs, Home Demonstration Agents and County Agents work together, thereby giving the young men and women an opportunity to learn something about agriculture, and to improve farm life in America.

I think the Congress adopted a wise and far-seeing policy when we enacted the institutional on-the-farm training as a part of the training program under the GI bill of rights. I am for that program because I know what it will do for our farm boys. The returned veterans have an opportunity to learn scientific farming, how to improve crop yield, how to select the best kinds of seeds, how to erect suitable buildings on the farms, all of which are essential to the continued

improvement of the rural and farm life in America.

The farmers of America have never failed us in war or in peace. We cannot and must not fail them now. The tillers of the soil are the most valuable citizens of this Republic. They are independent and employ every member of the family on their own earth, thus assuming an employment burden which would fall upon industry. The farmer as an individual is a self-reliant and dependable citizen who lives within his income, and does not buy anything until he can pay for it in cash or farm-grown commodities. From the culture of the earth he wrings from the stubborn soil the food which feeds us. His crops and cattle replenish the breadbasket in every home. The farmer has faith that the good fortune of sunshine and seasons will produce a bountiful crop, and with his trust in God he labors long hours from before daylight until late at night. If history has taught us anything, we are now aware of the great national importance of agriculture.

Our farmers did a wonderful job toward winning the war. "Food will Win the War," was heard everywhere. Our Government encouraged farmers to produce more, to work longer hours, to increase their acreage, to produce more hogs, more grain, more beef, and to provide for not only this country but for the armies and civilian population of many countries throughout the world. The farmers responded to that all-important job and made an outstanding contribution to American and Allied victories. Not only did the farmers produce food but in addition thereto they furnished millions of men to work in industry and to wear the uniform to make victory certain. We may well stand up and say, "Well done they good and faithful servant."

Agriculture is the backbone of America. We have seen great improvement in farm life. Electricity has shifted many of the burdens and much of the drudgery from the backs of men and women to electrical appliances driven by electricity. Many farm homes have not been able to get electricity due to the lack of materials. No transformers or necessary wire could be procured during the critical war days. The committee has reported out \$400,000,000 for the advancement of rural electrification. This program will place lights in the farm home, furnish power for farm machinery, bring to the farm home many modern conveniences which the farmer and his family have not had the opportunity to enjoy on a large scale. I hope to see the time come when a good road will reach every farmer's home, and when electricity can be extended to him, and when he can receive his daily mail. These improvements will help to better our farm life and will attract thousands of young men to live on farms, who may otherwise move to the big cities, which already have problems of housing, and in many cases overpopulation in view of job opportunities.

The farmer has been accused of being responsible for the high cost of living. This is an unfair charge launched at the farmer, who receives only a small part

of the price of a product bought by the consumer. The farmer is entitled to a little more than the cost of production if he is to make a profit on his toil and labor. I hope the day never comes when we will again have 30-cent wheat, 6-cent eggs, 5-cent cotton, \$2 per hundred hogs, and 4-cent beef. Unfortunately, throughout the history of America, farm prices are the first to fall. When this great pillar of our economy is weakened our entire economic structure suffers. While the farmers have been making advancement in research and in production, they are faced with difficult problems of high prices for farm machinery, clothing, and education for their children. The farmer is faced with big taxes, big Government, big plans, and big bureaus which cost money. The farmer is not responsible for the giving of billions of American dollars to foreign nations. Let us take a look at the true picture. The farmer gets on an average 2.4 cents out of the 12 cents the consumer pays for a loaf of bread. Out of this 2.4 cents the farmer pays for labor, seeds, and marketing. He is constantly faced with building fences, and making replacements, and repairs. He is constantly faced with the question of soil depletion for which he must purchase fertilizer. In recent years, our farmers have reclaimed a considerable amount of land. It is good national policy to preserve and nourish our soil against erosion. It is wise to preserve the fertility of land. Great demands have been made for larger and higher production, and at the same time valuable farm machinery has been denied our farmers. Much of this machinery has been shipped to foreign countries where it is left to rust away. In many instances the machinery is not adaptable to the soil where it is sent, or the people have not been trained, and do not know how to use it. Frequently they do not have the spare parts to make the repairs, and in other cases, no gasoline is available to operate said farm machinery.

In addition to much valuable farm machinery, there has been considerable fertilizer sent out of this country. It is about time that we give the farmer the necessary protection to insure that he can purchase needed machinery and get the fertilizer to perform his great task on the farms of this country, and thereby continue to provide food for the homes throughout this land, and in addition thereto, assume the burden of producing whatever we can spare for the hungry people of the world.

When the farmer sells a steer on the Chicago market he may receive in the neighborhood of \$25 per hundred. That seems to be a lot of money. The consumer may pay from 70 to 85 cents per pound, or for a beef stew he may pay 65 cents per pound. The hide may be sold by the packer for a good price. It is estimated, however, that the farmer gets 40 or 50 cents out of the dollar that the consumer pays for the finished product. Out of this 50 cents the farmer must feed the steer for a period of 1 or 2 years. He must produce the corn and grain for the steer. Then he must pay for marketing and transporting the animal, all of which cost money. I cite these facts in order that we might be

a little more tender in our judgment upon our farmer friends throughout this country.

The bill under discussion provides for continued research and experimentation in the field of agriculture. The farmers continue to increase production. Their standard of living is getting better. Scientific research in marketing and the development of hybrid corn and other farm and garden varieties, have improved farm life. Cheap fertilizer, cheap electricity and available transportation facilities will improve farm life. Industry spends hundreds of millions of dollars annually for scientific research. Great laboratories are kept going 24 hours per day. Modern industrial research continues. In the great laboratories of this country among the test tubes we see the scientists moving cautiously and patiently in search of new methods in order to meet new competition. Today we have arrived at a point in our national existence where scientific research will do for agriculture what it has done for the great industries of this country. Research will make more bushels of wheat grow, provide a greater production of hay, a greater production of milk and butter; beef, grain, and hogs can be produced by modern methods discovered by research. We must not forget, however, that on the farms and gardens of this country under the noonday sun there is much toil and labor connected with the great and noble agricultural pursuits of this country. These toiling millions are entitled to fair prices, and are entitled to parity for their products. It becomes frequently necessary for the Government to step into the picture and give actual assistance to aid the farmers who have a surplus of fruit, cattle, poultry, beans, perishable goods, tobacco, and other farm commodities.

At this point, in connection with the disposition of surplus commodities, we have the problem of the school-lunch program. This program is based upon two underlying and fundamental factors. First, it furnishes a market for surplus commodities and fresh vegetables from the farm. Secondly, this program is a great humanitarian program. I have seen it in action. It gives health, life, and vitality to millions of bright-eyed boys and girls in our school. They are the future citizens of this Republic. It is a good investment. This bill makes available \$65,000,000 for the national school-lunch program. It is commendable that the committee has recommended the continuation of this program for the boys and girls of America. In my opinion, the richest possession of this country is found in the children.

We have wasted away much valuable land. In early days our forefathers moved on to other land. The public domain of free land is all but exhausted. Soil conservation, flood control, and the development of our forests have become national problems. The national welfare and national health is interwoven with the well-being of the agricultural and rural life of America.

The Appropriations Committee has brought out a fine bill in the interest of American agriculture. On both sides of the aisle there seems to be satisfaction

with the appropriations provided for agriculture in the present H. R. 5883. I think it is a token of good judgment and fine respect for our farmers, who have been very gracious and kind in their provision of food and in their defense of our Constitution and the way of life in this Republic. It is a feeling of genuine pleasure that the Congress by taking this action today has given appropriate recognition to this great group of hard-working, fine, and patriotic citizens who have stood firmly in defense of the home life of this country on every occasion when they have been needed.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not make use of the entire 5 minutes but I wish to say a word in behalf of this amendment because I believe it to be of vital importance to the State which I represent.

I feel we should all be grateful to the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Committee on Appropriations for the splendid treatment and careful consideration they have given to the interests of agriculture in the bill they have brought in. However, I represent in this body a State that has for many years been fighting a losing battle in agriculture and has threatened to become to some extent at least a recreational rather than agricultural State. The opening of the vast area of the West and the rise of agriculture in other parts of the country have forced the farmers in New Hampshire to exert desperate efforts to gain a livelihood and maintain farm production.

One of our greatest problems has been to keep our young people within our State and on our farms, and train and encourage them to mold their careers at home and thus build and preserve our State. In the past we have been bled white of our young manhood and womanhood to lay the foundations of the great commonwealth that has arisen in the West. As I look about me at this moment I see many of my colleagues whose forebears came from New Hampshire and New England.

The young people's work of the Extension Service, especially the 4-H Clubs, is in my opinion the very heart and soul of our agricultural program. It includes the training and leadership that in my State and many others will help us keep our young people on the farm. Administered as it is at the State and county level with Federal assistance it is worthy of special consideration. Those of you who do not like straight-line Federal agencies must admire the Extension Service. Those of you who like participation of Federal and State must appreciate the fact that every dollar we put in from the Federal Government is matched by State money.

Let me repeat in closing that the purpose of this fund makes it the most important part of the entire agricultural appropriation bill for it helps save the young people of this country for agriculture. I appreciate the need of economy and commend the committee for its efforts in that direction. I understand that we may not expect to appropriate the \$4,000,000 contemplated and in a sense promised by the Bankhead-Flan-

nagan Act, but I hope we may adopt this amendment of \$2,000,000.

One more word, there are those among us who are saying, "Let us wait and see if this appropriation will not be adopted in the other body." I feel very strongly that this House should not wait for that. Let us take the lead in providing this amount for a service so vital to agriculture.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. Cotton] has expired.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words and I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Pace]?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that, including the time of the gentleman from Georgia, all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 23 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Dirksen]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I think it is necessary that some more specific explanation be made of this amendment. In 1945 there came before the House Committee on Agriculture groups of farm women, farmers, and the boys and girls who live on the farm, showing the need for additional services on the farms, particularly in the 4-H Club work. I am sure every member of the House Committee on Agriculture will recall that it was one of the most convincing demonstrations that has ever been given to our committee. We reported the legislation unanimously. Its author was the distinguished gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Flannagan, who was then chairman of the committee. The principal purpose was to authorize additional funds for the Extension Service for use in 4-H Club work. There cannot be anything which contributes any more to the building of the Nation than the education and training of these farm girls and farm boys.

We provided that \$4,500,000 should be available for the first year, then \$8,500,000 for the second year, and then \$12,500,000 for the third and future years. The Congress in its wisdom has heretofore provided \$8,500,000. The committee has not recommended the additional \$4,000,000.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The Budget Bureau, of course, has not requested it.

Mr. PACE. That is correct but let us not be too much influenced by this budget business. The fact is that the Department of Agriculture asked for the additional \$4,000,000. One of the great farm organizations, the American Farm Bureau, is asking the House to appropriate the additional \$4,000,000. The

budget did knock the \$4,000,000 out and in this instance the committee has gone along with the budget, but the committee in its wisdom, in which I am in full accord, increased a number of items over and above the budget; and one of the most significant instances, be it said to their everlasting credit, was the addition of \$100,000,000 above the budget recommendation for rural electrification. I am proud that they did. I am proud of and appreciate the active and effective efforts of the gentlemen from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] in securing this increase. He is entitled to the thanks of the farmers in every part of this Nation for this action. So the mere fact that the budget decided to cut this \$4,000,000 is not of itself, I am sure my distinguished friend will agree, all-persuasive.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. PACE. Why, of course, and I also want to thank the gentleman for offering this amendment. The boys and girls on the farms will thank him.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. I just want to say in support of the attitude that the distinguished Representative from Georgia is now taking—and he is always in the forefront in looking after the interests of agriculture all over this country—that I am in sympathy with the position he takes.

These boys and girls in the 4-H Clubs are doing a magnificent job. They are making a very definite and material contribution not only to the food supply of the country but also they are learning how to produce livestock economically. When it reaches the market it means a big cash return to the boys and girls and is a contribution to the food supply of the country.

Mr. PACE. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee. He displays a keen knowledge of the significance of this appropriation.

Let me repeat, there has never been a bill reported to the House with more enthusiastic support than the authorization for this appropriation in 1945. There has not been one scintilla of evidence that the need today is not even more critical than it was in 1945. Your Committee on Agriculture submitted the bill to the House, and I am not sure about this but I think it was passed by the House unanimously. Does the gentleman from California recall as to that?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I think it was.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, we have here a bill requested by the farmers of the Nation, a bill requested by one of the finest groups of boys and girls who ever appeared before any committee. All of the members will recall that. We have here a request for an appropriation that the Members of the House have requested, one that is urgently needed; yet in the consideration which we are required to give this matter today we are asking only one-half of the \$4,000,000, or \$2,000,000, being confident that the United States Senate will add the other \$2,000,000.

I hope the time may come soon when those of us in the House who have some interest in the welfare of the farmers will be permitted to appropriate for them and will not be put in the attitude before the farmers of this Nation that "We will give you 50 cents on the dollar, that is all we can do, but we know that the United States Senate will give you the other 50 percent."

All of you remember what happened last year. You cut this bill all to pieces, contrary to the wishes of many of us, and saw the United States Senate build it right back up again.

I hope this amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I know there is much to be said about this amendment. This is perhaps the most important part of our extension work. When you realize that the rural people of this country raise nearly 50 percent of the children, though they constitute in population about 25 percent of the people, when you realize those country children do not have the opportunities that many of the city children of the Nation have, then we begin to appreciate what this boys' and girls' club work really means.

I wish to compliment the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] for introducing this amendment. The history of Congress will show that all during the years he has been a Member, he has been one of the foremost men in advocating legislation for the benefit of American agriculture. Now, we are led to believe that the budget is something rather holy. I hope that none of us will be misled by our distinguished colleague from the great State of Illinois, who I presume will have to oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota. I wish you would listen to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], but I hope you do not pay too much attention to his argument.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HOEVEN. I want to concur in everything that has been said with reference to the splendid work being done by the 4-H Clubs in America. When these young people appeared before the Committee on Agriculture in 1945 they made a lasting impression on me. After all, they are the future farmers of America, and although I regret very much that the \$4,000,000 item is not in the bill, I shall wholeheartedly support the Andersen amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I, too, want to concur in what has been said. The gentleman who just preceded me has expressed my views exactly. In my humble opinion these 4-H Clubs have done more to raise the standard of living for the American farmers than any other organization in

the history of our country, and I therefore hope that this extra amount will be appropriated.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. Being on this committee, I asked Dr. Wilson to give us testimony with regard to this matter. However, the Budget Bureau having turned it down he could not testify about it. I would like to call attention to the fact this bill carries many, many millions of dollars for soil-conservation work. Doubtlessly, if in years past we had given the kind of work that this amendment would provide to the school boys and girls of this country we might today be called on to appropriate a whole lot less in an effort to reclaim the depleted soils of this Nation.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I agree with the gentleman from Mississippi, and I thank him very kindly for his contribution. This is the most important part of conservation.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. LEMKE. The gentleman was a member of the Extension Service for some time in the State of Wisconsin, was he not?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes, but I would not care to bring that up if it will harm the amendment.

Mr. LEMKE. Well, I want to give the gentleman credit for it while he is talking on the subject. I shall wholeheartedly support the amendment, because I think it is a wealth-creating project.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman from North Dakota for his kind remarks.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I believe that the gentleman from Mississippi has stated that if we can afford to send \$17,000,000,000 abroad in one bill, we can put on an additional \$2,000,000 here for the sake of helping out the farm boys and girls of America.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. I can remember when I was a boy they had a song they sang that I would rather be in jail with nobody to go my bail than to spend 1 minute down on the farm. The way to get away from that, I say, is to make it interesting for these boys who are on the farm to remain. There were boys, when I was growing up, whose daddy gave them a bull calf, and it was theirs until it got to be a steer, and then it belonged to their daddy. With these 4-H Clubs the boy owns the calf until it becomes a steer, and then he gets two or three hundred dollars for it. I want to say in conclusion that the finest crop, the most valuable crop now growing to manhood and womanhood in this country are the boys and the girls who cluster around the hearthstone of the farm home.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman from Tennessee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

(Mr. COTTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, the Bankhead-Flannagan authorization contemplated supplemental appropriations primarily for the purpose of employing county agricultural agents, county home-demonstration agents, county 4-H Club agents, and assistant agents in these categories in counties not having these services, and to provide additional workers as needed insofar as funds would permit.

An appropriation to cover the first increment was made for the fiscal year July 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946; and for the second increment for the fiscal year July 1, 1946, to June 30, 1947. An appropriation was not made as authorized for the third increment for the fiscal year July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948. The Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities renewed its request for the inclusion of this item in the appropriation to be made for the fiscal year July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949.

Colorado's allotment from the appropriation made for the first increment under the Bankhead-Flannagan Act was \$69,229.50, and for the second increment \$109,541.44. Our allotment under the third increment, had the appropriation been made, would have been \$141,853.37.

All county agricultural agents, county home-demonstration agents, and county 4-H Club agents in Colorado are employed cooperatively by the United States Department of Agriculture, Colorado A. & M. College, and boards of county commissioners. Salaries, for the most part, are paid from funds appropriated by Congress and the State legislature. A minimum of \$600 per annum is provided by boards of county commissioners to apply on the salaries of county agricultural agents, and \$200 per annum to apply on the salaries of county home-demonstration agents, county 4-H Club agents, and assistants in each category. All travel and other expense, including office space, equipment, clerical and stenographic assistance, and so forth, is defrayed from appropriations made by boards of county commissioners.

Funds included in our budget for the current fiscal year are distributed as follows: Congressional appropriations, 49 percent; State appropriations, 23 percent; county appropriations, 28 percent.

For all county agricultural agents, county home-demonstration agents, and county 4-H Club agents now employed, the distribution is as follows: Federal and State funds, 55.5 percent; county appropriations, 44.5 percent.

Land-grant colleges and universities have for many years been at a disadvantage because of inadequacy of grant-in-aid funds for the purpose of rendering

the services expected of them in contrast with many Federal agencies for whom appropriations are made by Congress for salaries and expense without any financial obligation on the part of State or county governments. Federal agencies engaged in related activities and supported exclusively by congressional appropriations have had the advantage of a much higher salary schedule for their personnel than applies generally to the Extension Service personnel of land-grant colleges and universities, and have also had the advantage of salary increases greatly in excess of those which have been possible without additional Federal funds having been made available for this purpose.

Since Bankhead-Flannagan funds became available for the employment of additional personnel on July 1, 1945, contracts with Colorado boards of county commissioners for personnel not previously employed are as follows: County agricultural agents, 3; county home-demonstration agents, 13; county 4-H Club agents, 14; assistant agents, 1; total 31. This additional personnel was em-

ployed on the assumption that the third increment would be forthcoming. This is the first time that Congress has enacted legislation authorizing an additional appropriation for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics without also making an appropriation to cover the authorization.

The third increment authorized under the Bankhead-Flannagan Act would yield \$32,311.93 in addition to that which Colorado now has. Should this be forthcoming, it would require an additional State appropriation of approximately \$50,000 per annum to provide the personnel and expense incident thereto, in order to fulfill our obligations under project agreements with the United States Department of Agriculture, contracts with boards of county commissioners, and compliance with requests received from boards of county commissioners for additional personnel but for which contracts have not yet been negotiated pending the availability of additional Federal and State funds.

Many other States undoubtedly are in the same predicament.

Additional results will appear as the work progresses in all areas of the country.

Mr. Chairman, it is important that sufficient funds for this work be appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'Ewart].

Mr. D'Ewart. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment in which my State is particularly concerned. We live in a State of wide areas, long distances, and this activity is something that works in the rural homes and the rural communities and meets with conditions there more than some of the other activities. I have known of the work of the county agents and the Extension Service for years. They have always done a splendid job. They have always cooperated with the farm people. They have not been partisan. I think it is one of the agencies of the Federal Government that has helped to hold the rural youth on the farm and has helped to build our country communities.

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'Ewart. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Chairman, I want to add my approval to this amendment. For 14 years I served on a State board of agriculture in the State of Colorado and observed the wonderful work being done by the Extension Service. I think they need this money, and I am very happy that the gentleman from Minnesota has offered it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'Ewart. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I listened to the remarks of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. JENNINGS] a while ago, about the old song of the boy who said he would rather be in jail than to spend 1 minute down on the farm.

Of course, that was back in the old dark days before we began our rural electrification program. Now, these boys and girls, instead of rushing through school to get away from home, are rushing through school to get back home. We are building up farm life in America.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. D'Ewart. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. ANGELL. I want to commend the gentleman for his remarks on this bill. Of course, I plan to support the bill. In our State of Oregon the 4-H Clubs are doing wonderful work. I doubt if there is any organization in the country that is doing more for the young people on the farm than the 4-H Clubs. I think it is a commendable bill, and I think we should add the \$2,000,000 at this time.

Mr. D'Ewart. This is an educational program that is being extended in the rural communities and rural homes, at a time when it is very much needed.

(Mr. D'Ewart asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

A STATEMENT RELATING TO APPROPRIATIONS OF RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT FUNDS FOR USE BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS, COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS, COUNTY 4-H CLUB AGENTS, AND ASSISTANT AGENTS

Comparison of President's budget and House bill for 1949 Research and Marketing Act funds

Title and section	Budget item		House appropriation item	
	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
Title I:				
Sec. 9.....	\$5,000,000	26.3	\$2,500,000	Same as 1948.
Sec. 10a.....	6,000,000	31.6	3,000,000	Do.
Sec. 10b.....	3,000,000	15.8	1,500,000	Do.
Title II: Full sum.....	5,000,000	26.3	5,000,000	Increased for 1949.
Total.....	19,000,000	100.0	12,000,000	

Funds authorized under section 9 are appropriated to the States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii as grants-in-aid for expenditure by the agricultural experiment stations. These funds may be used in support of research within the broad authorization of title I, section 1, on a wide variety of problems of primary concern to the agriculture of the States and Territories. The character of the work is determined and directed by the agricultural experiment stations. Much of the work is conducted in cooperation with neighboring States and with research bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. All projects undertaken are coordinated in advance with a view to avoid duplication and overlapping. Although the funds did not become available to the States until late August, the experiment stations were able to begin work on their research programs at once. A preliminary survey indicates that not less than 85 percent will be utilized during the first fiscal year. This rate of expenditure is normal for that part of the year for which funds were available. The unexpended portion is considered in allocations on the program planned for 1949.

For convenience in cooperation among stations, the directors are organized in four regional groups. Thirty-six fields of agricultural research have been chosen that are of interest to several or all States in one or more regions. One director has been selected in each region as an administrative adviser for each field of work that is of regional interest. He sees to it that a technical committee is organized from among station workers com-

petent in the field for which he is responsible. This committee, together with appropriate Federal representatives, spearheads the regional program under which are coordinated both State and cooperative Federal activities within the region.

Section 9 funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1948 are being used largely in support of seven major research fields. These are (1) marketing agricultural products; (2) cotton investigations, including mechanization and breeding; (3) foods and human nutrition; (4) the introduction, multiplication, and use of new plants for industrial and other purposes; (5) improvement of farm homes and other farm buildings; (6) improvement through breeding of livestock, including poultry; and (7) a Nation-wide study of Newcastle disease in poultry.

Important progress already has been made in some of these investigations. For example, in marketing of Colorado peaches information leading to improvement of quality will be put into practice this coming season. A report on a study of farm poultry processing plants in New York has been published as a guide in the construction of additional plants by farmers.

Findings show that of approximately 2,000,000 eggs going to hatcheries in the Delmarva Peninsula each week roughly a half million fail to hatch. Many of the factors involved have been under study. Results will be published in a few weeks as an aid to producers.

A study of the occurrence of dental caries now in progress in Oregon has revealed marked differences as between certain coastal and inland counties.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the gentleman from Minnesota on offering this amendment. It is a further evidence of his informed interest in agriculture and of his good-business common sense. I do regret, however, that he compromised to the extent of asking for only half the amount of the estimate, half that really should be provided.

This is the third increment. We have already appropriated the first two increments in full. Now we should provide this last \$4,000,000 to complete the authorization. But I am always willing to take a half a loaf when I cannot get the whole loaf, so I accept the gentleman's amendment for \$2,000,000 instead of \$4,000,000 we should have.

This is the most popular of all the Federal farm activities. It reaches directly into the home. It touches every farm family intimately. I remember one evening when I had been out late at night on a speaking engagement and I drove by to see my own farm agent. I was ashamed to go by and wake him up at that late hour of the night, but I had been having some trouble with my hogs which the veterinarian seemed unable to handle, so I took the liberty of imposing on him and getting him out of bed. But when I got there his wife said he had not come in yet, that he was attending a meeting of farmers over on the other side of the county and would not be in until about midnight. So I waited for him, and he did not come in until after 1 o'clock in the morning. He had been in a long session over there with farmers helping them with their personal problems. I do not know any class of men who have shown the zeal and devotion to duty which has characterized the farm agents it has been my good fortune to know except the indefatigable circuit riders who carried the gospel to the countryside in pioneer days.

Mr. Chairman, this provision is not only for the benefit of the farmer but for the benefit of the farm wife and the farm children as well. Much has been said of the importance of the 4-H Clubs. In my State we had in 1944 only 17,831 boys and girls in the 4-H Club. Thanks to this service we have today 31,730. But there are 100,000 boys and girls in Missouri who should be enjoying the advantages of the 4-H Club work and whom we can bring into the 4-H Clubs if you will make this money available.

Then it makes it possible for us to have a home agent, a trained university woman, who counsels and assists the women of the family on domestic problems, problems of health, sanitation, nutrition, better clothing, home management, home improvement, community development, and the thousand things that intimately affect the home and the children. Certainly while we are appropriating the vast sums we are providing in this bill for every other purpose we can supply half the amount of the estimate for farm homes.

I would like to point out also that substantial progress is being made in the State of Missouri, for example, in getting practical soil-conservation practices

applied as indicated by the following comparisons for 1937 and 1947:

Tons limestone spread-----	1937	1947
Tons fertilizer used--	375,037	3,186,000
Number farmers using fertilizer-----	44,026	345,196
Acres contour planted-----	26,541	149,251
Acres terraced (11-year total of acres terraced, 469,789)---	77,785	824,569
Number standard ponds built (11-year total standard ponds built, 56,093)	32,529	58,192
Acres green manure plowed under-----	977	7,861
Acres all legumes on farm lands-----	179,437	786,084
Percent cultivated land growing legumes (percent)---	3,083,000	12,268,750
	27.6 in 1939	41

Increased personnel will make it possible to go ahead much faster with this work as well, provided we are also able to hold present trained personnel in the counties. Frankly, our salary scale possible under present finances is resulting in a steady flow of capable men to better-paying positions, even though most prefer extension work.

We have already given the first two increments, we have made the first two appropriations in full. Let us finish the job and make this contribution to the last installment.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be permitted to revise and extend their remarks at this point in the Record on this subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I was a member of the Committee on Agriculture which reported and steered through the House the Bankhead-Flannagan Act which authorized an expansion of and increased appropriations for the Extension Service. The primary purposes of the act were to improve the general standards of farm life and expand 4-H Club work for the benefit of rural youth. The Congress placed its stamp of approval thereon by unanimous vote.

We knew then as we do now that increased appropriations would be necessary. The question now is, Are we simply going to rest upon the authorization act which is nothing more than an approval of the program, or shall we implement the same by and with adequate appropriations?

In the last 12 years, for some reason or another, between six and seven million people have left the farms and moved into the already over-crowded cities of this country. I believe that most of them left because other fields presented a brighter future and better standards of living. As I have stated, it was one of the objectives of the act to improve the standards of farm life. The trek from the farm to the cities and towns continues at an alarming rate. Unless the Congress of the United States, which in a large part controls the destiny of agriculture, makes every effort to raise

the standards and attractions of farm life, particularly for the young farm boys and girls, then American agriculture could and might degenerate to a second rate enterprise. I don't want to see this country become a mass importer of farm products as are many nations of the earth today. But it can happen. And, it will happen unless we who are in position to improve farm standards bend every effort to do so. Dividends will be returned manyfold.

Many witnesses from all sections of the country appeared before our committee in 1945 in support of this legislation. Of these, the most enthusiastic, the most appealing, and the most impressive was a group of 4-H Club boys and girls. This was more or less their bill. It was their day in court, one of the few days which the youth of our land have had before our body. They offered substantial evidence in support of their position and won an easy verdict because they were right.

Now the time has come to implement the legislation. Adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] is intended to do just that. I regret that the amendment does not go further and embody the entire increment of \$4,000,000. More than likely when this bill is returned from the Senate the full increment will be included. I trust that it will and that the House will then recede and concur.

Mr. Chairman, may I take this opportunity to compliment the gentlemen of the subcommittee for including \$400,000,000 in the bill for rural electrification? I believe you have acted wisely in increasing the budget recommendation. Electric power adds as much or more to the comforts of our rural people as any other service rendered by the Federal Government. Since REA is a self-liquidating program, costing the taxpayers not one dime, I have never understood why any limitation of any kind of character should be placed on this appropriation item. I again congratulate the committee. You have rendered our people a great service.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I urge the Committee of the Whole House to adopt the amendment to add \$2,000,000 to the appropriation for the Extension Service for 4-H Club work.

Around 116,000 Georgia farm boys and girls who belong to 4-H Clubs were in the spotlight as they observed National 4-H Club Week, March 1 to 7. The theme chosen by this fine group of young people for the next year is, "Creating better homes today for a more responsible citizenship tomorrow." I am glad to add my approval and endorsement of the good work that these 4-H groups are doing, and heartily commend the leaders of these young people and the young people themselves on their fine work in their respective counties.

These farm boys and girls carry out club projects under the supervision of county and home demonstration agents. They constitute a very important part of the State extension program, and occupy an important place in Georgia's agricultural picture.

Four-H Club members in Georgia completed projects in 1947 valued at more than \$12,000,000, and these projects included work in almost every phase of farming. For instance, 42,000 members had home gardens and produced food for home use or for sale. More than 20,000 members carried projects with poultry. Around 1,100 boys and girls participated in a poultry chain, believed to be one of the largest "chain" projects in the Nation. Each member sold a few of the chickens raised, and the money from such sales was contributed to a fund to be used for purchasing approximately 110,000 chicks for members in 1948.

Fifteen Georgia club members exhibited 21 prize Jersey animals at the 1947 All-American Jersey Show in Columbus, Ohio, and won more prize money than any other State 4-H Club group in the Nation.

Around 12,000 club members attended summer 4-H Club camps in their own counties or in one of the camps in the State open to all counties. More than 800 club members won county championships in their club project work, and represented their counties at six district project achievement meetings during the summer. Around 250 club boys and girls attended the State 4-H Club congress in Atlanta where champions in the various projects were named. Twenty-seven boys and girls represented Georgia at the national 4-H Club congress in Chicago in December.

Although all of Georgia's 116,000 4-H Club boys and girls are between the ages of 10 and 20, more than 8,000 adults are at work in the State club program. More than 7,500 farm men and women, school leaders, and others are now serving as county and community 4-H Club advisers and they assisted the club boys and girls in the State in observing national 4-H Club week, March 1-7. These men and women serve without pay, and assist rural young people in planning work, recreational activities, and with 4-H Club farm and home projects.

Thirty-eight forestry demonstrations were given at six district project achievement meetings by outstanding boys and girls. The 4-H Club members also gave these demonstrations 170 times before more than 3,700 farm people. State winners in the contest, Betty Carlock, Cataosa County, and Oscar Bachelor, Telfair, were awarded trips to the national 4-H Club congress in Chicago.

Farm Bureau members and other groups are giving strong support to the Bartow County 4-H Club program, according to a report from County Agent Harold Boggs. Some of the leading livestock farmers in the county and a number of bank officials are helping club members get started with livestock projects. Plans are under way to have a combined 4-H Club and Farm Bureau rally day next fall, and a part of the program will be a cattle show. Recently, 4-H Club members in the county participated in a radio program calling attention to the assistance being given to their program by Farm Bureau members and expressing appreciation for this help.

It is impossible to say too much in praise of the remarkable record and the

great program of the 4-H Clubs and FFA Clubs.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, I arise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON]. I think that nothing this Congress could do would be greater than to approve this amendment. Personally, I would prefer the entire amount of \$4,000,000 for the third increment under the Bankhead-Jones Act. These funds, as I understand it, are largely to be used for assistant county agents, who spend their time in 4-H Club work. Certainly, the investment we have in these young men and women in our high schools is greater than the amount of money that may be included in this amendment. If, in the last 50 years, we had given proper instruction in the high schools along this line by experts in the field such as these assistant county agents will be, doubtless we would have to appropriate far less money in this bill for soil-conservation work. It is my hope that this \$2,000,000 will be added, and further that the Senate will give consideration to including the entire amount, for certainly I believe that this work should be promoted in every way possible.

Prior to my coming to Congress I had a number of years experience in dealing with young men and young women, and certainly the splendid job that has been done by the 4-H Club agents, and the splendid work that has been done by these young men and women, is being reflected today in the fine farmers that we find in Mississippi and in every State in the Union.

I want to take time to state to this Committee that I think that we are making a mistake by not providing additional sums for the Research and Marketing Administration, that is under the so-called Hope-Flannigan Act of 1946. Certainly in the years to come when apparently we are to have tremendous agricultural surpluses any information that may become available as a result of research in agriculture will certainly be worth while and, in fact, we must have it.

I have conferred with members of the committee on the Democratic side, and they believe that it is better to wait until this matter is in the Senate when the folks dealing with this subject in the Department will have an opportunity to present their case with all the evidence, and I believe that the Republicans and Democrats alike will then be willing to add additional funds for this program.

I must compliment this committee for the splendid job that I feel they have done on the over-all Agriculture Appropriation bill for 1948. I recall last year when I, together with other Democrats, participated in the fight on this floor to save the Agricultural Appropriations. We had to do this because many of the items had been eliminated by the committee, then under control of our Republican friends on the left. This year apparently the committee has seen fit to change their attitude for this bill, I think, reasonably makes provision for most of the activities of the Department of Agriculture. They have provided \$225,000,000

in the announced program for next year's AAA program. In other words, the Federal Government will contribute approximately one-third of the cost of soil-conservation practices. This Congress should understand that for each dollar of Federal contribution the American farmers put up approximately \$2 for each one that the Federal Government contributes. It may be said that this should not be necessary, but certainly the National Government, the people of the entire country, have an interest in the soil fertility of our country. We realize that the very prosperity of our Nation is dependent upon the productivity of our soil. We have greatly depleted our soil in the last 50 years and even before then. Today there is no new land to which to go. The only way we can hope for future prosperity is to maintain and in many instances to restore the fertility of the soil where it has been so badly depleted and eroded. In the last 10 or 12 years I have seen such rapid progress in my area that I must say this is one of the finest programs that has ever been started by the United States Government.

Another provision of this bill in which I take pride, and it is particularly important in my own area, is the provision of \$400,000,000 for the Rural Electrification Administration. I went before the committee and testified as forcefully as I know how that this should be done. This \$400,000,000 includes \$100,000,000 more than the budget has approved. Certainly, the farmers of this country, those that have electricity, had been benefited and you might say had been put on an equality with the rest of the country. But that doesn't help the man who is still trying to get electricity. We must take out of farm life the drudgery and make farm life as attractive as possible, and we can do this not at Federal expense, because these loans are loans. They are not grants. The records show that less than seven-tenths of 1 percent of these borrowers, farmer cooperatives consisting entirely of farm members, are behind as much as 30 days in their repayments. I believe that with these funds in the next year since materials are becoming available, we can bring electric current to nearly every farm home in the country. Certainly, we should not stop until it is made available, for then truly life on the farm will be attractive and our boys and girls who have been leaving the farms in such great numbers in the past few years will find it after all probably the most enjoyable life and the best place in which to live.

Mr. Chairman, I went before this committee and urged that adequate provision be made for the forestry industry of this country and for forest research, and for adequate fire protection. I have checked this bill, and while in many instances I might add some additional funds, I feel that on the over-all the committee has given some very serious attention and has made reasonably adequate provision for the great forestry interests in this country. Certainly, here again as I said with regard to our soil fertility we are dealing with one of our greatest natural resources. Certainly,

we owe it to the generations to come, to the boys and girls yet unborn and those who are growing up today, to preserve and leave for them, a rich and fertile country with ample forestry products, trees, if you please, to meet the needs of the future.

With regard to the Farmers' Home Administration, I note that the committee has granted \$1,000,000 increase in the administrative expenses. A check of the records before the committee will disclose that the Farmers' Home Administration now has outstanding more than \$800,000,000 in loans. These loans are made to American citizens who have done a rather good job in repayment. We know that during the past few years and at present that the farm income is greater than the average over the years and certainly it is an assistance to those who owe this money, as well as to the Government to have proper supervision and I believe that this \$1,000,000 will be far exceeded by the money that will be collected by the United States as a result, and every dollar that is paid now by the people who owe the money will be of assistance to them in the lean years that may lie ahead.

I cannot let this opportunity pass, however, to compliment the great farm population of this country for the splendid job they have done throughout the war. They have produced as no nation in history has ever produced. In doing this they have had to deplete their forests; they have had to deplete the soil fertility in many regions, and certainly the recognition by this committee and this Congress of these serious drains on our great natural resources is something that I am glad to see, and I feel that by making this appropriation today we are doing what we can to help relieve that situation and to give to the American farmers the attention and service which they so rightly deserve. I take pride in having had some part in the preparation of this bill by presenting my testimony to the committee. I congratulate the committee on the splendid job they have done. The committee has made adequate provision for the soil-conservation set-ups. In many cases the technical advice that may be given by the soil-conservation agent to the soil-conservation districts is of importance to the people affected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, my good friend the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] said he hopes you will not believe too much of what I say, but at least it will be candid and it will come from the heart.

I do not believe in legislation by Western Union. There have been over 50 telegrams on this floor this morning signed by Mr. Klein, the president of the Farm Bureau Federation. He comes from Iowa, and I esteem him to be a good friend of mine, but he has asked for this in the last day. There have been telegrams from the presidents of every State Farm Bureau Federation in the United States. I talked to the president of one

of them on the telephone yesterday morning. I said, "Are you really interested in this thing?" He said, "No; it is one of those things we just do as an organizational policy."

Now you come brandishing telegrams asking for \$4,000,000, and in pursuance of that, the gentleman from Minnesota thought he would make a compromise by making it \$2,000,000.

Let me say to you first of all that while the emphasis is on youth and 4-H, do not forget that 15 percent of this money will be for salary increases for those who are already on the pay roll. Let us be square about it. Secondly, it will be devoted to technical and educational assistance. There are people on this floor who would not vote a dollar for educational finance. The bill has been pending in the Senate and House for a long time, but I apprehend that you are going along with this amendment. Why, you could fill this Chamber full of money and still not have sufficient to take care of a broad program like the improvement of the standards of farm work. Farm and home planning. That is what it is for. Then take the item of marketing and distribution. We just gave them \$3,000,000 for marketing and distribution research in this bill under the Research and Marketing Act. Agricultural youth and 4-H—improvement of farm buildings—there is additional money here for farm engineering and for the improvement of farm buildings, for canning, and for food preservation. It is the House committee that has stood religiously by the Bureau of Economics and Human Nutrition when the other body cut them down year after year. Those are the things that are involved here. Are you going to ride roughshod over the judgment of a majority of the committee because you have received a telegram from Mr. Klein and the president of the Farm Bureau Federation in your State? I have carried more water in 16 years in this Congress for the Farm Bureau Federation than any Member on this floor, and they know it. I have addressed their conventions annually year after year. I have had Mr. Orr get me off the floor year after year. I have had to carry water for them, but gentlemen, in heaven's name, let us not legislate by Western Union today. I suggest that you stand by the committee. This is the budget amount which is contained in the bill. The committee did not cut it. You would think for all the world that the President's Budget Bureau would not be lacking in solicitude for agriculture and for the American farmer. He is just as anxious to get those votes as you are, and as I was. So he has done everything for them. But it is the Budget Bureau that said this increase should not be allowed. We have given the full amount of the budget requests this year and last year. You see, there is more here than meets the eye. It is not just 4-H; it is not just agricultural youth; it is all of these various activities. I say to you gentlemen you could almost fill this Chamber full of money and it still would not be enough for all these functions. There are some 11,000 or 12,000 of these people scattered all over the United

States. In addition there are thousands in the Farmers Home Administration doing the same thing. I have labored honestly for years to bring about a consolidation of these field functions in the hope that we could get a little more efficiency and probably save a little money for a very humble fellow by the name of John Q. Taxpayer.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired. All time has expired on the amendment.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DIRKSEN) there were—ayes 54, noes 29.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$515,300 for personal services in the District of Columbia, in carrying out the provisions of the act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, for carrying out the applicable provisions of the act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), relating to process or renovated butter, as amended by the act of June 24, 1946 (Public Law 427), and the act of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$1,050,000.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word in order to ask a few questions of the committee.

I wish to get some information from the committee relative to the foot-and-mouth disease. First, how much have we expended to date on the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Speaking from memory there was \$61,000,000 authorized. Obligated and expended, a total of \$61,447,346. Of that amount, roughly \$23,000,000 was for the purchase of canned meat.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I would like to ask what amount is proposed for expenditure to control or eradicate the disease in this bill?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No funds are provided for under this bill. It is a sort of blank check arrangement with the Commodity Credit Corporation furnishing the funds and we have not given any attention to a restoration of the funds.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I thank the gentleman from Illinois. That is the question I was interested in. I do not approve this blank check method of paying for the program. The foot-and-mouth-disease program has been a failure in Mexico. We attempted to help Mexico eradicate the disease. Whether it was through a bungling of the program or a lack of cooperation between the two countries, the program has failed.

The cattle industry in the United States is vitally interested in trying to control the disease, eradicate it. I understand that the Department of Agriculture through the Bureau of Animal Industry is entering upon a program of vaccination in a buffer zone some 250 miles south of the border, trying to es-

establish immunity through the use of vaccines. European countries have been fighting this disease for the last 40 years and I think for some 15 or 20 they have been using vaccine. Their experience has shown that it is not a cure for the disease nor does it control the disease. It seems to me that such a program in Mexico merely helps to fasten the disease upon the country. It does not eradicate the disease. The only sure method is to kill and bury the infected animal.

I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]. We were down in Mexico together and had a close look at the problem in that area.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I am glad the gentleman from Nebraska has called this matter to the attention of the House.

Personally, I hope that the Deficiency Subcommittee will take away that so-called blank check in reference to this operation because I feel as does the gentleman from Nebraska that we are on the road to wasting a huge amount of money if we start on the vaccination program that is contemplated. I would like to see them come specifically to this particular subcommittee and tell us exactly what they intend to do and ask for a certain amount of money. I do not like this blank check proposition.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I agree with the gentleman; and I maintain further that the program we are now proceeding upon is inadequate, if I understand it correctly, and I have been advised week after week by the Bureau of Animal Industry. They are setting out upon a program now trying to establish a buffer zone through the use of vaccine and the kill-and-bury method where they can, but I am fearful that such a program may sooner or later bring that disease into the United States.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman will recall last June when we were out at that center in Mexico where the distribution of mules was taking place to be used instead of the oxen that had been slaughtered. Both the gentleman from Nebraska and I were shocked to see that the taxpayers of America received no credit whatever for the millions of dollars they had thrown into that program.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Certainly the program has not engendered any good will among the Mexicans for this country. I have not been pleased with the departments of government charged with the administration of this program.

Foot-and-mouth disease is a terrible scourge upon any country. It would cost billions of dollars if it were to fasten itself upon the United States, and I hope the committee will go the last mile in helping to eradicate the disease and keep it from our country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am in complete accord with everything that has been said by the gentleman from Nebraska. There is only one remedy and that is

prompt and complete extermination. The experience in every country which has tried the various methods of quarantine has demonstrated that sooner or later the disease breaks through. No zone, no vaccine, no expedient adopted except extermination is effective. Dogs, birds, every means of communication, from the automobile to the airplane, must sooner or later bring it into the United States.

I am glad to join the gentleman in an expression of distressed and alarmed dissatisfaction over discontinuance of the extermination program. I realize there are all but insurmountable obstacles to extermination, but it is the only remedy.

Mr. Chairman, the menace is so great to our livestock industry and to the food supply of the United States that I join in the hope that some prompt and effectual means will be adopted without undue delay to combat this terrifying infection. It is the No. 1 agricultural problem of the day.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

(Mr. FISHER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, the pending bill carries reductions of \$89,243,198 under the total amount of direct appropriations for that Department during the fiscal year 1948, which ends in June. It is \$92,049,027 below the budget estimate for direct appropriations for 1949, beginning in July. The net decrease, however, when transfers of funds are taken into account, will be less than indicated.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

The pending bill includes a total loan authorization of \$400,000,000 for REA. I desire to commend the committee that prepared this bill for providing that amount. Some people are heard to complain, in referring to expenditures like this: "The Congress has gone on a spending spree." But the simple fact is, this involves no cost whatever to the taxpayers—none whatever. In the operation of this Government there are many places for needed savings, for reduced personnel, and for removal of duplications and nonessential bureaus and agencies. I have in the past and shall in the future continue to support such reductions. But those who oppose the expansion program for REA cannot base it on the ground of cost to the taxpayers because the taxpayers do not in any degree subsidize this great program of making electric service available to the rural people of this country. The Government actually borrows the money that is loaned to REA and pays interest thereon. That money is, in turn, loaned by REA to the various cooperatives who pay the Government an interest rate slightly above the rate the Government pays.

The total of \$400,000,000 is \$100,000,000 in excess of the budget estimate and is \$175,000,000 above the amount authorized for the current fiscal year. That is good business because more materials for expansion of lines are now available. Moreover, even in the cases where necessary materials are in short supply, it is essential that the money be available for

loans in order that the cooperatives may place advance orders for such material with the factories.

Mr. Chairman, I endorse the increase in REA loan funds. As I have said, all such loans are repaid with interest. The expansion of this great REA service has been phenomenal. In my own congressional district in Texas, the REA consumer connections have, according to a report recently made to me by Hon. Claude Wickard, the Administrator, increased by 90 percent since 1942 when I was elected to Congress. But I know of many deserving applicants who have not been reached. I know of many who have been waiting since before the war. It is understandable that, due to shortages, some of the delay has been unavoidable, and shortage of loan funds for earlier orders has contributed to that delay. Ample funds to enable the fullest latitude of expansion should be provided, and this bill does that.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Mr. Chairman, soil conservation is of interest to every American citizen, whether he lives on the soil or not. Many people do not realize the importance of soil to their own personal welfare. It has been truly said that when a nation loses its top-soil it loses its economy. We have through the years been profligate and wasteful in our treatment of mother earth, and as a result nearly one-third of our productive top-soil has been lost.

A few days ago I engaged in a radio interview with Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, Chief of our Soil Conservation Service, and he there pointed out that the cost to this Nation of uncontrolled erosion amounts to a billion dollars a year—that is, in such measurable items as direct cost to farmers and ranchers, contributions to flood damage, silting of reservoirs and ditches, and so on, not to mention such other costs as reduced income and purchasing power of farmers and ranchers, and a narrowed tax base. We are still losing at least 500,000 acres of cropland every year, with a still larger number damaged in some degree, Dr. Bennett pointed out.

But progress is being made in combating this enemy to our economy. The eradication of cedar, prickly pear, and other noxious growths along with conservation treatments such as range seeding, water development, contour planting, construction of terraces, strip cropping, and planting cover crops, have all added to the program for preserving the soil and making the best possible use of it.

As evidence of this progress, I take pride in referring to what has been and is being done in my own congressional district in southwest Texas, one of the leading livestock and agricultural areas in America. In that 27-county district there are now 13 soil-conservation districts, which take in nearly 9,000,000 acres of land. The entire State of Texas has 143 districts, including about 127,000,000 acres, or 75 percent of the State.

All of these soil-conservation practices and range programs should be encouraged. They add to the sum-total of results. It has been very correctly said that

the great floods to which the Nation is subjected are the result of despoiling, without replacing, our great forests and by carelessness in preserving top soil. The beginnings of floods are in the numbers of little gullies and streams on farms and ranches. A little gully in the land looks harmless, but it is the vehicle which carries the top soil and run-off of water which should be held on the land where it falls. It follows that the more water retained in the ground where it falls, the less will get to the banks of the rivers which cause untold damages. An authority has said that the crest of floods could be reduced by 20 percent by soil-conservation methods. And to think that it is estimated that a 40-acre farm is deposited at the mouth of the Mississippi every minute at flood time—and this is but one river.

Mr. Chairman, I favor the continued support of this program. And I favor retaining the Soil Conservation Service as an independent agency. Howsoever desirable other programs on this subject have been, it is generally admitted that the Soil Conservation Service has done a good job, and at a minimum of cost.

The moderate increase provided in this bill for the Soil Conservation Service will enable the Service to assign technical assistants to the rather large number of new conservation districts that have been and are being created. During the past year alone about 250 new districts have been created, and experience has shown, according to the testimony before the committee, that the average cost of rendering assistance to a soil-conservation district is about \$20,000 per annum. This is the kind of money that is well spent. It is an investment in the future of America.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Mr. Chairman, before I sit down I should like to comment briefly on the item dealing with the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in the Republic of Mexico. We have spent a lot of money down there in the fight. As the committee points out, the original program for this work was on the basis of complete eradication, involving the complete destruction of infected animals. During the progress of the work, the Mexican Government announced it could no longer carry on the destruction program, due to the resistance among the natives whose animals were being slaughtered. That was a big disappointment to all of us who joined in this war against this dreaded disease.

The program has now been modified. The present plan is to maintain the northern quarantine line. Infected cattle found within a distance of the quarantine line which threaten a breakthrough are to be slaughtered. Except for that, the program is confined in the main to maintenance of the quarantine. The plan is to prevent the infection of the beef-cattle areas of northern Mexico, and keep the infected area pushed relentlessly back from the Mexican border.

The House Committee on Agriculture recently reported out H. R. 5098, a bill to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research on foot-and-mouth dis-

ease. Laboratories and experiment stations could be established on islands or elsewhere so as to keep the live virus, even for experimental purposes, from being brought to our own landed area. Our scientists will then continue with ever-increasing zeal and effort to develop an effective vaccine or other preventive agency.

The battle against this constant threat of spread of the disease across the Rio Grande must be continued, and every means of effectively combating it explored and utilized. Above everything, we must not allow ourselves to become complacent and relax our efforts so long as there is an infected animal south of the border.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. Chairman, I am very glad this foot-and-mouth controversy has been brought to the front again, because it is a matter in which I am very much interested. Whatever money we have spent, and it has been considerable, I know—about \$36,000,000—is money that I am certainly glad we have spent, because it has kept the disease in Mexico so far. If it ever gets into this country, it is going to cost us not millions but billions of dollars to eliminate. We all know that up to this time it is the most terrible disease known to either man or animal.

In January this year in Mexico it had been decided to change the program. The program that I want is kill and bury. That is the only program which will eliminate the foot-and-mouth disease. The only thing that can be done is to kill and bury. However, Mexico apparently cannot stand the expense. The expense would be too much on her economy. So she decided to change the program and use the quarantine and vaccination method. There is nothing we can do about that except go along with them with this program. There is nothing we can do. We still wanted to kill and bury, but it is impossible for us to carry on that program down there, so it is was necessary for us to join them in this new program.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLIE. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT. I want to commend the gentleman for the splendid work he has done on this problem. In view of the change that has taken place in connection with the fight against the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, may I ask the gentleman if it is not imperative that a fence be constructed as soon as possible on the boundary between this country and Mexico?

Mr. GILLIE. I am glad to answer the question. It is more imperative than ever that we use every known method, including the fence along the border, anything we can think of to try to stop this disease, either by building a fence, by vaccination, double quarantine lines, protective zones, or anything else, including quarantine strips now established in the center of Mexico. It is now just a little bit less than 300 miles from our line.

We are not going to keep our men down there on the quarantine line for all time. The time will come, probably within a year or more from now, that we will be pulling most of our men out of there and bringing them home or at least back to the border.

Mr. BARRETT. What progress has been made, if any, on the construction of this boundary fence?

Mr. GILLIE. Not very much. The Committee on Foreign Affairs does not seem to be very much interested in the matter. The fence bill is being held up somewhere. We are having a lot of trouble getting a bill out. I do not know what will become of it, but I am still hoping that we will be farsighted enough, and the Foreign Affairs Committee will be farsighted enough, to vote this bill out.

Mr. BARRETT. As the gentleman has pointed out, if we permit this disease to come into this country, it is probably going to cost us several billion dollars, and we certainly ought to spend the necessary amount of money to build a fence, in my opinion.

Mr. GILLIE. That is correct.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLIE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that the House recognizes that the gentleman from Indiana, Dr. GILLIE, who has taken part in several foot-and-mouth-eradication campaigns in the past, is probably the man who is most responsible for awakening the people of America to the probable consequences of this disease, which is today the most important problem facing agriculture. I am certainly glad that Dr. GILLIE is doing the good work that he is doing in attempting to secure research stations to try to find a cure for this particular disease. Congressman GILLIE should be entitled to the thanks of American agriculture for his continued efforts toward combating this dread disease.

Mr. GILLIE. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota, who is deeply interested in this problem, being a livestock grower of considerable size in his district and who accompanied my subcommittee to Mexico June 1946 to get firsthand information on the disease.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLIE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WORLEY] who has given a lot of help to the subcommittee on this particular matter, whose district lies dangerously close—should the disease ever break through the quarantine line in Mexico.

Mr. WORLEY. I would like to give the gentleman from Minnesota and other members of the Committee on Appropriations full credit for the excellent cooperation the Committee on Agriculture has given in making the necessary appropriations for the eradication of this disease. I am sure we will call on them before long for additional appropriations for the purpose of setting up a research laboratory in order to carry

on experiments to find a remedy to alleviate this situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in connection with the production and improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant industries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the application of engineering principles to agriculture; plant diseases, including nematodes, and methods for their prevention and control; plant and plant-disease collections and surveys; the distribution of weeds and means for their control; methods of handling, processing, transportation, and storage of agricultural products; and plants in foreign countries and our possessions for introduction into the United States, including explorations and surveys, and propagation and testing in this country; for the operation and maintenance of airplanes; and for personal services in the city of Washington, as follows:

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I am one of those who believes that the Congress should enact legislation for a long-range farm program at this session. I believe it is smart to make hay while the sun shines. During the past several years, we have been legislating from one emergency to the next and; as a result, we have a hodge-podge of laws, rules, and regulations relating to agriculture. It is my firm belief that when agriculture is prosperous as it is today, that is the time to legislate for agriculture. We should have a comprehensive, sound, long-range program for agriculture that we can resort to in case of emergency; and we should not wait to legislate until an emergency is upon us. The farmers of America are entitled to know what kind of an agricultural program they can fall back on when dark days come along.

The Committee on Agriculture has devoted much time and effort in connection with a long-range farm program. The committee held several regional hearings throughout the country last fall getting the viewpoint of real dirt farmers everywhere. Eight regional hearings were held in the East, South, and Midwest, and further hearings are contemplated in the Rocky Mountains and Great Plains areas and on the Pacific coast. Volumes of testimony have been taken, and while the testimony is still fresh in our minds, we should legislate. If we do this, our farmers will know what to expect and can arrange their farm operations accordingly. A year hence the domestic and world situation may be entirely different and, under such circumstances, it may become most difficult to legislate for agriculture.

In the first instance, it is essential that we have a national income of approximately \$200,000,000,000 annually. From all indications this will be necessary to fulfill our financial obligations. The price structure for agriculture products is at the very foundation of our

approach to a stabilized national economy. It may well be that it will not be possible to enact a long-range farm program during this session of Congress. Therefore, it is most essential that we give prompt consideration to some of the matters vital to the welfare of agriculture as they involve farm legislation we already have on the statute books. If the farmers of this country are to have any encouragement to believe that the present price structure will be protected in the next year or two, it stands to reason that legislation must be forthcoming rather promptly.

The Steagall amendment, which was enacted to protect the price level of agricultural products at 90 percent of parity, will expire on December 31, 1948. It certainly should be extended for another year or two. This will give the next Congress a reasonable opportunity to develop a long-range farm program if one is not enacted at this session. The act to extend the life and increase the credit resources of the Commodity Credit Corporation should also be extended to cover the same period as that covered by the extension of the Steagall amendment, whether it be for 1 year or 2. It would also seem equally important to amend the act providing for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation inasmuch as that act will expire on June 30, 1948. Further, if the Trade Agreements Act is extended on and after its expiration date on June 12, 1948, most careful consideration must be given to its effect upon the American market as it may involve large-scale imports of various agricultural products, foodstuffs, and raw materials during the next few years. In connection with any extension of the Trade Agreements Act, the Congress should see to it that when the charter for an international trade organization is presented by the State Department for congressional approval that it be correlated with the terms of any extension of the Trade Agreements Act.

Items of legislation herein mentioned would seem to be the minimum which should be considered by the present session of Congress, assuming, of course, that a long-range farm program cannot now be enacted due to the time element.

In this troubled world of today it is highly essential that our agricultural economy be amply protected in every way. Agriculture is the Nation's basic industry. Whatever the Congress does in the matter of farm legislation most certainly reflects on the production of food in this country. If we give the farmers of America the assurance they need in the way of legislation and if they have confidence that the agricultural economy of this country is amply protected, you may be sure they will continue the job of feeding not only this country but also a large portion of the world. In my judgment, the time for action is now; and I sincerely hope that the committees of Congress having jurisdiction of these matters will give them their prompt and favorable consideration.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, due to the fact that the Subcommittee of Interior Appropriations is holding hearings, I have been obliged to be in attendance with that committee most of the

time today. However, I did have the privilege of hearing the remarks made today by my colleague, Congressman HOEVEN, of my own State of Iowa, and I am pleased to endorse his observation regarding the need and importance of a prosperous agriculture to insure a prosperous Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to compliment the members of the Agriculture Subcommittee of Appropriations for the very fair amounts in this bill for the fiscal year 1949. Especially do I want to thank them for the amount of funds provided in the bill for the Soil Conservation Service, which is of such great importance to all the American people.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, my purpose in taking the floor at this time is to discuss with the chairman and members of the committee an amendment which I have previously submitted on other appropriation bills. It had been my thought to offer this type of amendment as a new section 204 at the end of the bill:

That no part of the appropriations contained in this act shall be used for the purpose of converting any coal heating units to oil or natural gas in any federally owned or rented buildings in the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia.

The reason for mentioning the States is that in each of these States as well as the District of Columbia fuel oil coordinators have been appointed because of the possibility of hardship conditions. Consequently I think no one will dispute the fact that this indicated a definite emergency this last winter and perhaps even now, and possibly for several years to come.

However, I have been in touch with the Secretary of Agriculture and have just now received the following letter from him:

In reply to your telegram of March 17, no conversions are contemplated from coal to heating oil nor are any new heating installations planned for the use of oil or natural gas out of funds to be provided in the pending appropriations bill for the Department of Agriculture.

What that in mind, may I ask the chairman of the committee if that is also the intention and purpose of the committee? If so, I see no desirable purpose to be served by offering the amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I can assure the gentleman from Massachusetts that that is the purpose of the committee, and I am confident it is the purpose of the Department and that they will cooperate in every respect. There would be some objection to putting an amendment in the bill because, first of all, the activities of the Department are so far flung, ranging from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oreg., and from Key West to San Diego. They have these facilities scattered everywhere. If there were a limitation in the bill, it might hamstring their ac-

tivities on a single small facility as far away as Alaska. However, I am confident they will cooperate, and that is the purpose and spirit of the committee also.

Mr. HESELTON. I thank the chairman. I certainly will not offer the amendment.

I personally regret deeply that the gentleman from Illinois is leaving us. It is a personal loss to me, and I know it is a loss to all of the Members of the House. I wish him every success in recovering his health as well as success in any activity which he chooses to take up. I hope it will mean that he will be back with us before long. I am sure he knows that as long as a single colleague of his remains in this House, he will find a cordial welcome whenever he comes to see us. I hope that will be very frequently.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, there are a couple of things in connection with this legislation that I would like to clear up with the distinguished Committee on Agricultural Appropriations. One is in connection with the funds provided for the Farmers Home Administration. I was always under the impression that the money went to loans for farmers and to low-income groups in order that they might acquire personal property. I find there are certain amounts of this money that have been used for irrigation purposes. I wonder if some member of the subcommittee could clear that situation up.

Mr. HORAN. I understand there is some question as to the authority in law and whether it is broad enough to do that or not. In replying to the gentleman from Wisconsin, I might say that that is one of the difficulties that Subcommittees on Appropriations do have, that is trying to clarify these things so that we know where the funds are going to be expended and whether or not it is consistent with the intent and will of the Congress when the act was originally passed. That is why we sometimes get rather particular in our questioning. This is one of those items.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I might say to the gentleman that so far as I can make out, there is authority in the law, but I cannot understand why we should have two appropriations for irrigating land.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Of course the Farm Security Administration now known as the Farm Home Administration has always carried on this function of providing water facilities for arid and semiarid lands. In pursuance of that, there is a certain type of irrigation work which they do which is limited in dollar amount and in character so that there is no duplication of the irrigation services in the Department of the Interior. I think a line of demarcation is very clear. I think the Farm Home Administration has

abided by that limitation and in the main has done rather useful work, both in making loans and rendering expert engineering advice in connection with the various irrigation projects.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Then the only issue is whether the money should be used for irrigation or should be loaned to low-income people?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No; that is no issue here, because each one of these functions is expressly authorized, and when the matter was considered by the subcommittee they considered the item as justified so that comes as a separate item on which the committee passed in order to determine how much money they should have for that particular function. But there is no particular relationship to the lending of money as such.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Of course, if they use it for irrigation purposes, they cannot lend it to somebody at the same time to start a farm. They cannot use the same dollar twice.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Except that this is an authorized function of the Farmers Home Administration.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I am not disputing the legality of it. I am saying that it cannot be used for two purposes. If it is used for one purpose, it cannot be used for the other.

Mr. HORAN. In further clarification, I think it should be borne in mind that the work of the Bureau of Reclamation

is limited to the Western States whereas there may be a call for certain irrigation facilities in the entire United States where the Bureau of Reclamation does not function and where the Department of Agriculture already had facilities and personnel.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman very much.

Another point that I would like to clear up at this time is in connection with the agricultural bill because there is so much said every year in connection with soil conservation. I have a letter from the Department showing the amount and value of different crops so far as the fertilizer content is concerned. At the proper time I will get permission to put the letter in at this point.

The letter is as follows:

MARCH 14, 1948.

HON. REID F. MURRAY,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. MURRAY: This acknowledges your letter of February 24, 1948, requesting information concerning the fertilizer value of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, and calcium carbonate in wheat, tobacco leaves, and cotton.

The amount of these nutrient elements removed by a given crop varies somewhat with the fertility of the soil itself and the growing conditions of the crop. Based on analyses by several authorities, the average values for the plant food in the three crops have been obtained with the use of the prices specified by you and are given in the following table:

Value of nutrients in crops¹

Crops	Nitrogen		Phosphoric acid		Potash		Calcium carbonate		Total cents ²
	Pounds	Cents	Pounds	Cents	Pounds	Cents	Pounds	Cents	
Wheat grain, 1 bushel, 60 pounds.....	1.2	12.0	0.51	4.6	0.25	1.5	1.2	0.36	18.46
Tobacco leaves, 1 pound.....	.04	.4	.112	.11	.072	.43	.16	.04	.98
Cotton, lint, 1 bale, 500 pounds.....	1.00	10.0	.50	4.5	3.15	18.9	.89	.22	33.62

¹ Content of nutrients based on data in fertilizer and crop production by L. L. Van Slyke, and Mineral Composition of Crops, USDA Miscellaneous Publication No. 369.

² Values: N at 10 cents per pound; P₂O₅ at 9 cents per pound; K₂O at 6 cents per pound; CaCO₃ at \$6 per ton for wheat, \$5 per ton for tobacco and cotton.

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Assistant Secretary.

I might say it shows that a bushel of wheat has 18 cents worth of fertilizer in it. I do not want to say that because we ship 400,000,000 bushels of wheat out of the United States that we are shipping 72,000,000 worth of fertilizer or fertility from the soils of our country, because that would not be giving the exact true picture. The loss of fertility could take place if this wheat was consumed in the United States. All the nitrogen that is in the wheat does not come from the fertilizer that is purchased. Much of it comes from the legumes raised by the farmers. It is probably raised much cheaper than the amount per pound in commercial fertilizer.

I also have the figures for tobacco. It shows that tobacco is practically 1 cent a pound in fertilizer value.

If only the bales of cotton are shipped, there is very little fertilizer sold from the farm.

I put that in to show that we must give some consideration to what is being taken out of the land in comparison to what is being put back.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management; for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investigations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their application, \$3,019,800.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, on page 15 of the committee's report on this bill there appears in the paragraph under the heading "Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine" the following sentence:

The committee has approved the sums set up in the budget for the several work projects for 1949, with the exception that \$50,000 is earmarked for mango fruitfly investigations in Hawaii.

I wish to ask the chairman of the subcommittee if I am correct in understanding that it is the purpose of the committee to require the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to initiate, with this amount of money, a program to combat the infestations of the mango fruitfly in Hawaii.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I may say to the gentleman that was the specific intent of the committee, for after the gentleman from Hawaii had made his representation, the committee was persuaded that here was an infestation that carried somewhat of a danger, not only to the Territory of Hawaii, but to continental United States as well, because it is a hardy insect that can live in northern latitudes, and may in time give us a great deal of trouble. So we are happy to cooperate in the matter. It is with some regret perhaps that the amount is not much larger, but at least it will enable a start to be made in the various islands where the infestation is quite evident.

Mr. FARRINGTON. I wish to thank the Chairman and the Members of the Committee for the action taken on this request, as the presence of this fly in Hawaii, the result of the rapid development during the war of air transportation across the Pacific, has been the cause of very great alarm among all of the scientists familiar with the dangers of this insect.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FARRINGTON. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I am glad the gentleman is bringing this out. I think it should be said in fairness to the Delegate from Hawaii, that it was the respect which he deserves on the part of the committee that made it possible to put this item in, because the figures available at that time were not adequate. It was the statement of the gentleman from Hawaii that really put the item in the budget. Subsequent to that, the gentleman himself secured and furnished to the committee evidence which proves the seriousness of this threat, which is decidedly the most dangerous of the fruitfly family, and one which could cause greater destruction in the States of the United States than the Mediterranean fruitfly or any of the others of that family. It is not a question of Hawaii asking for something for itself, but of Hawaii standing as a barrier in protection of Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and California.

The method of correcting this, of meeting the threat, is to find a natural enemy of the mango fruitfly. It is that for which the gentleman from Hawaii is pleading, and not for anything in the way of a selfish interest.

Mr. FARRINGTON. I thank the gentleman from California and yield back the balance of my time.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweet-potato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, and pink bollworm and *Thurberia weevil*, including the enforcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the act of February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the enforcement of domestic plant quarantines through inspection in transit, including the interception and disposition of materials found to have been transported interstate in violation of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), \$2,586,200: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweet-potato weevil in any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of this purpose.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. Chairman, an imported insect, the Japanese beetle, attacks over 300 species of plants. It does its major damage to turf, pastures, corn, soybeans, and fruit. In addition, it destroys the foliage of many shade trees and shrubs and is a nuisance in addition to being a serious economic menace. It has spread over most of the eastern United States, as far south as South Carolina and west to Illinois. The major damage is confined to northern New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. Most of the States have some program of public assistance in reducing the infestation and injuries. Maryland has been in the forefront of this fight. They have been expending \$80,000 to \$100,000 annually.

Maryland's funds have been spent in a cooperative endeavor between the Federal, State, and county agencies to retard the spread and reduce the population of beetles and damage. Maryland has as its fundamental objective the establishment of parasites with the expectation of ultimately reducing this imported pest to the status of a native pest. However, this does not provide immediate protection to crops in the newly infested areas of Maryland but is gradually reducing damage in the old infested areas. Last year in Montgomery County alone the damage to corn was \$250,000. Thus, an emergency is present and the funds available are not adequate to meet the situation. The Maryland Board of Public Works made available an extra \$14,000 this year; Montgomery County, \$10,000; and Frederick County, \$6,000. As this is a cooperative effort in which the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has participated in the past by the contribution of services, labor, and equipment, we hope that this assistance can be in-

creased rather than decreased, as we are led to believe will be the case. Through unfamiliarity of the Maryland entomologists with the procedure, a request for additional funds was not presented to the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Appropriations Committee. It has now been brought to my attention in the hope that the need may be presented to the House. There is great need for assistance in the cooperative suppressive measures that are being prosecuted vigorously by Maryland, and for which no funds appear to be available in the 1949 appropriation bill. The funds for control work, we are informed, are for quarantine, scouting, and suppressive measures only in States where new establishments have been found and for research. Suppressive measures in the old areas will not only reduce the serious losses to crops but will reduce the population that serves as the reservoir from which new infestations derive their origin.

Thus, suppressive measures in Maryland tend to protect other States, particularly to the south and west. Funds should be available to enable the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to cooperate in suppressive measures in any State that has a definite State program of combating this serious enemy of the farmer, florist, nurseryman, and householder interested in maintaining the beauty of his lawns and shade trees.

The Clerk read as follows:

National forest protection and management: For the administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and development of the national forests, including the establishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care of plantations and young growth; the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the proper and economical administration, protection, development, and use of the national forests, including experimental areas under Forest Service administration, except that where, in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases will be more economical than construction, improvements may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$10,000 for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities; timber cultural operations; development and application of fish and game management plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and other resources and development and application of plans for their effective management, sale, and use; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries of the national forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the act of June 11, 1906, and the act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the administration and public use of the national forests; and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement, protection, and general administration of the national forests, \$24,639,175, of which not to exceed

\$25,000 shall be available for the purchase of one nursery site.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BARRETT: On page 38, line 16, strike out "\$24,639,175" and insert "\$24,889,175."

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a consent request?

Mr. BARRETT. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 20 minutes, the last 3 to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks that all debate on this amendment including the 5 minutes allotted to the gentleman from Wyoming, conclude in 20 minutes, the last 3 being reserved to the committee.

Is there objection?

There was no objection.

(Mr. BARRETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to provide an additional \$250,000 for range reseeding.

During the past 30 years, the Forest Service has made drastic cuts in the permitted number of livestock running on the forest ranges of the West. In fact, the reductions have been in excess of 50 percent and the Forest Service proposes further reductions during the next 3 years. The average fee for running cattle on the forests has been increased by 30 percent over last year's fees. Fees for sheep have increased 32 percent over 1947. The receipts returned to the Treasury from the users of the forest range in 1948 will be \$500,000 higher than in 1947.

It is estimated that during the next fiscal year the Forest Service could effectively spend approximately \$1,000,000 for range revegetation. About 200,000 acres of national-forest range have already been artificially reseeded. This work is no longer in the experimental stage. It is estimated that approximately 4,000,000 acres of our national forests should be reseeded. The Forest Service states that it has been demonstrated that these lands can be restored to production within 2 or 3 years and made to support from five to ten times the number of livestock.

Mr. Chairman, since 1943 the sheep population of this country has decreased from 49,000,000 head to something less than 31,000,000 head today. The cattle population of this country has decreased from 85,000,000 head in 1945 to about 78,000,000 head today. In addition to that, we can no longer ship cattle from Mexico to this country because of the foot-and-mouth disease now spreading like wildfire in that country. So we are cut off from our normal supply of 500,000 head of cattle each year from Mexico.

Mr. Chairman, over 400,000,000 of the 800,000,000 acres in the 11 Western States belong to the Federal Government. In my State the Federal Government owns 80 percent of the minerals under all the

lands within the borders of the State. The Government receives terrific income from these public lands. As long as the Government retains the ownership and the dominion and control of these lands it seems to me that it must assume the obligation of protecting and improving these lands so as to help produce sufficient feed to properly take care of the livestock industry, which is the center of the economy of the Western States.

Mr. Chairman, this program of reseeding should have been instituted a long time ago. It should have been operating on a large scale at least 10 years ago. It will take a long time to reseed the 4,000,000 acres of forest lands which need revegetation today. I hope that this Committee will accept my amendment to increase this appropriation by \$250,000. If this is done, I am sure that the Forest Service can inaugurate a program of reseeding on an orderly scale so that we can look forward to the day when increases instead of decreases in the permitted number of livestock will be in order from the forest supervisors of the West.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

(Mr. GRANGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to join the gentleman from Wyoming in support of his amendment to increase the amount for reseeding an additional \$250,000. It is an infinitesimal amount, to be sure, but as the gentleman from Wyoming said, our forests generally have been neglected. It is the policy to operate our forests on a sustaining-yield basis. This means that there shall not be taken off any more timber than we can plant or grow. We have made some progress in that direction, but in our travels over the public lands of the country we have discovered that very little has been done to replace the grass that has been trampled out.

Mr. Chairman, this is a relatively new program. It is something that should have been inaugurated years ago because we cannot go on continually taking something out of the soil and never putting anything back. I hope that the members of the committee on both sides of the aisle will recognize the justice of this amendment; that it is in the national interest and will wholeheartedly support it. To keep the topsoil in place by a grass sod is the first fundamental in flood control. The more money we spend to plant grass in our public and private forests the less we will be compelled to spend for flood control, flood losses, erosion, and other soil-conservation practices. I hope the amendment will be approved.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROCKWELL].

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT]. As he stated, the subcommittee of the Committee on Public Lands made trips throughout 11 of the Western States last summer. Among these hearings several were held having to do entirely with the Forest Service. We found that in some instances livestock

permits on forest ranges had been drastically cut by the Forest Service. The reason given was that the ranges were deteriorated; that they had been overgrazed in the past and needed rejuvenation. Even on those ranges where domestic stock has been reduced, it was shown that there was not the improvement in forage that should have been made. The answer seems to be a program of the reseeding and the rehabilitation of those ranges. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming raises from \$543,046 to \$793,046 the amount to be used next year on the national forests for range reseeding. Research conducted by the Forest Service in the last two or three years has demonstrated that this money can be used most profitably and that the range forage will increase from four to ten times what it was before. If this program is followed, there will be an increase in the Federal income from grazing on those lands; it will save the stock men from receiving further livestock cuts on those ranges the forest officials consider to have lack of forage; and it will help conserve the much-needed water that is so desperately needed in the lower valleys.

(Mr. ROCKWELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, this is an item that I have been interested in for a long while. I returned from a series of hearings out West on the cost of living and the high price of beef and the low state of our grain supply last fall with a feeling that something constructive and more or less all-embracing should be done about a study of the extent of, the condition and the value and the need for taking care of our watersheds and our ranges. Consequently, I directed letters to three departments and to TVA last fall to find out who had public lands that were classified as grazing lands. You will find a table of this on page 406 of part 1 of our hearings. It may surprise some of you to know that the Department of the Interior has grazing lands that are administered by five different divisions of that Department. We find grazing lands being administered by two different divisions of the Department of Agriculture. Strange as it may seem to you, the Department of National Defense has over 6,000,000 acres of grazing land, and TVA, which apparently takes the best care of them, because they get the highest fees per acre, has about 40,000 acres of grazing land. When I got this chart I was interested to know what the amount of it was. In public lands alone there are over 300,000,000 acres classified as grazing lands. It may interest you to know, and it should make it easier to vote for this amendment, that we take in about \$6,500,000 per year in grazing lands. That is all in the chart. I also inquired as to the amount of range improvement work, protective work, if you please, that was carried on, and you will find that in an additional chart on page 407 of the hearings. Believe me, these grazing lands are important to the

whole Nation, because they are an integral and important part of our watersheds. You are not alone protecting and helping the supply of beef and the livestock of this country by voting to im-

prove and protect the ranges, you are also protecting for future use the watersheds of the Nation. I would be very happy to see the committee accept this amendment.

United States grazing lands, compiled by Hon. Walt Horan

Department and bureau	Number of acres	Gross revenue, 1947	Gross revenue anticipated, 1948
Interior:			
National Park Service.....	1,705,780.00	\$13,776.67	Same.
Indian Affairs.....	44,311,000.00	1,438,000.00	Slightly higher.
Bureau of Land Management.....	163,784,000.00	1,058,827.00	\$1,470,638.
Bureau of Reclamation.....	492,791.32	156,890.58	Same.
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	553,207.00	112,140.20	Do.
Defense:			
Army.....	3,017,427.00	1,069,135.00	Slightly higher.
Navy.....	100,287.00	69,578.00	Do.
Agriculture:			
Forest Service.....	83,165,918.00	2,293,773.00	\$2,500,000.
Soil Conservation Service.....	6,493,893.00	335,000.00	\$440,000.
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	39,823.00	44,373.00	Approximately 25 percent less. ²
Total.....	303,964,126.32	6,491,498.45	

Department and bureau	Expended, 1947		Estimated improvements, 1948
	Research	Improvements	
Interior:			
National Park Service.....	None.....	None.....	Same.
Indian Affairs.....	do.....	\$146,000.....	\$180,000.
Bureau of Land Management.....	\$15,540.....	\$794,350.....	\$558,000.
Bureau of Reclamation.....	None.....	None.....	None.
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	Incidental ³	\$40,000.....	Same.
Defense:			
Army.....	Nominal.....	Nominal.....	Slightly higher.
Navy.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Agriculture:			
Forest Service.....	\$330,000.....	\$535,000.....	Same as 1947.
Soil Conservation Service.....	None ⁴	\$550,000.....	\$365,000.
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	do.....	\$30,000.....	Approximately 25 percent less. ²

¹ Calendar year 1946.

² Reduced acreage expected.

³ Some benefit from research for wildlife improvement.

⁴ This amount included under improvements.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. - Mr. Chairman, let me say in behalf of my esteemed friend from the great open spaces of Wyoming that when he and his colleagues in the House, along with some very reputable representatives of the livestock industry in the far West, came before the committee, the subcommittee was deeply impressed. It is a matter of regret that that item has not had more exploration both in the Department and in the subcommittee. I find my resistance weak in seeking to refute the amendment. I may say candidly I would have no objection if the amendment were adopted.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT. May I say to the gentleman that the West has always been very appreciative of the high service the distinguished gentleman from Illinois has rendered his country. We appreciate the splendid way in which the gentleman has cooperated in the solution of western problems. We are very sorry indeed to know that the gentleman has decided not to stand for reelection. We will miss him in the years that lie ahead. We hope that the time will come when this great American will respond to the call to again serve the Nation on the floor of this House.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am grateful to my friend from Wyoming.

One gets a better appreciation of the problems out there in proportion as he goes to see the problems. Years ago I had no appreciation of what water meant to a good many otherwise arid reaches in the West. I had no clear appreciation of what forestry meant there and what grass means on the ranges. When all is said and done, grass is God's benediction to mankind. It anchors the moisture to the soil, its lushness is subsistence for livestock, which tickles the succulent taste of mankind, and, of course, without this range feeding, we would be at pains to find subsistence for the great livestock population of the country. So I shall not resist too sternly the proposal to add \$250,000 to the bill for the purpose of reseeding the ranges and bringing about that feed that is so indispensable to a continuation of the vast livestock industry of the West.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,000,000.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee on Agriculture which has brought this annual appropriation bill to the floor of the House.

These men by their years of training and their keen interest in agriculture, are among the most competent men in the Congress.

This committee spends weeks in taking testimony from the most reliable sources as to the amount of money it would seem wise to spend for the further promotion of agriculture.

Having owned and operated farms, and having been a member of the Farm Bureau for many years, I realize the importance of agriculture to the Nation. I am interested in keeping agriculture in a sound and prosperous condition. Agriculture, in my opinion, is the most important segment of the economy of the Nation. If agriculture is neglected to the point where the farmer's income is reduced, for every dollar reduction in farm income there is a reduction of about \$7 in the national income.

Statistics during the past 20 years show that for every dollar increase in farm income, the total income of the Nation is increased seven times that amount. Basic wealth comes from the land. If we have a depression in the future it will be because of a reduction in farm income. If we can keep farm income on a high level and maintain a prosperous agriculture, it is almost impossible to have a depression in this country.

Mr. Chairman, this committee has provided for soil conservation. If we maintain and improve the fertility of our soil we add to the wealth of the Nation and are insuring a sufficient food supply for the future. It is extremely important that we expand the knowledge and the profits that accrue from the conservation of the soil.

I was particularly pleased to note that the committee has written into this bill \$400,000,000 for the future extension of rural electrification to the farms of the Nation, and at this point I would like to point out that the administration only requested of this Congress \$300,000,000.

This committee in its desire to continue the extension of rural electrification to the farms of the Nation as rapidly as possible has very wisely, in my judgment, written into this bill \$100,000,000 more than the President asked for through the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. Chairman, last year when this appropriation bill was before the House, the request for REA funds was reduced in the House. Many of the best friends of agriculture and many of those who were keenly interested in the rapid extension of power and light to the farmers, voted for that reduction. They did it at that time because they felt that the lack of supplies and material for the construction of such lines was so scarce that they could not spend all of the money requested. Finally when the House and Senate finished that legislation the total amount requested by REA was reduced by only about \$25,000,000. I regret that some Members of the House and others sought to criticize the Members who made that slight reduction apparently in the hope of taking a political advantage of many who were economy-minded, and who believed that all of the money had been appropriated for REA that the

various organizations would be able to spend by reason of the short supply of merchandise.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that on last year and this year combined, as a total, in these two sessions of Congress, when this bill is approved, we will have authorized \$75,000,000 more for the extension of rural electrification than was requested by the officials of REA or the Bureau of the Budget representing the President.

Mr. Chairman, in fact may I point out that on pages 506 and 507 of the copy of the hearings which were held on this bill, under the questioning of the gentleman from Minnesota, Congressman Andersen, chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. Wickard of REA, and Mr. Roberts of the Bureau of the Budget, disclosed in their testimony that they later decided when material became more accessible that they would ask for a supplemental or deficiency appropriation in the amount of \$175,000,000 in December 1947, which was turned down by the administration. And, in this connection, I submit the question and answers on page 507 from the hearings on this bill which took place between the gentleman from Minnesota, Congressman Andersen, chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. Wickard of the REA, and Mr. Roberts of the Bureau of the Budget which represents the President, as to the amount of money the administration will approve for Government expenses:

Mr. WICKARD. Yes, sir. May I explain to you what I think is the policy of Congress so far as I understand it.

Mr. ANDERSEN. Yes; go ahead, sir.

Mr. WICKARD. I have felt that Congress wanted to electrify rural America as fast as it was practical to do so. When there was an improvement in the materials situation, as we saw it, I felt that I should make the request for additional funds, because I was afraid we were not keeping the pipe line full to keep construction going at the optimum rate.

Mr. ANDERSEN. Now, Mr. Roberts, will you answer me as to why the Department turned down this request for \$175,000,000 in December, or any part thereof?

Mr. ROBERTS. That estimate, Mr. Andersen, was given very careful consideration and, after some time, it was determined that in view of the over-all budgetary situation that, at least for the time being, the Department considered it not advisable to send it forward to the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. ANDERSEN. And no request has been made in the form of a deficiency for the 1948 fiscal year, has there, Mr. Roberts?

Mr. ROBERTS. No; there has not.

Mr. Chairman, when there is a charge made that the Republican Congress has not been sufficiently liberal with REA the record shows we have appropriated \$75,000,000 during last year and this, more than was requested by the administration or the Bureau of the Budget representing the President.

We Members of Congress want to extend rural electrification as rapidly as possible. We want to extend soil conservation, we have voted many millions for the extension of farm-to-market roads. While agriculture is of vast importance to everyone, yet there is flood control in which many farmers are greatly interested, and there are other

departments of government in which the farmers are interested, and important departments of government that do not directly touch the farmer such as the Labor Department, Veterans' Administration, Social Security, and dozens of others. The Congress must appropriate for and supply all these departments with funds.

When we Members of Congress are called upon to appropriate \$40,000,000,000 that is requested by the President this year, we must, in the interest of all the people of the Nation, scrutinize the requests for appropriations and loans closely in every department of government. Were it not for the economy minded Members of this Congress who have the courage to deny more appropriations than are necessary, we would wreck the economy of this country and bankrupt the Nation to the detriment of everyone.

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin: On page 39, line 12, strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,250,000."

(Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, this is not the most pleasant duty that any Member who has constantly urged economy in Government has to perform. But I do feel I have the responsibility of offering this amendment at this time. It raises the appropriation for the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000. I would like to give a little bit of the history of this station at Madison, Wis. Last year the original appropriation requested, which was about \$1,500,000, was cut by the House to \$1,000,000. As a result of a conference with the Senate, however, a figure of \$1,250,000 was decided upon. This year that same amount has been requested, and once more the committee has reduced it to \$1,000,000. I think all the Members of the House will appreciate that I am not just speaking for the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison in making this request. This is the only nerve center for forestry research in the United States. There are seven utilization units throughout the country which work to practicalize the developments at the laboratory. This is an institution for the benefit of all who are interested in forestry and the utilization of forestry products. I think it well to point out that there are two ends to this pipe line with reference to the use of forest products in this country. One of them is the angle that is concerned with putting things into the supply end, the development of forestry throughout the entire Nation. The other end of that pipe line is to be sure that we are making the best use of the products that we have. How are we going to do that? How are we going to see that these

100,000,000 tons of forestry products that are being wasted in this country at the present time because they are not being properly utilized will be saved?

The only suggestion I have to offer is that we give our support to the research facilities which will make it possible for us to save what is now being wasted. We cannot always go out and find new sources of forestry products, but we can develop ways of making the best use of those resources that we have. The Forest Products Laboratory, I need not remind you, did a magnificent wartime job, but that is not significant to us here at this time. What is significant, however, is that during this war period of expanded research, the Forest Products Laboratory opened up great new fields of research in the use of forestry products. By opening up that field, they have developed many peacetime uses. Right now they are working on a great many things for practical peacetime use. For us to say that we are giving them the same amount that we gave them several years ago is no answer, because this field has opened up to the point that there is a great deal of good that can be done by continuing an adequate appropriation. In the field of housing, the development of industrial alcohol and liquid fuels and wood sugars, this institution is in the midst of important research that should not be discontinued. It would be a disservice to the people of this country if that were to be done. In the past there has been some difference of opinion regarding the administration of this institution, but under Dr. George Hunt, who is now in charge of that institution, there can be no reasonable difference of opinion as to the kind of practical job that is being done there.

May I say this is not a personal appeal for the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison. It is an appeal to all of you who are interested in making the best use of the forest products of this Nation. This is the only center of research we have for that purpose. You cannot answer by saying that private research should do the job. The cold fact of the matter is that there is no profit in having private research do it. It is a public responsibility. I hope you will join me in seeing that the public responsibility is performed by restoring what I consider to be an unreasonable cut in the appropriation for the laboratory at Madison, Wis.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Does not the gentleman think that exactly the same argument can be made for every proposition which is presented to us in favor of additional appropriations?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. No, sir. This is an important research project. Money spent here is a money-saving project. That certainly is not true of all of the large appropriations that have passed through this House in the last year and are passing through it now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS] has expired.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is one of four reservations regarding the Forest Service that I made when we were writing up the bill. I want you to know that the work of this Forest Service Products Laboratory is important in a number of ways, but I would like to justify it by just mentioning to you that in the matter of packaging of perishables, like apples, pears, and citrus fruits all over the United States, the matter of the box shook, as we call it, is becoming an increasingly tight item. I know that in the Forest Products Laboratory they are seeking the ultimate solution to the increasingly difficult matter of buying the box shook. That is the material you use when you make boxes. They are shook in the knocked-down form. If they do nothing more than solve that one very tight problem, your \$250,000 will have been invested wisely in the wealth and future of the Nation.

I trust you will accept this amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS].

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. When I was a boy I lived in the lumber country of Wisconsin and I know of millions and millions of tons of slabs and other stuff that went down into the burners and was burned up. Is it not a fact that we have learned to develop masonite and a lot of other things from waste wood products? The purpose of this laboratory is to expand that field and take the place of lumber from this waste material. Do you think this is a fair statement that by adding a quarter of a million dollars we might find a way to produce millions of dollars' worth of useful wood products that would otherwise be wasted?

Mr. HORAN. That is certainly true. Of course, when you say 1 percent of the Nation's remaining forest woods, that is an enormous amount. That is the direction in which this laboratory is working. I hope you will accept this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. MACK. I would like 5 minutes on this amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I modify the request to make it 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I do not have to tell you that I favor every practical agricultural appropriation. I have economized on many appropriations, but I have never economized on an appropriation for the benefit of agriculture. I

thought the money could be spent to advantage.

But, Mr. Chairman, if there is any item in this entire bill, if there is anywhere in the entire jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture where money is being wasted it is here. We have dealt with this agency for a good many years, and they are the most persistent and plausible propagandists it has ever been my misfortune to deal with. As a matter of fact I sometimes wonder how, with their indefatigable activity in this respect they have time for anything else. I remember when we asked them: "What are you doing?" They said: "Testing packages." "How do you test them?"

They said: "We raise the package 1 foot off the ground and drop it. Then we raise it 2 feet off the ground and drop it. Then we raise it 3 feet off the ground and drop it."

Some time ago when they were before us they were enthusiastic about the prefabricated houses they were building. But nothing practical ever came of it.

In all of our experience with this agency I do not recall any practical results commensurate with the vast amount of money they have spent.

Some time ago a man from the State of Washington who was interested in forestry came to my office and urged an increased appropriation for the Madison Laboratory. He was rather indignant at my hesitation in assuring him of my cooperation pending hearings on the estimate. On his way back home to the State of Washington he stopped off to visit the laboratory. When he got back home he wrote me a letter and said, "I want you to forget everything I said about increasing the appropriations for the Madison Laboratory. He said, 'I do not think they are accomplishing a thing of any particular value.'"

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. How long ago did this experience occur?

Mr. CANNON. It was some time ago. But at that time the laboratory had been running for many years and had come before us every year asking for increased appropriation with no record of results of any commercial value.

So, Mr. Chairman, if any change is made in this amount, it ought to be reduced. We would not make a mistake if we cut it in half. In any event, I hope we will not make the mistake of increasing the amount recommended by the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. MACK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MACK. Mr. Chairman, I have the honor to represent a congressional district which has more forest products and forest-product manufacturing than any other congressional district of this country. We are producers of lumber, of plywood, of shingles, and of furniture. The great problem of the lumber industry of the Pacific coast is that of utilizing that tremendous part of the tree which is constantly going into sawdust, into waste, and is being burned in the sawmill burners.

The forest-products industry is a peculiar industry. We have 40,000 companies engaged in the manufacture of plywood, lumber, and forest products. Few of those companies are large enough to employ their own experts to make studies and do research to accomplish the best results.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has said that the money appropriated for the Forest Products Laboratory is wasted. I can tell you, as the Representative of a district that is entirely engaged in the manufacture of forest products that many new products have been put into use in the State of Washington as a result of research done by this laboratory. The Federal Government of the United States, through its Indian Department and through its Forest Service, is itself one of the greatest owners of timber in this country. The Government is engaged in this research for the interests of the industry and to obtain greater utilization of the trees, a large part of which now go into wood waste.

I support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin has offered an amendment to add \$250,000 to the estimate of appropriations for the Forest Products Laboratory located at Madison, Wis., where research work on timber and timber products is carried on and has been carried on for a number of years.

Like the gentleman from Missouri, I certainly developed a prejudiced viewpoint some years ago when I went there. I spent some time there, and I was extremely unhappy when I came back. The result of my visit to that laboratory was such that I would have joined the gentleman from Missouri in striking out all of the money for the Forest Products Laboratory because I shared his viewpoint at that time, and I certainly share it in part now that there has been a lot of wasted energy up there.

Last year we had this experience. I wondered after all what was accomplished and insisted at that time that perhaps they ought to insert in the RECORD a list of their accomplishments. They intrigued me a great deal. They are all listed. There are literally hundreds of them, and they reflect 10 years of effort because they are cataloged as 825 jobs completed by the Forest Products Laboratory up to December 31, 1946, and these are called 825 typical accomplishments. To me, it is all very interesting.

One of their typical accomplishments is that they have developed impreg, a dimensionally stable form of phenolic resin-treated wood. That is very interesting.

Another of their accomplishments is that they have developed compreg, a dimensionally stable form of phenolic resin-treated compressed wood. That is very interesting if it has any effect upon the gayety of nations and the advancement of American industry.

They also determined the approximate attractive force of wood for water. I ex-

pect that has been done many times in the physical laboratories of the country, but they have demonstrated it, and they say in their own language that it was a typical accomplishment.

They showed that hardwood and softwood lignins have different absorption spectra. It is highly interesting, so far as the ultimate destiny of mankind is concerned. They have demonstrated it, but I expect that has been demonstrated on other occasions. They say that was a typically completed project.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Now, will not the gentleman concede that those things, which sound theoretical here on the floor of the House, can have a very important practical application in the building industry and other important projects?

Mr. DIRKSEN. It could be. I went there with my soul full of hope, thinking that at long last they were going to find an answer in the field of housing. I examined the same houses that were examined by Mrs. Roosevelt. I wanted to know something about condensation between walls in these sectional houses. I went back down to my own area and I found that the average garden variety of architect in my own home town knew more about it than they told me up at Madison.

That is one of the things that gave me a sense of frustration about this whole business. I have no doubt this is a field in which things can be accomplished, but I am not at all persuaded that things have been accomplished.

They say that they have developed two means of stirring liquids within a sealed system that have been used in highly evacuated systems and in moisture transfusion cups. That is very interesting, too. However, we tried to make it plain to all scientists in Government years ago that over a given period of time we were willing to be forbearing and tolerant and to bear with them in the matter of these highly academic curiosities; but that at the end of a stated period of time we wanted some tangible results into which you could sink your teeth. So here are hundreds of projects, and I tried to sink my teeth in one of them. I find they are not very nutritious. I do not think there is anything nutritious about having them develop a method for analyzing solutions of creosote and heavy petroleum fuel oils of low sulfur content. That is highly interesting, and it is one of those chemical vagaries, I would say, but I felt sure we were coming up with something better. They said something to us in the hearings about a wallboard, but we have a wallboard experiment going on in another department. They said something about wood sugar and wood molasses. But do not forget that we have spent a million dollars on this thing and we have not come up with anything substantial yet. I do believe, gentlemen, that \$1,000,000 is enough for this. Then they can pursue these nice curiosities until they can come up with something.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin) there were—ayes 12, noes 31.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], I ask unanimous consent to return to page 30, line 2, in order that the gentleman may extend his remarks at that point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act, approved November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, (1) \$9,750,000 for forest development roads and trails, and (2) \$5,000,000 for forest highways, which sums are authorized to be appropriated by the act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), in all, \$14,750,000 (including not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia), to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under this authorization shall not exceed \$10,000, with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved within any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 percent of the cost of such buildings certified by the Secretary.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, this is the item of "Roads and trails in national forests," an exceedingly important item to all of the Western States. Three years ago we authorized \$25,000,000 for 3 years for this purpose. The first year we appropriated \$4,500,000; the next year, \$5,300,000; and this year the item in the bill is \$5,000,000, a total of \$14,800,000. There was \$75,000,000 authorized, but \$60,200,000 was not spent. Those of us who travel in the West realize that these are the roads in the national forests. You come up to a national-forest boundary with a fine Federal-aid road; then you find a stretch of high-mountain road that is within the national forest that is not improved, and then when you come to the other side of the forest boundary you get onto a fine road again. The appropriations have been so small over the years that it is just impossible to provide these short stretches of road through the national forests and to build those roads up to the standards of the main highways. It seems to me that now that the war is over it is time that we provide more adequately for these forest roads. In the case of my own State, during the war there were only 46 miles of these roads built. Out of the \$5,000,000 appropriated this year there will be available for some six or

seven hundred miles of these roads in my States the sum of \$400,000, just barely enough to maintain the roads that are presently built, and not to build any additional roads. If we are going to have these connecting links completed it is necessary that this item for forest roads and trails be enlarged so that those connecting links can be built, and so that when you travel from east to west or north to south over this country you will not come to a forest road that is almost impassable, a dangerous stretch of road, because it is generally in the high, rocky, mountain country. Additional funds for these roads inside of the national forests should be provided.

If we go on with the size appropriations we are getting at the present time we will never have these stretches completed. Something must be done. Either we must take this item out of the agricultural appropriation bill and put it into the Bureau of Roads, or we must increase the appropriation inside the agricultural appropriation bill. Other roads are improved from year to year. The Federal-aid system is something of which we are proud. But we do have these connecting links. We need additional funds in order to complete them. I hope the committee will see its way clear to granting an increase in this particular item.

(Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

(Mr. BARRETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, on the whole the committee is to be congratulated on its splendid work on this bill. I am forced to disagree with the appropriation for forest highways.

The forest-highway system consists of a total of 23,410 miles of which 12,700 miles are in the Western States. About 14 percent of the entire area of Wyoming consists of national forest reserves. It is true that these highways are highly important to the Western States but it must be remembered that they are also important links on the Federal aid and primary State highway systems. Everyone knows that the forest highways have a long-standing reputation of being terrible roads compared with connecting roads outside the forests. When the war started, the forest highway roads with the highest traffic were entirely out of date because of the fact that these roads were first improved and also were of low standard. Of course there was no work done on these roads after 1942 because of the war. At the outset, it must be noted that during the war, the forest-highway system deteriorated much faster than it could be improved.

As the gentleman from Montana has so well pointed out, the primary system of Federal-aid roads is kept up in a very excellent manner, but the forest highways are just as bad as the others are good. The people are scared to drive over these roads. I had one Member of Congress tell me that he thought his life

was in jeopardy when he traveled over one of the forest highways in our State.

I cannot quite see any justification for this appropriation of only \$5,000,000. The fact is that the Forest Service requested an appropriation of \$40,200,000 from the Bureau of the Budget. The Budget approved \$5,300,000, and the committee reduced it to \$5,000,000.

Before the war it was estimated that at 1940 prices it would cost about \$560,000,000 to build the forest highway system up to an acceptable standard. It will cost nearly \$840,000,000 to do the job today, and if we had an annual appropriation of \$25,000,000 it would take 33 years to complete the system.

These forest highways are important links in the highway system of the country, particularly in the Western States, and they are generally used for interstate traffic in the Mountain States. These highways are in deplorable condition. They are not safe for the present volume and speed of traffic. Common sense and sound business demands that these roads be improved as speedily as possible in order to provide for the safety and security of the traveling public.

In 1944 this Congress authorized an appropriation of \$75,000,000 for forest highways for the 3-year postwar period. To date only \$9,800,000 has been appropriated. The budget request for forest highways for the next fiscal year is \$5,300,000. That entire amount could be spent in Wyoming and our forest highways would still be in mighty bad shape. Now, it was contemplated that these appropriations would be on the basis of \$25,000,000 per year, but if the appropriation is not increased over last year the total amount appropriated for the 3-year period will be only \$14,800,000. Surveys, plans, and estimates are completed for work estimated to cost about \$21,000,000, and surfacing projects estimated to cost about \$5,000,000 more are ready for contracting. Bids could be taken in one season on approximately the total of these amounts, but the reasonable maximum for 1 year would be the unappropriated balance of the first two postwar years authorization or \$40,200,000, which would mean an increase of \$35,200,000 over the amount carried in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, the \$5,000,000 provided for in this bill is so ridiculously low that it seems to me that it should be apparent to every reasonable man that the green light should be given for the construction of these roads in order to protect the lives and the limbs of the people who are compelled to travel over these roads.

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ROCKWELL. I want to add my word of approval to what the gentleman is saying, and also what the gentleman from Montana has said, that this forest-aid program is a very vital thing in our State. I notice the bill H. R. 4867, which is a forest highway bill introduced by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM] is asking for \$25,000,000 a year for forest highways. We need more than \$5,000,000 between now and this time next year.

Mr. BARRETT. I agree with the gentleman. If I may have the attention of my good friend, the gentleman from Illinois. When I appeared before the subcommittee, the gentleman told me it was his understanding that the Bureau of Public Roads was going to come before the Deficiency Appropriation Committee and ask for an appropriation which would take up all of the authorized but unappropriated funds from the 1944 act. It would seem to me that would be good business and sound judgment. As I understand, Mr. MacDonald was before the committee. I would like to say I think it is entirely proper, and also I would like to hear what the gentleman has to say about that.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think what the gentleman from Wyoming is seeking to convey is correct except that it ought to be carefully set out in this respect. The Commissioner of Public Roads Administration was endeavoring to get clearance from the Bureau of the Budget so that he could present to the deficiency subcommittee that item aggregating some \$40,000,000. That requires, of course, two steps. First of all, he must get clearance from the Bureau of the Budget, and secondly, he must make a case before the deficiency subcommittee.

Mr. BARRETT. As I understand, the figure of \$40,000,000 was correct as to the first 2 years if the appropriation for \$5,000,000 stands, and it will be figured at approximately \$60,200,000 for the 3 years.

Mr. DIRKSEN. However, we were not advised that he was going to ask for the entire amount. I am drawing on my memory now.

Mr. BARRETT. I see. I take it, then, the gentleman from Illinois has indicated that so far as his subcommittee is concerned they would have no objection to Mr. MacDonald of the Bureau of Public Roads coming before the Deficiency Committee with a justification for an appropriation of \$40,000,000 to take up the slack on these authorized but unappropriated funds.

Mr. Chairman, I certainly appreciate the splendid way in which the chairman of this subcommittee has stated the situation with reference to this appropriation. I hope that the deficiency committee will give serious consideration to that request and that the Bureau of Public Roads will go before the Budget and get the authority to come up here and ask for the \$40,000,000 so that we can start to build these roads that are an integral part of our primary highway system. Certainly a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. If we are going to have roads that are going to connect the East and the West and the North and the South, we must have good roads all the way, especially in this day and age when the travel is at such high rates of speed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, these are numbers 3e and 4e of the items in this bill on which I have reservations. The situation is

simply this. The testimony to be found on pages 512 and 513 of the hearings will indicate why I say that we are going to meet this item coming back. I told my colleagues that on the subcommittee. I am convinced of it. But the gentleman from Wyoming has just been telling you of the situation which in no wise has been brought about by the Congress. We have \$5,000,000 in this bill for forest highways. Mr. MacDonald in testimony appearing on page 513 of the hearings said he could let all of that right away. I asked him how many million dollars he needed to meet the commitments or build the roads already planned, and he said \$21,000,000. In addition to that, plans have already been drawn for an additional \$5,000,000 worth of roads that need to be resurfaced. It is obvious to me that this item in the bill simply will not stand up over in the Senate and I do not believe it will in conference. I think we should be completely frank with the Committee of the Whole today and say so.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this item of forest trails is important. This entire chapter of the bill on forests is extremely important to the people of the United States.

My section of the country is the home of a great many of the lumber companies and is considered the center of the forestry industry in the South. Naturally we are concerned with the preservation of the forests of the Nation. When we have a bad year as we did last year, with drought striking throughout the country, and we see these woods go up in flames, we are deeply distressed. Anyone who loves the forests is disturbed when they see millions of acres of timber destroyed. We know that it is destruction of very valuable property, the loss of which will be felt by our people. We know also that we are destroying things of beauty to the countryside, and leaving a marred and ugly spot in place of growing standing timber.

The thing that disturbs me, Mr. Chairman, is the lack of ability on the part of our fire-fighting service to meet these forest fires when they come. I have given considerable thought to the matter. I am not prepared to introduce a bill on the matter but I would like the Members of Congress and the Forestry Service to give this very careful study and attention. It seems to me our forest-fire service should be given greater mobility. For instance, in one part of the country, we may have an abundance of rainfall. Perhaps on the Pacific coast we may have a great deal of rainfall. Perhaps in the South or Southwest we may have a drought. As a result of this condition we might find that one section of the country is stricken with a tremendous number of forest fires, and other sections are spared. My thought is that if our forest-fire-fighting service is given greater mobility, we could move the equipment, the machines, and even the personnel from one section of the country to another with great speed. For instance, last year I recall that there was a large forest fire in southeast

Louisiana. At that time of course the equipment was needed in that section. Subsequently there was a forest fire in the northwest section of Louisiana. I was told afterward that had we been able to reach the forest fire which broke out in northwest Louisiana within 2 or 3 days, we would have been spared most of the destruction which naturally followed in the wake of a large forest fire and it could have been extinguished in its early stages. The equipment and men were not available for that section. They were in the southeast section of the State, and means were not available to move them to the fire promptly. As a result, hundreds of thousands of acres of very valuable forest land was destroyed.

Now presenting this on a larger scale, for instance, we might have gone over into east Texas, which is just a few miles away from that forest, and borrowed the forest fire-fighting equipment from the people of Texas to meet that emergency. We might give greater mobility by moving this equipment by air; certainly by moving it by roadway with high speed automobile equipment. All of this leads up to the thought that this service should have a mobile unit. Such a unit should be susceptible of immediate movement from one station to another. I am persuaded to believe that with the same amount of money which we appropriate each year we may meet the situation which year after year becomes a more serious menace to the country more efficiently and more helpfully and thereby save to our people and to the Nation millions and millions of dollars in timber which is now consumed by fire during every great drought which hits our country. I give you that thought and I hope the Committee on Appropriations and the Forestry Service examine the matter of giving further mobility of the fire-fighting service.

The Clerk read as follows:

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381, and 383 and the provisions of titles IV and V), including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the United States; \$150,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1949, for compliance with programs under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1948 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1947, to December 31, 1948, inclusive: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$24,500,000 of the total sum provided under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year, for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such programs, including the tobacco and peanut-marketing quota programs, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be charged to such limitation; but not more than \$7,000,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate

of the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the conservation practice or practices and has complied with all other requirements as conditions for such payments and that the statements and information contained in the application for payment are correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief, under the penalties of the act of March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 80): *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order No. 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State or county information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1949 programs (amounting to \$225,000,000, including administration, and formulated on the basis of a distribution of the funds available for payments and grants among the several States in accordance with their conservation needs as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That the proportion allocated to any State shall not be reduced more than 15 percent from the 1946 distribution and that no participant shall receive more than \$500) of soil-building practices and soil-and water-conservation practices, under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; but the payments or grants under such program shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect to which such payments or grants are to be made, in conformity with farming practices which will encourage and provide for soil-building and soil-and water-conserving practices in the most practical and effective manner and adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined and approved by the State committee appointed pursuant to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended for the respective States: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, from time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses of said Office in auditing payments under this item: *Provided further*, That such amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary under programs provided for herein: *Provided further*, That the Secretary is authorized and directed to make payments to farmers who complied with the terms and conditions of the agricultural conservation programs, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, if the Secretary determines that, because of induction into the armed forces of the United States, such farmers failed to file, or were prevented from filing, applications for payment under any such program during the period the applicable appropriation for such program was available for obligation, such payments to be made out of the unobligated balance of the appropriation, "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided further*, That an application for payment on the prescribed form is filed by any such farmer (or the person entitled to payment in case of death, disappearance, or incompetency of the farmer under regulations issued pursuant to section 385 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended

(7 U. S. C., 1940 edition, 1385)) within 1 year from the date of his discharge from the armed forces, or by December 31, 1948, whichever is later: *And provided further*, That no part of any funds available to the Department, or any bureau, Office, corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such Department shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has been convicted of violating the act entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities," approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201), to have violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request of any Member or through the proper official channels.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 10 minutes.

[Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to concur in what the gentleman from Minnesota said in his statement that agriculture is the foundation for all the industries of the United States, and to call attention to the problem which has presented itself to agriculture in times of depression or recession. My friends from the industrial areas, Mr. Chairman, will remember that a factory can close its door and, during a depression, maintain its prices, but nature knows no way of closing the doors of production, so the farmer takes a terrific loss under similar circumstances. For that reason the prices of the products dropped, as the gentleman from Minnesota has just said, to where corn was bringing 57 cents, hogs \$6.21 a hundred, potatoes 70 cents, and wheat 70 cents, while parity under present conditions would make corn \$1.45, wheat about \$2 a bushel, and so forth, thus maintaining not only food production, but the economy of the United States.

With that brief statement and the statement that I think this bill has been well considered and well treated by the House, which the subcommittee on Agriculture should appreciate, I want to say these final words for myself in connection with the discussion.

I have now served my first two sessions on this committee, after serving for 4 years on the legislative Committee on Agriculture, an unusual, and an excellent education. I join those Members of the Congress who have spoken about the retirement of the present chairman of the subcommittee. It will be a distinct loss, not merely to this Congress

but to the country, when the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] retires of his own volition because of an eye condition which, I am happy to add, is apparently improving. I want to express my personal feeling of appreciation to him. It has been an education and a pleasure to have served under him as the chairman of that subcommittee. I add to that a feeling of pleasure, a feeling that the committee will still be in good hands under the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN], whose knowledge of agriculture, gained from his own efforts, has time and time again shown the subcommittee the direction in which its votes and its decisions should lie. I look forward with regret to the loss of Mr. DIRKSEN but with pleasure that he is to be succeeded, if the usual procedure is carried out, by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

(Mr. PHILLIPS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to take much time discussing the bill now under consideration to appropriate funds for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1949. It is one of the best bills it has been my good fortune to have had a part in presenting for the consideration of the House.

Until the long-range program for agriculture arrives from the legislative committee, it is as good a bill for agriculture as can be drawn. There are so many items of a necessarily temporary nature; there are so many things we anticipate will be changed, and in fact know must be changed, that it is difficult to appropriate to maintain and to sustain programs which will be repudiated when the so-called long-range program is enunciated, approved, and adopted.

Then, Mr. Chairman, we have been fortunate to have had our old colleague, "Clint" Anderson, as Secretary of Agriculture. He talks our language. He has put a stop to a lot of things which were happening for which the Department of Agriculture was being criticized and for which there was no authorization under the law. He has been outspoken as to the needs of his Department, and we have gone along with him, as I am sure he appreciates. Certainly I, for one, appreciate the value of his advice and the very worth-while service he renders.

In closing may I say, Mr. Chairman, that I came to Congress in the Seventy-third Congress as did one EVERETT DIRKSEN, of Illinois. Our paths have gone along together over the years. He has rendered outstanding service to his district, to the Congress, and to the country, and has by unstinting labor earned the right to conserve his strength now in order to enjoy the reward of such service. We hope he may find new fields of endeavor to his complete liking which will contribute to his early and complete recovery while affording him large opportunity for continued service to his country such as he alone can render.

As is usual and necessary, this agricultural appropriation bill, as presented, reflects many minor compromises as to

amounts and as to whether to go along with or to increase the Budget estimates. Also, as is usual, there is no minority report. When we fought the thing out in committee, both sides agreed to compromise in order to present a unified front. That is what committees are for.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act of June 4, 1946 (Public Law 396), there is hereby made available \$65,000,000 of the funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1949 by section 32 of the act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), such amount to be without regard to the 25 percent limitation contained in said section 32, and to be exclusive of funds expended in accordance with the last sentence of section 9 of the National School Lunch Act: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said act.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is a matter of regret to all who supported the appropriation for the school-lunch program last year, a very substantial majority of the House, that this item has not been increased to include the deficiency appropriations which have been made for the last 2 years. Both years we provided \$65,000,000 in the annual bill for the school-lunch program. And in each instance the amount was found to be so inadequate that the Congress each year passed a deficiency appropriation bill providing \$6,000,000 additional to supplement the \$65,000,000. I believe the amount this year was \$5,000,000. So that even on terms of needs and costs a year and 2 years old, we should have appropriated in this bill at least \$71,000,000 for the 1949 program. On the most conservative estimate, the amount is \$6,000,000 short of minimum needs.

The program has been so successful that the number of schools participating has increased beyond all expectations and the number of children benefited by the program has increased by thousands. At the same time, the cost of every item entering into the menu has also increased in keeping with, and in proportion to, the cost of living of the average family. But notwithstanding the fact that more schools are to be served and more children are to be fed and higher prices are to be paid, we are still appropriating the same inadequate \$65,000,000.

As a matter of fact we are advised that the request of the Department was for \$100,000,000 and the studies submitted to the Secretary show a need of at least \$133,000,000 for an effective program.

Due to the drastic drop in farm prices in the last few weeks, the service of the program to agriculture through consumption of surplus farm products becomes increasingly important. Already a surplus of agricultural products is accumulating, including eggs, powdered milk, potatoes, apples, and other foods, and as normal conditions return and we are again restricted to the domestic market, the school-lunch program will provide an outlet which will materially relieve the congestion due to the inevitable overproduction which follows every war.

Mr. Chairman, it is to be regretted that the committee has not taken a more realistic view of this item. Unquestionably demands will be greater and costs will be higher. The amount provided is inadequate. To pass the item in this form is to invite a further appropriation either in another body or in some subsequent bill. In the most prosperous country in the world, when we are shipping mountains of food every day in the year to feed the children of foreign lands we cannot allow American children to go unfed.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, if an amendment is offered to increase the amount for school lunches, I shall oppose it. As a matter of fact, if I had any hope that efforts would be successful, I would offer an amendment to strike this amount out entirely. The indications are that the national income in the United States will run in the neighborhood of \$209,000,000,000. If, with such a national income, our people cannot feed themselves, what are we going to do when a depression comes along? Certainly we believe in a program of nourishment for the children of America. But with all the burdens placed upon the Federal Government, why should it be the responsibility of the Government at Washington to feed people at a time like this, irrespective of need? There is another aspect of this program that I have mentioned on more than one occasion on this floor. I never was for the idea, but I became convinced that it was bad when as a Member of this body, I received letters in years gone by from little children saying, "Dear Congressman, will you please vote for the school lunch, so that we can have it at school?" We are teaching little children to pray, "Oh politicians, who art in Washington, give us this day our daily bread." I wonder where we are going in this Republic if we teach little children that the way to get something to eat is to write to their Congressmen in Washington? That is not the way this Republic was built. We are not now in an era of unemployment and depression. I sincerely hope that the gentleman from Missouri, who leads so many fights to increase appropriations, certainly will not offer an amendment to increase this amount. It should be stricken out entirely.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BUCK: On page 51, line 10, after "available", strike out "\$65,000,000" and insert "\$1."

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, here is a chance to save \$64,999,999. Here is a chance to prove you really believe in economy as to the Federal Government. Every State in the Union is better able financially to provide lunches for needy children than the national Treasury. There is no more sense in Uncle Sam paying for school lunches than there is for paying for woolen underwear or mittens or overcoats. Let us stop this nonsense. I subscribe to everything just said by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCK. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. Is it the gentleman's understanding that this expenditure is confined to lunches for needy children?

Mr. BUCK. It is not.

Mr. CURTIS. It is lunches for everyone, including those who can well afford to pay for them.

Mr. BUCK. Exactly.

Mr. CURTIS. And including the teachers of the country?

Mr. BUCK. And the matching formula, unless it has been changed from last year, is completely fraudulent, in that it permits money value to be placed upon voluntary assistance on these lunches. And that is the State's contribution which the Federal Government must match. The whole scheme as I see it was conceived in sin and born in iniquity, and should be abolished.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCK. I yield.

Mr. ARENDS. Was not one of the original purposes of the act to provide school lunches because of the surplus commodities which we had in the country, and which are no longer with us?

Mr. BUCK. That was one of the excuses which led to placing the provision on the statute books originally. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 2 minutes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the gentleman would allow me 1 minute?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes. I will divide the time with the gentleman, and yield him 1 minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the carefully tabulated experience of our schools has been that even the children from the better and more affluent homes have profited by the school-lunch program, and that the adoption of the program has been universally followed by a marked improvement in both the health and scholarship of the children without regard to social or economic status.

Those denying the value of the program are in disagreement with the official records and the testimony of the teaching staff of every school, which has adopted it. Once adopted, the program has never been voluntarily discontinued, so far as I am aware, by any community.

If we can afford to provide for the health of the hogs and cattle and other livestock for which millions of dollars are appropriated in this bill, surely we can provide something for the hungry and undernourished children of the Nation.

I am willing to economize, Mr. Chairman, but not at the expense of the childhood of America.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, the committee by an overwhelming vote some time ago approved the National School Lunch Act. While it was certainly not in line with my views and my sympathies, the fact is that it is on the books. The fact of the matter is that \$75,000,000 has been authorized. I hope, therefore, that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK] will be voted down, notwithstanding the fact that as far as my personal sentiments are concerned I would subscribe to it.

Mrs. LUSK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mrs. LUSK. Is it not true that the gentlemen who voted against the school-lunch programs have missed the point entirely? The plan for hot school lunches is basic to our good health programs in this country. The method of appropriating for the hot lunches has been abused. The use of surplus commodities was one method.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON) there were—ayes 6, noes 40.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), including not to exceed \$153,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$530,000.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I did not have the opportunity yesterday of listening to the entire remarks of my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], although I listened to a considerable part of them. I was called away on some important conferences during the period of his remarks. I did however have the opportunity of listening to the opening and a good part of the remarks of my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], and I was very much distressed, if I might use that word, when I listened to his opening remarks in relation to our distinguished friend from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] indicating an intention not to seek reelection. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] paid some very fine compliments yesterday to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and every word that the gentleman from Missouri said I concur in and I think every Member of Congress does—plus.

The gentleman from Illinois is one of the outstanding Members of the Congress. He is a Member and a gentleman who enjoys the profound respect, yes, affection of his colleagues without regard to party. The gentleman from Illinois is a constructive influence, a party man—but we respect party men on each side—a man whose outlook has always been forward and constructive, a man who as

a Member of the House wields a powerful influence upon his colleagues as a result of his sound logic and his very gracious, simple, yet effective, eloquence. The services of one like the gentleman from Illinois can ill be lost in this great body at any time, but particularly at this time in the Nation's and the world's history.

I do not know the reasons which prompt the gentleman to take his stand, although I have heard that due to considerations of health he feels constrained to take this action. I hope the gentleman will be able to reconsider his determination. If not I hope the people of his district without regard to party will, if he can respond, call upon him to continue service in this body.

It is an unusual thing to hear one like myself, first a Democrat, second a former majority leader, and now the Democratic whip, speak this way, but I do so because I consider it my duty and by my utterances I want to show the commanding position this friend and colleague of ours occupies, and to the people of his district the rank and the unique and the unusual position he occupies in this body, the great admiration for him and the respect and confidence of his colleagues without regard to party, and our appreciation of the outstanding character of the service he renders. My purpose in addressing you now is twofold: One, to express my personal feelings and high regard for the gentleman, and, two, to express the hope, and that hope is entertained as strongly as any I have ever felt or entertained, that between now and the months to come when the gentleman has got to make his final decision such as the filing of papers in the primaries that those reasons which prompt him to take the action now will so change that he can again run, be elected, and serve his people and his country throughout the next 2 years ably and brilliantly as he has during the past years and as he is now doing during this present session of Congress.

In any event, no matter what his decision may be, we will respect it. If the gentleman returns to the next Congress, those of us who are here, particularly myself, if I am present, will welcome his return. If the situation does not change and he adheres to his determination not to run, the gentleman may always know that as long as any Member who served with him lives and as long as he lives, he will have their complete respect and also unlimited affection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I take advantage of this opportunity to pay my humble tribute to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], with whom I have served for many years, and with whom I have crossed swords many times—and knew—

The stern joy which warriors feel
In foemen worthy of their steel.

Everyone who really knows him regrets to see him leave the House.

But as we go through these troublesome times, I am often reminded of the expression of Danton, the great French revolutionist, who, when he came to the end of his road, said: "It is better to be

an humble fisherman down by the seashore struggling for your daily bread than to have to do with the government of men."

Perhaps at no time in history, certainly since I have been a Member of this House, has a man's services here been so disturbing, I will say from every standpoint, as they are today.

Mr. Chairman, I have witnessed many changes in this body. I have seen every Member from Illinois change, except one, since I have been here. In a majority of the States I have seen them all change.

I have seen many of the finest men I have ever known serve the best years of their lives in this House and leave it penniless. I often think of the expression of Cardinal Wolsey, and this does not apply to the gentleman from Illinois, but it does apply to many others I have seen leave this body. I have often thought of the expression of Cardinal Wolsey in Shakespeare's *Henry VIII*. After he had served *Henry VIII* so long, and was finally kicked out, he returned to the little abbey from whence he came, and when his friend came out to meet him, he said:

An old man broken with the storms of state
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity!

I have thought of that expression many times. I have seen some of the finest men I have ever known on both sides of the aisle, men who served honorably and well through a long stretch of years—"Men whom the lust for office could not kill; men whom the spoils of office could not buy"—leave this Capitol without a thing save honor.

Shakespeare says:

Good name in man and woman, dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls:
Who steals my purse steals trash, 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that, which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.

Our distinguished friend the gentleman from Illinois, EVERETT DIRKSEN, who always put his country's interest first, will not only carry with him the respect and esteem of his fellow Members of this, the greatest legislative body in the world, but he will take with him a good name more valuable than all the gold of Ophir, or all the gems of Golconda's ancient mines.

God bless you, EVERETT. Our esteem, our affection, and our admiration go with you.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For the making and servicing of new loans, insuring mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made under prior authority, and the liquidation of assets transferred to Farmers' Home Administration pursuant to the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, \$22,000,000, together with a transfer to this appropriation item of not to exceed \$120,000 of the fees and administrative expense charges made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, one of the most ill-considered reductions made in this bill was in this item for production and subsistence loans, which is cut \$15,000,000 below an already low budget estimate. As a matter of fact, inadequate provision is made for the entire farm-credit program.

Back in 1920 and subsequent years a farmer, regardless of the land, stock, and equipment he owned, could not borrow from any source. No bank would lend him a dime. Under the restrictions placed upon them by State and Federal authorities, they could not make such loans even had their reserves warranted it. In that critical period the Government came forward and said, "If no one else will provide you with working capital, a Federal agency will be created to take care of your needs." The program was successful beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. Today there are farmers in every community who have been able to finance their operations and buy their homes, and who owe their prosperity to the farm-credit policies of the Government.

But recently the Congress has tended to restrict farm credit. Notwithstanding the remarkable record of repayment and the small percentage of losses incurred in lending money to farmers, there has been a definite reduction in the appropriations for the purpose. The reduction here of the estimate of \$75,000,000 for production and subsistence loans and the failure to increase other farm-credit appropriations is just another step in that direction.

Instead of cutting the amount by \$15,000,000 the amount should have been increased. There are many young people getting established on farms who will not be able to follow a good land use program because they will be under the necessity of putting their land in quick cash crops which will tend to lose fertility much faster than they are able to build it up. There are many veterans with young families and newly acquired farm homes who will need help to properly equip their farming operations. They are not quite eligible for short time banking loans because much of their resources and further requirements are of a capital nature, which means slower repayment than can be secured through the banks. And there are older farmers who, due to emergencies or unexpected reverses, should be able to apply for loans of this character.

It is the wrong section of the business cycle to contract farm credit. We have reached the peak and the cycle is turning down and from now on, barring another war, farm prices will be lower and need for farm credit greater. I talked recently with one of the county supervisors in my section of the country who told me that the demands of his territory for production and subsistence loans was three to four times as great as the amount available for that purpose. "It is rather discouraging" he said, "to be operating a loan program without funds." And coupled with the denial of funds is the heart-breaking necessity of determining which one of the four applicants is to have the loan and which

three are to be turned out empty handed—although all four of them are good risks and can be expected to repay their loans with interest.

Also, the demand and the need for farm ownership money is much greater than in the past several years. The mortgage plan has not proven completely successful because private sources cannot afford to take loans of such long maturities and at such rates of interest, even though the Government guarantees eventual repayment.

All amounts under this title should be increased. There are thousands of farmers to whom success or failure through life depends on securing the capital which the Government can provide without loss to the Federal Treasury.

This bill is unsatisfactory in many respects, but it is particularly unfavorable to farm acquisition and farm prosperity where either is dependent on long-time personal credits at reasonable rates of interest.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to add just these few words to what I said in general debate about this item of which the gentleman from Missouri has just spoken. As I understand the reduction to which he referred, for the production and subsistence loans, is from \$75,000,000,000 to \$60,000,000. That is the amount appropriated for the current year. As I pointed out, the money for fiscal 1947 ran out in February last year, and it is happening again this year. Hundreds of thousands of these applicants for loans from the Farmers Home Administration are farm lads coming back from war and seeking again farming opportunities.

I share the disappointment of the gentleman from Missouri with this particular action of the committee. I do it reluctantly, because I think on the whole they have done an exceedingly fine job. I speak only because candor prompts me to do it.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. In the committee I offered an amendment to restore this amount, because I felt that the program of \$75,000,000 would probably be inadequate and that we certainly should have the budget estimate. I am sympathetic with the gentleman's position.

Mr. HAYS. I appreciate that. I am not offering an amendment to increase this amount. I have laid no basis for it. But I am constrained to express the hope that in conference, if the other body should feel on reflection that the amount should be increased, our conferees will be inclined to increase the amount. I hope we can make due provision for these veterans with farm background to operate successfully in their accustomed vocation.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. In connection with what the gentleman has said, re-

cently I had occasion to go back home. As many of you know, I come from a strictly agricultural district. While there I found that in our section of Missouri, which is a very fertile section, last year we had quite a drought, and a good many of the men who had gotten loans from the banks were unable to pay off. This year they were having difficulty in getting the necessary funds to operate their lands. In addition, I found a number of veterans who had made application for these loans wanting to go into agriculture, the thing they were raised up to do. They were not able to do so because they could not get the money. The money had run out. It seems to me that this is an opportunity for this Congress to do something for this group of veterans, at least give them a chance to get started in agriculture. I do hope the time will come when we can act favorably on a reasonable increase which will give these boys the opportunity we promised them would be theirs when they came back and sought to reestablish themselves as citizens.

Mr. HAYS. It should be pointed out that these loans are not in competition with private banking.

Secondly, and I make this statement with confidence that I can support it, the record of the Farmers Home Administration in the repayment of this type of loan is amazing. Not in any other type of noncommercial loan has a comparable record been made by a Government agency.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I see in the bill, if I read it correctly, an item of \$15,000,000 for title I and \$60,000,000 for title II, and down below it appears that the item for salaries is \$22,000,000, plus fees amounting to \$120,000. That would make it appear that the cost of the administration is going to be about a third as much as the loan.

Mr. HAYS. No. I am afraid the gentleman has not included all of the items. The administrative expense runs about 2½ percent, which is not excessive. Remember, this agency administers assets of almost \$1,000,000,000.

Mr. LECOMPTE. The cost of administering this is not what it appears to be at first glance.

Mr. HAYS. No.

Mr. LECOMPTE. It looks like it might be 30 percent or 40 percent.

Mr. HAYS. No. That is not correct, because it runs about 2½ percent, which, as I indicated, is not an excessive amount. The committee was rather generous with administrative items. They did not give the full amount requested by the Budget, but they came so close to it that I feel we cannot complain. I thoroughly concur with the committee in its conservative approach to administrative expenses.

May I say in closing that this points

up the need for a careful distinction in appropriation items between those that represent a direct outlay and those that represent recoverable expenditures. This is in the second category. These are loans, not grants. On the basis of the record of repayments, there is every assurance that almost the entire amount, if not the entire amount, will be repaid. Certainly I hope that the conference committee will be inclined to be more generous on this particular item.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to congratulate the committee for providing this \$400,000,000 for loans for rural electrification for the next fiscal year.

For the last 15 years, I have devoted a large part of my time to this issue. I do not hesitate to say that it has done more for the American farmers than anything else Congress has ever attempted.

At this point in the RECORD, I am submitting a table showing the number of farms that were electrified in 1934 in each State and also showing the steady progress made in rural electrification from December 31, 1934, to June 30, 1946.

The table is as follows:

Comparison of rank, percentage, and number of farms electrified with central-station service, 1935, 1940, 1945, and 1946, by States and for the United States

Area	Farms, Jan. 1, 1935, number ¹	Farms receiving central-station electric service, Dec. 31, 1934			Farms, Apr. 1, 1940, number ¹	Farms receiving central-station electric service, Apr. 1, 1940			Farms, Jan. 1, 1945, number ²	Farms receiving central-station electric service, June 30, 1945 ⁴			Farms, Jan. 1, 1946, number ³	Farms receiving central-station electric service, June 30, 1946			Increase in electrified farms from Dec. 31, 1934, to June 30, 1946		
		Number ²	Per-cent	Rank		Number ¹	Per-cent	Rank		Number ⁴	Per-cent	Rank		Number ⁴	Per-cent	Rank	Number	Per-cent	Rank
United States.....	6,812,350	743,954	10.9	-----	6,096,799	1,853,249	30.4	-----	5,876,730	2,725,610	44.7	-----	3,106,775	52.9	-----	2,362,821	317.6	-----	-----
Alabama.....	273,455	11,053	4.0	33	231,746	33,907	14.6	41	227,686	66,400	28.7	36	77,650	34.1	41	66,597	602.5	15	-----
Arizona.....	18,824	5,577	29.6	12	18,468	5,007	30.4	24	13,142	8,250	44.7	26	9,400	71.5	20	3,823	68.5	44	-----
Arkansas.....	253,013	2,943	1.2	47	216,674	21,303	9.8	5	199,276	41,150	19.1	45	61,300	30.8	43	58,357	1,982.9	2	-----
California.....	150,360	81,093	53.9	1	132,658	107,904	81.3	4	137,962	122,200	92.1	3	132,700	96.2	2	51,607	63.6	46	-----
Colorado.....	63,644	7,145	11.2	25	51,436	14,823	28.8	25	47,656	25,300	49.2	24	29,750	62.4	23	22,611	316.5	25	-----
Connecticut.....	32,157	10,138	31.5	10	21,163	16,995	80.3	5	22,241	19,300	91.2	4	20,000	89.9	6	9,862	97.3	40	-----
Delaware.....	10,381	1,791	17.3	20	8,994	3,545	39.4	21	9,296	5,250	58.4	21	6,700	72.1	19	4,909	274.1	29	-----
Florida.....	72,857	5,700	7.8	26	62,248	15,476	24.9	28	61,697	22,200	35.7	31	29,200	47.3	28	23,500	412.3	19	-----
Georgia.....	250,544	6,956	2.8	41	216,033	42,409	19.6	33	228,055	78,000	36.1	30	95,150	41.7	33	88,194	1,267.9	6	-----
Idaho.....	45,113	13,433	29.8	11	43,663	25,439	58.3	13	41,498	34,100	78.1	13	36,700	88.4	8	23,267	173.2	35	-----
Illinois.....	231,312	28,379	12.3	23	213,439	80,027	37.5	22	204,228	122,800	57.5	22	131,700	64.5	22	103,321	364.1	22	-----
Indiana.....	200,835	23,476	11.7	24	184,549	91,127	49.4	17	176,194	135,500	73.4	14	147,900	83.9	12	124,424	530.0	16	-----
Iowa.....	221,986	32,047	14.4	22	213,318	73,308	34.4	23	209,009	128,600	60.3	20	155,000	74.2	18	122,953	383.6	21	-----
Kansas.....	174,589	13,224	7.6	28	156,327	27,960	17.9	37	141,518	43,600	27.9	38	51,100	36.1	39	37,876	286.4	28	-----
Kentucky.....	278,298	8,480	3.0	39	252,894	38,607	15.3	40	238,807	65,500	25.9	40	76,650	32.1	42	68,170	803.9	10	-----
Louisiana.....	170,216	2,826	1.7	46	150,007	16,058	10.7	44	129,952	31,150	20.8	43	47,800	36.8	38	44,974	1,591.4	4	-----
Maine.....	41,907	13,959	33.3	8	38,980	20,221	51.9	15	42,184	23,600	60.5	19	24,000	56.9	25	10,041	71.9	42	-----
Maryland.....	44,501	6,791	15.3	21	42,175	17,170	40.7	20	41,315	26,850	63.7	18	29,500	71.4	21	22,709	334.4	24	-----
Massachusetts.....	35,094	14,494	41.3	7	31,897	26,220	82.2	2	37,009	27,700	86.8	5	33,300	90.0	5	18,806	129.8	37	-----
Michigan.....	196,517	42,152	21.4	17	187,589	131,126	69.9	7	174,980	157,300	83.9	6	165,050	94.3	3	122,898	291.6	27	-----
Minnesota.....	203,302	13,783	6.8	30	197,351	50,075	25.4	26	188,948	92,500	46.9	25	105,250	55.7	26	91,467	663.6	12	-----
Mississippi.....	311,633	2,802	.9	48	291,092	26,078	9.0	46	263,528	54,500	18.7	46	65,300	24.8	46	62,498	2,230.5	1	-----
Missouri.....	278,454	17,893	6.4	31	256,100	39,204	15.3	39	243,276	72,850	28.4	37	93,650	38.5	34	75,757	423.4	17	-----
Montana.....	50,564	2,768	5.5	32	41,823	7,947	19.0	34	37,747	11,350	27.1	39	14,200	37.6	35	11,432	413.0	18	-----
Nebraska.....	133,616	9,544	7.1	29	121,062	22,832	18.9	35	111,684	37,050	30.6	35	41,650	37.3	26	32,106	336.4	23	-----
Nevada.....	3,696	940	25.6	15	3,373	1,555	43.5	19	3,429	1,860	52.1	23	1,975	57.6	24	1,029	108.8	39	-----
New Hampshire.....	17,695	9,495	53.7	2	16,554	10,845	65.5	10	18,786	13,850	83.6	7	15,750	83.8	13	6,255	65.9	45	-----
New Jersey.....	29,375	15,162	51.6	4	25,835	21,298	82.4	1	26,086	24,300	94.1	2	25,700	98.5	1	10,538	69.5	43	-----
New Mexico.....	41,369	1,350	3.3	37	34,105	4,479	13.1	42	29,749	7,400	21.7	42	10,300	34.6	40	8,950	663.0	13	-----
New York.....	177,025	57,825	32.7	9	153,238	102,283	66.7	9	149,856	121,200	79.1	10	126,250	84.2	11	68,425	118.3	38	-----
North Carolina.....	300,967	9,672	3.2	38	278,276	67,627	24.3	29	287,441	106,350	38.2	28	126,000	43.8	30	116,328	1,202.7	7	-----
North Dakota.....	84,006	1,968	2.3	43	73,962	3,218	4.4	48	69,520	6,250	8.5	48	7,250	10.4	48	5,282	268.4	30	-----
Ohio.....	255,146	48,048	18.8	19	233,783	137,680	58.9	41	220,910	184,600	79.0	11	199,500	90.3	4	151,452	315.2	26	-----
Oklahoma.....	213,325	5,648	2.6	42	179,687	20,149	11.2	43	167,686	36,400	20.3	44	48,150	29.0	45	43,002	761.4	11	-----
Oregon.....	64,826	17,839	27.5	14	61,829	36,369	58.8	12	63,125	49,400	79.9	9	56,100	88.9	7	38,261	214.5	33	-----
Pennsylvania.....	191,284	45,182	23.6	16	169,027	94,081	55.7	14	171,539	116,200	68.8	15	128,300	74.8	17	83,118	184.0	34	-----
Rhode Island.....	4,327	1,975	45.6	6	3,014	2,457	81.5	3	3,603	2,950	97.9	1	3,150	87.4	9	1,175	59.5	47	-----
South Carolina.....	165,504	3,796	2.3	44	137,558	27,568	20.0	32	147,120	57,100	41.5	27	65,750	44.7	29	61,954	1,632.1	3	-----
South Dakota.....	83,303	2,939	3.5	36	72,454	3,981	5.5	47	68,705	8,300	11.5	47	9,300	13.5	47	6,361	216.4	32	-----
Tennessee.....	273,783	9,727	3.6	34	247,617	38,884	15.7	38	235,666	63,550	25.6	41	71,300	30.3	44	61,573	633.0	14	-----
Texas.....	501,017	11,466	2.3	45	418,002	79,127	18.9	36	390,814	144,900	34.7	32	168,400	43.1	31	156,934	1,368.7	5	-----

Footnotes at end of table.

Comparison of rank, percentage, and number of farms electrified with central-station service, 1935, 1940, 1945, and 1946, by States and for the United States—Continued

Area	Farms, Jan. 1, 1935, number ¹	Farms receiving central-station electric service, Dec. 31, 1934			Farms, Apr. 1, 1940, number ¹	Farms receiving central-station electric service, Apr. 1, 1940			Farms, Jan. 1, 1945, number ³	Farms receiving central-station electric service, June 30, 1945 ⁴			Farms receiving central-station electric service, June 30, 1946			Increase in electrified farms from Dec. 31, 1934, to June 30, 1946		
		Number ²	Percent	Rank		Number ¹	Percent	Rank		Number ⁵	Percent	Rank	Number ⁶	Percent	Rank	Number	Percent	Rank
Utah.....	30,695	16,130	52.5	3	25,411	17,411	68.5	8	26,322	20,000	78.7	12	21,550	81.9	14	5,420	33.6	48
Vermont.....	27,061	7,945	29.4	13	23,582	12,213	51.8	16	26,490	15,800	67.0	16	19,900	75.1	16	11,955	150.5	36
Virginia.....	197,632	14,954	7.6	27	174,885	42,144	24.1	30	173,199	60,250	34.4	33	72,500	41.9	32	57,546	384.8	20
Washington.....	84,381	40,060	47.5	5	81,686	58,283	71.4	6	79,887	68,300	83.6	7	69,500	87.0	10	29,449	73.5	41
West Virginia.....	104,747	3,647	3.5	35	99,282	25,199	25.4	27	97,686	33,550	33.8	34	36,200	37.1	37	32,553	892.6	9
Wisconsin.....	199,877	39,206	19.6	18	186,735	87,556	46.9	18	177,747	124,450	66.6	17	136,350	76.7	15	97,141	247.8	31
Wyoming.....	17,487	527	3.0	40	15,018	3,474	23.1	31	12,476	5,550	37.0	29	6,500	52.1	27	5,973	1,133.4	8

¹ U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1935 and 1940.

² Edison Electric Institute.

³ U. S. Bureau of the Census, preliminary estimates, 1945 census of agriculture.

⁴ Based on 1940 census; 1945 not available when estimate made.

⁵ REA estimates.

This table alone tells a story of progress seldom equaled and never surpassed in all the history of this country.

It shows that in 1934 we had only 10.9 percent of our farms electrified, and that by June 30, 1946, we had 52.9 per-

cent of the farms of this country electrified.

Here is another table that brings us down to June 30, 1947, and shows that by that time we had increased the number of electrified farms to 61 percent.

The table referred to follows:

Systems energized, miles energized, and consumers connected for REA borrowers and the percentage of total farms electrified by all agencies

Area	Systems energized ¹		Miles energized ¹		Consumers connected ¹		Percentage of total farms electrified
	June 30, 1947	Sept. 30, 1947	June 30, 1947	Sept. 30, 1947	June 30, 1947	Sept. 30, 1947	June 30, 1947
United States.....	839	896	546,781	568,077	1,843,351	1,933,493	61.0
Alabama.....	24	24	13,259	13,905	59,693	62,589	248.0
Arizona.....	5	6	736	754	3,751	3,899	84.7
Arkansas.....	19	19	14,302	14,816	52,186	55,828	42.2
California.....	5	5	1,683	1,687	5,140	7,248	90.3
Colorado.....	20	20	9,273	9,533	27,987	29,332	68.8
Connecticut.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	98.5
Delaware.....	1	1	1,056	1,070	3,633	3,699	81.9
Florida.....	17	17	6,133	7,003	21,974	23,759	58.8
Georgia.....	43	43	26,543	27,583	109,562	116,129	53.8
Idaho.....	9	9	3,430	3,482	8,892	9,215	93.3
Illinois.....	28	28	24,961	25,898	74,888	78,468	74.9
Indiana.....	44	44	25,474	26,285	95,437	99,224	85.4
Iowa.....	54	54	36,026	37,204	90,074	92,340	79.0
Kansas.....	24	26	12,590	13,774	26,807	29,017	41.7
Kentucky.....	25	25	16,728	17,286	72,629	76,057	43.8
Louisiana.....	15	15	10,899	11,526	40,671	43,360	45.8
Maine.....	4	4	489	489	2,099	2,173	74.7
Maryland.....	2	2	2,487	2,523	11,476	12,066	78.5
Massachusetts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	95.2
Michigan.....	13	13	10,711	10,848	41,144	42,793	92.0
Minnesota.....	50	50	38,524	39,944	91,516	95,740	62.4
Mississippi.....	23	23	20,515	21,209	90,430	93,950	32.9
Missouri.....	42	42	28,890	29,682	102,671	106,699	49.2
Montana.....	17	18	4,895	5,200	14,255	14,877	41.4
Nebraska.....	24	24	15,398	15,843	33,545	34,676	38.0
Nevada.....	2	2	144	147	645	652	54.9
New Hampshire.....	1	1	1,547	1,560	3,942	4,150	90.4
New Jersey.....	2	2	448	449	1,944	2,016	95.1
New Mexico.....	9	10	2,433	2,701	7,442	8,274	40.6
New York.....	6	6	2,852	2,864	10,040	10,158	94.1
North Carolina.....	35	35	16,338	17,303	68,341	72,609	54.8
North Dakota.....	10	11	5,062	5,600	9,602	10,541	15.6
Ohio.....	28	28	22,120	22,543	82,558	84,943	90.0
Oklahoma.....	24	24	20,319	21,133	51,131	53,223	47.7
Oregon.....	13	13	3,897	4,086	14,039	14,575	92.2
Pennsylvania.....	13	13	12,006	12,178	42,512	44,107	83.6
Rhode Island.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	97.3
South Carolina.....	23	23	13,634	14,230	50,448	53,843	52.2
South Dakota.....	15	16	3,643	4,034	11,348	11,939	18.2
Tennessee.....	30	30	15,974	16,489	120,824	125,905	40.4
Texas.....	74	74	56,694	58,989	154,640	163,591	55.8
Utah.....	5	5	930	930	2,899	3,000	79.6
Vermont.....	3	3	1,389	1,462	3,949	4,099	79.5
Virginia.....	16	16	12,206	13,126	43,248	46,518	53.9
Washington.....	21	21	7,445	7,370	17,651	18,119	94.6
West Virginia.....	2	2	595	595	2,165	2,205	50.7
Wisconsin.....	32	32	18,875	19,491	54,311	56,238	79.1
Wyoming.....	14	14	3,065	3,079	7,739	8,046	55.0
Alaska.....	2	2	118	119	957	998	
Virgin Islands.....	1	1	55	55	516	516	

¹ Includes latest available figures for systems paid in full.

² Revised.

NOTE.—State figures represent data for REA borrowers incorporated within the State.

When we started this program you will note that we only had 10.9 percent of our farms electrified, and some of the States had as little as 1 percent. My State was one of them. Today we have 61 percent of our farms electrified.

The farmers are clamoring for this service in every State in the Union. Every dollar of this money will come back with interest, and it will add immeasurably to the wealth of the Nation.

There is also an application pending for a deficiency appropriation for \$175,000,000 additional funds to carry on this rural-electrification program during the balance of the present fiscal year. I sincerely trust that every dollar this deficiency appropriation asked for by the Bureau of the Budget will be provided. Remember that if this money is not allocated, it will not be spent. Not a dime of it will be wasted. But when the farmers have been assured that they can get the funds, they can then secure the materials with which to build the lines and supply the transformers and electrify their homes in every section of the country. Then every dollar of this money will be taken by them; and as I said, it will all come back with interest.

I remember 15 years ago when a distinguished friend of mine on the other side of the aisle, who has long since left the House, rose and asked me how far I intended to go with this program. He said: "Do you mean you would build power lines down the public roads?" I said: "Some of them would be down the public roads, some of them would be across the pasture. Some of them would be down the lane." I want to reach every farmhouse the tax collector can find in times of peace, or that we can reach with the draft in times of war. If we do that, we will be building a strong America, a self-sustaining America. We will be doing more for the rural people of this country than has ever been done for them in all history.

At this point I submit a copy of the pending applications by States, showing the dire necessity for this deficiency appropriation:

In order that each Member may see where this money is needed, I am breaking these applications down alphabetically:

ALABAMA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$5,562,000.

ARIZONA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$1,076,000.

ARKANSAS

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$4,657,000.

CALIFORNIA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$315,000.

COLORADO

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$5,303,000.

CONNECTICUT

The applications now pending from that State amount to zero.

DELAWARE

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$150,000.

FLORIDA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$10,225,000.

GEORGIA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$17,913,000.

IDAHO

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$1,705,000.

ILLINOIS

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$9,045,000.

INDIANA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$2,186,000.

IOWA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$13,473,000.

KANSAS

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$12,878,000.

KENTUCKY

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$10,497,000.

LOUISIANA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$2,914,000.

MAINE

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$146,000.

MARYLAND

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$800,000.

MASSACHUSETTS

The applications now pending from that State amount to zero.

MICHIGAN

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$2,472,000.

MINNESOTA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$13,457,000.

MISSISSIPPI

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$6,660,000.

MISSOURI

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$29,797,000.

MONTANA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$8,942,000.

NEBRASKA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$18,099,000.

NEVADA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$80,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$513,000.

NEW JERSEY

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$98,000.

NEW MEXICO

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$1,960,000.

NEW YORK

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$157,000.

NORTH CAROLINA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$3,702,000.

NORTH DAKOTA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$23,948,000.

OHIO

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$3,220,000.

OKLAHOMA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$9,337,000.

OREGON

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$1,740,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$2,161,000.

RHODE ISLAND

The applications now pending from that State amount to zero.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$6,765,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$14,962,000.

TENNESSEE

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$10,552,000.

TEXAS

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$20,802,500.

UTAH

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$605,000.

VERMONT

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$450,000.

VIRGINIA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$4,200,000.

WASHINGTON

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$2,290,000.

WEST VIRGINIA

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$53,000.

WISCONSIN

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$6,802,000.

WYOMING

The applications now pending from that State amount to \$3,710,000.

Let us provide these funds and speed the day when we will have every farm home in this country electrified at rates the farmers can afford to pay.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, too much cannot be said in appreciation of the services rendered in this connection by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]. Along with Senator Norris, of Nebraska, he had a large part in the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority and he, as much as any Member of the House, is responsible for the ample appropriations

which have been made for the Rural Electrification Administration in the critical years of its establishment.

If the gentleman ever dies, as I hope he never will, the lights shining from millions of farm homes all over the Nation will constitute an eloquent testimonial to his long and useful service in this House.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I share with the gentleman from Mississippi the desire to see every farm in the Nation electrified. But the method that we have to employ, bringing these funds to Congress for appropriation, because of the lag and difficulties of getting supplies that have to be competed for in the open market, we have developed a considerable amount of confusion in the construction program of rural lines. Some of that we feel is due to too much nursing on the part of the administration of co-ops that should be allowed to be on their own. Keeping them on the administrative rolls we feel creates part of the lag that exists because of the administrative bottleneck. When we go back into the House I shall get permission to insert a table here on all of the REA's in the several States of the Nation which shows their total assets, their net worth, their age, and so forth. Some of these certainly could be liberated from administrative restrictions. Others, as this table will show, need administrative help.

This table should be explained somewhat. In the net-worth column there are some figures in parenthesis. These co-ops are deficient. That should be added to the total assets to show their financial position as being in additional liability.

You will see that there are some which are in trouble. This trouble should be worked out and corrected, because they reflect upon all of the REA co-ops and their record is used against the good names of the sound cooperatives.

I feel that we are making headway in clarifying the REA program and I trust we will make sound headway.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from Washington that originally the interest rates were very high. The restriction as to amount was limited to \$40,000,000 a year and I believe the amortization period was only 20 years. We got this relaxed a few years ago, reducing the interest rate to 2 percent, taking the limit off the amount that can be provided for rural electrification, and extending the amortization period to 35 years. That has enabled a great many of these co-ops that were having trouble to get back on their feet and to carry on their work of electrifying farm homes in their respective areas. I feel that if we will just continue to give them the support we are giving them here today that we will soon electrify every farm home in the country.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr JENKINS of Ohio. I just want to join with the gentleman in his expressions with reference to the efforts REA is making in my section of the country, southern Ohio. We have one of the most modern and up-to-date cooperatives of that kind I think in the whole country, and it has been operating magnificently.

Mr. HORAN. We have outlined the policy of the committee on the complete record in our hearings and I trust that what is being submitted here will further amplify that. I know that the Members are interested in REA and seeing it maintained on a sound basis.

I hope the material we are putting into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD today will assist in clarifying a lot of this matter and perhaps remove the confusion.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HORAN. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. I think the gentleman will agree that there might be some misunderstanding in the country over the availability of the \$100,000,000 in addition to the budget estimate which is provided in this bill. I think it has been pointed out on the floor that this money will not be available for present needs; it will not be available until July 1.

I believe it should also be pointed out that a budget estimate for an additional \$175,000,000 for the current fiscal year is now pending before the Deficiency Committee.

Mr. HORAN. I may say, however, that that budget estimate was not sent up until the gentleman from Mississippi on last Saturday practically forced the REA to send it up.

Net worth of REA-financed rural electric-distribution systems as of Aug. 31, 1947

Borrower designation	Total assets	Net worth		Age in months	
		Amount	Percent of assets	Average	Since energization
REGION X					
Arizona:					
13-----	(1)	(1)	-----	(1)	11
14-----	\$1,305,842	\$104,456	8	77	86
17-----	596,291	(21,763)	-----	13	14
22-----	(1)	(1)	-----	(1)	1
New Mexico:					
4-----	834,367	200,141	24	71	107
8-----	1,061,226	37,851	4	50	92
9-----	1,202,229	50,161	4	57	105
11-----	659,322	11,975	2	14	37
12-----	568,441	(61,755)	-----	33	81
13-----					
			(2)		
14-----	(1)	(1)	-----	(1)	11
17-----	(1)	(1)	-----	(1)	29
20-----	364,321	9,460	3	17	21
Texas:					
7-----	606,176	4,457	1	61	138
11-----	920,881	59,991	7	58	106
21-----	623,744	27,847	4	91	116
23-----	764,606	64,422	8	77	108
30-----	1,693,189	348,962	21	58	110
33-----	350,157	179,782	51	105	116
38-----	1,015,743	90,389	9	76	116
40-----	1,371,122	155,892	11	59	103
41-----	522,223	114,904	22	80	119
44-----	237,559	12,190	5	97	111
45-----	795,275	37,762	5	85	114
47-----	908,419	(8,337)	-----	89	104
48-----	936,081	301,814	32	81	108
49-----	712,136	90,750	12	94	114
50-----	1,004,391	114,403	11	72	109
52-----	822,338	36,194	4	70	109
53-----	897,302	110,409	12	65	108
54-----	1,279,745	170,671	13	65	106
55-----	967,005	1,774	(3)	49	99

Footnote at end of table.

Net worth of REA-financed rural electric-distribution systems as of Aug. 31, 1947—Continued

Borrower designation	Total assets	Net worth		Age in months	
		Amount	Percent of assets	Average	Since energization
REGION X—con.					
Texas—con.					
56	\$1,254,352	\$160,966	13	69	109
58	665,363	60,604	9	82	105
59	825,773	41,702	5	57	99
60	1,651,859	240,014	15	44	97
61	1,079,255	9,431	1	81	105
62	692,623	3,008	(3)	72	94
63	737,880	49,859	7	82	107
64	1,293,287	82,220	6	64	104
65	840,423	87,588	10	56	105
67	935,107	37,131	4	80	106
68	710,604	113,388	16	60	100
69	1,351,383	112,207	8	68	100
70	1,098,747	89,682	8	61	99
71	522,073	38,806	7	61	96
72	937,480	69,517	7	78	95
75	573,713	148	(3)	60	97
76	4,054,776	318,271	8	94	
77	819,272	128,479	16	66	99
78	813,723	66,814	8	72	94
80	997,029	18,478	2	42	96
83	741,314	65,544	9	64	94
84	514,950	(1)	(1)	47	94
85	498,284	2,839	1	67	93
86	1,057,715	99,343	9	60	97
87	1,145,181	60,473	5	50	91
88	737,682	74,758	10	75	91
89	862,932	46,512	5	43	79
91	853,702	60,321	7	65	93
92	1,002,711	55,701	6	66	92
93	778,455	81,541	10	52	92
94	1,052,111	111,432	11	65	92
95	1,352,446	37,232	3	53	94
96	789,327	41,038	5	50	92
97	559,704	8,288	1	46	79
98	617,023	33,169	5	43	88
99	774,975	55,452	7	61	93
100	3,144,661	181,267	6	100	
101	880,118	110,625	13	72	93
102	715,238	67,772	9	60	91
103	861,654	91,448	11	68	84
104	548,592	19,928	4	47	89
106	983,681	61,890	6	43	79
107	924,423	33,297	4	39	81
108	645,776	(2,671)	35	80	
111	662,922	13,419	2	50	80
113	435,582	970	(3)	17	24
114	447,958	14,672	3	39	73
115	657,612	(12,720)	30	68	
118	731,438	(11,191)	27	52	
119	454,410	211	(3)	14	27
123	735,999	60,495	8	61	101
124	339,619	(4,993)	15	20	
125	881,865	38,068	4	24	50
135	647,603	(9,245)	11	19	
REGION I					
Delaware: 2					
Maine: 2	1,364,054	192,399	14	93	113
2	274,897	4,809	2	87	106
8	285,413	(31,270)	83	86	
12	224,915	(28,127)	33	66	
13	102,731	(12,833)	62	67	
Maryland:					
4	2,065,665	201,381	10	79	108
New Hampshire: 4	2,031,038	153,231	8	59	92
New Jersey:					
4	1,733,409	(385,276)	69	90	
6	339,744	(4,531)	85	115	
New York: 4	237,263	11,026	5	102	120
19	513,306	(8,889)	31	33	
20	612,794	(6,118)	30	33	
21	621,780	(25,888)	26	34	
23	150,592	(19,598)	39	42	
24	202,293	(11,790)	31	39	
North Carolina:					
10	690,223	22,199	3	52	95
14	350,694	66,405	20	90	114
16	597,189	48,236	8	64	124
21	830,124	140,640	17	75	106
23	2,465,053	34,538	1	81	115
25	803,480	33,166	4	79	98
31	754,121	5,373	1	68	100
32	543,766	43,944	8	60	93
33	474,305	1,954	76	96	
34	894,201	36,427	4	61	98
35	991,161	(666)	61	95	
36	971,691	42,512	4	61	97
37	902,774	12,275	1	74	95
38	45,990	(12,878)	73	96	
39	903,181	45,975	5	65	90
40	655,805	65,424	10	78	92

Footnotes at end of table.

Net worth of REA-financed rural electric-distribution systems as of Aug. 31, 1947—Continued

Borrower designation	Total assets	Net worth		Age in months	
		Amount	Percent of assets	Average	Since energization
REGION I—con.					
North Carolina—continued					
43.....	\$822,803	\$270,303	33	68	87
46.....	1,539,474	(643)	45	77	78
47.....	636,154	15,810	2	49	77
48.....	362,120	(11,491)	65	79	79
49.....	992,834	896	41	78	78
50.....	514,154	22,760	4	65	76
51.....	1,041,595	59,625	6	47	77
52.....	921,291	68,556	7	40	78
53.....	433,254	(16,275)	59	70	70
55.....	294,020	(10,227)	57	71	71
56.....	337,834	(27,561)	35	60	60
58.....	624,514	12,557	2	9	13
59.....	417,899	11,888	3	14	33
63.....	68,825	9,262	13	55	116
66.....	583,514	8,249	1	9	14
Pennsylvania:					
4.....	1,769,639	190,460	11	97	123
6.....	1,599,411	254,773	16	85	116
12.....	307,967	7,431	2	86	116
13.....	1,266,091	81,440	6	83	117
14.....	788,684	15,660	2	77	116
15.....	1,368,695	85,901	6	84	118
17.....	1,483,661	261,434	18	76	108
19.....	453,905	9,413	2	48	84
20.....	1,469,311	80,184	5	65	93
21.....	877,437	6,558	1	62	90
22.....	592,376	49,284	8	69	91
24.....	442,388	47,965	11	78	92
25.....	1,463,564	3,986	47	76	76
Vermont:					
7.....	770,195	80,362	10	67	100
8.....	944,705	(107,759)	45	93	93
10.....	275,525	(37,854)	38	59	59
Virginia:					
2.....	502,795	(1,809)	91	110	110
11.....	2,205,972	(10,993)	81	115	115
22.....	1,485,057	87,694	6	89	133
27.....	3,669,167	(17,203)	59	117	117
28.....	665,870	18,303	3	71	112
29.....	1,267,592	25,488	2	68	107
30.....	1,118,430	3,330	63	102	102
31.....	1,457,402	43,495	3	69	106
34.....	2,027,046	45,452	2	40	94
35.....	902,043	37,116	4	54	100
36.....	510,836	(13,468)	38	84	84
37.....	607,909	(16,973)	59	84	84
38.....	436,377	(43,206)	65	86	86
39.....	753,495	(34,966)	46	75	75
41.....	1,195,176	(7,531)	54	116	116
REGION II					
Florida:					
14.....	2,161,360	(42,747)	56	107	107
15.....	616,003	5,654	1	49	91
16.....	830,583	84,417	10	80	105
17.....	1,139,371	36,887	3	54	101
22.....	537,596	6,692	1	56	87
23.....	347,156	(5,941)	58	85	85
24.....	584,454	(104,067)	35	56	56
25.....	232,837	3,007	1	58	76
26.....	828,806	54,135	6	41	72
28.....	576,988	(13,043)	42	73	73
29.....	653,628	30,525	5	44	63
30.....	776,251	26,125	3	35	75
33.....	326,628	7,827	2	4	5
34.....	404,748	(19,275)	13	24	24
35.....	590,255	1,516	9	12	12
Georgia:					
7.....	1,275,208	672,530	53	97	133
8.....	566,687	114,983	20	75	120
17.....	694,994	114,861	16	59	120
20.....	625,974	103,799	17	80	122
22.....	1,536,808	336,948	22	91	122
31.....	386,987	73,357	19	75	118
34.....	1,120,055	142,044	13	67	121
35.....	924,745	216,635	23	80	122
37.....	789,460	95,421	12	69	119
39.....	893,125	52,511	6	66	111
42.....	479,439	41,933	9	96	124
45.....	509,173	120,342	24	87	107
51.....	510,852	76,568	15	63	121
58.....	1,131,759	84,490	7	81	114
65.....	752,720	80,136	11	71	119
66.....	1,004,358	364,934	36	86	119
67.....	213,246	56,967	5	91	114
68.....	464,315	35,908	8	94	111
69.....	616,321	36,598	6	71	111
70.....	925,340	8,167	1	79	112
73.....	398,665	36,863	9	87	103
74.....	836,212	18,032	2	83	113
75.....	557,433	36,272	6	82	109
77.....	559,598	71,922	13	77	98

Net worth of REA-financed rural electric-distribution systems as of Aug. 31, 1947—Continued

Borrower designation	Total assets	Net worth		Age in months	
		Amount	Percent of assets	Average	Since energization
REGION II—con.					
Georgia—Con.					
78	\$454,998	\$56,437	12	82	98
81	852,383	93,881	11	88	98
83	1,195,468	186,162	16	64	101
84	549,199	106,831	19	78	104
86	765,636	51,838	7	62	99
87	355,109	12,871	4	79	96
88	695,957	61,853	9	64	101
90	718,463	84,546	12	81	100
91	629,816	8,949	1	44	87
92	459,891	25,762	6	81	85
94	405,481	38,624	9	53	84
95	653,494	(11,042)	—	44	81
96	633,467	(17,525)	—	52	77
97	438,754	25,153	6	46	79
98	300,433	(5,208)	—	60	73
99	288,945	26,290	9	65	75
103	242,153	4,584	2	5	6
South Carolina:					
14	1,131,097	102,697	9	71	107
19	965,360	53,640	6	65	91
21	757,132	(29,726)	—	71	90
22	527,618	(6,557)	—	59	91
23	484,709	(10,167)	—	74	88
24	361,428	(843)	—	75	90
25	552,898	166,677	30	56	83
26	641,433	8,070	1	66	84
27	526,941	(17,820)	—	60	83
28	1,277,537	117,306	9	66	85
29	690,633	23,045	3	62	80
30	364,135	(7,075)	—	61	80
31	893,123	16,830	2	53	80
32	523,255	8,140	2	46	80
33	426,584	(31,231)	—	72	80
34	490,277	117,300	24	61	80
35	660,729	(6,914)	—	38	80
36	386,798	(45,349)	—	47	70
37	578,905	38,448	7	53	80
38	1,162,157	26,781	2	63	80
40	330,266	(6,619)	—	31	54
41	392,632	19,626	5	38	71
Virgin Islands: 1	202,317	(53,210)	—	66	69
REGION III					
Alabama:					
9	367,205	(6,982)	—	90	122
18, TVA	917,510	286,916	31	90	131
19, TVA	403,583	118,266	29	94	128
20	568,792	113,762	20	92	111
21, TVA	764,219	112,955	15	78	112
22	1,260,245	19,283	1	47	93
23	888,007	45,800	5	102	113
25	380,694	68,918	18	83	100
26	496,241	(16,297)	—	85	100
27	772,077	11,680	2	80	97
28	913,095	(62,204)	—	75	94
29	970,581	52,911	5	75	93
30	1,173,519	96,029	8	63	94
32	722,236	27,608	4	73	86
33	433,262	14,128	3	79	87
35, TVA	475,864	160,214	34	63	86
36, TVA	1,232,163	182,705	15	62	86
37, TVA	606,356	174,198	29	72	86
38, TVA	1,023,003	707,213	69	81	86
39	860,509	8,549	1	12	18
43, TVA	621,711	244,870	39	60	66
44	545,461	67,340	12	(1)	36
46, TVA	139,565	5,514	4	6	7
47, TVA	(1)	(1)	—	(1)	(1)
Kentucky:					
3	989,271	56,290	6	64	98
18	917,176	52,771	6	72	116
20	635,782	162,990	26	80	112
21	1,082,883	162,372	15	91	115
23	774,968	86,128	11	78	102
26, TVA	1,428,951	154,323	11	73	108
27	810,318	94,836	12	89	110
30	877,536	108,937	12	79	111
33	1,300,125	115,305	9	81	111
34	1,040,250	99,894	10	64	104
35, TVA	1,113,789	105,150	9	78	102
37	1,379,941	112,448	8	82	115
38, TVA	606,784	20,148	3	48	98
40	368,166	60,669	16	95	111
45	584,475	87,557	15	78	101
46	1,100,632	171,939	16	64	102
49	372,768	47,406	13	80	102
Kentucky:					
50, TVA	1,318,955	87,464	7	56	96
51	521,954	47,995	9	69	97
52	2,100,832	164,935	8	64	103
54	1,328,308	46,554	4	60	84
55	1,084,974	19,672	2	78	127
56	483,851	(10,673)	—	62	75
57	599,463	(7,180)	—	50	72
58	481,828	(32,577)	—	57	73

Net worth of REA-financed rural electric-distribution systems as of Aug. 31, 1947—Continued

Borrower designation	Total assets	Net worth		Age in months	
		Amount	Percent of assets	Average	Since energization
REGION III—con.					
Mississippi:					
1, TVA	\$339,682	\$125,178	37	104	138
17, TVA	543,059	384,918	71	77	99
20	700,256	78,782	11	72	113
21	901,804	82,302	9	76	115
22, TVA	817,433	63,972	8	78	114
23	1,313,245	29,821	2	60	107
24, TVA	327,902	53,260	16	76	111
26, TVA	1,214,936	220,709	18	63	100
28	817,809	137,844	17	63	111
29, TVA	1,719,758	556,334	32	76	97
30	1,208,517	166,354	14	55	97
31	1,221,347	149,353	12	61	104
34	1,974,260	135,927	7	90	103
36	1,384,488	102,919	7	47	99
38	1,139,701	71,389	6	49	96
39	1,144,470	32,032	3	62	93
40	2,332,730	(3,095)	—	58	100
41	1,941,646	36,134	2	51	95
43, TVA	487,298	169,500	34	95	100
45, TVA	1,172,962	239,418	20	75	93
49, TVA	982,965	585,429	60	(1)	92
50, TVA	882,289	259,429	29	47	92
Tennessee:					
1, TVA	2,287,839	446,877	20	86	133
9, TVA	2,025,536	113,440	6	77	116
16, TVA	1,604,337	394,671	25	77	122
17, TVA	301,012	39,500	13	81	117
19, TVA	2,177,862	541,576	25	71	129
20, TVA	2,339,477	863,515	37	64	132
21, TVA	2,378,707	654,704	28	92	121
23, TVA	301,520	147,214	49	67	109
24, TVA	1,503,283	392,479	26	86	101
25, TVA	1,179,878	361,846	31	74	96
26, TVA	861,911	90,186	10	63	73
27, TVA	410,203	51,943	13	47	75
31, TVA	904,136	151,636	17	36	99
32, TVA	650,622	350,181	54	77	96
34, TVA	553,827	157,372	28	27	95
35, TVA	1,179,858	365,341	31	68	87
37, TVA	738,405	243,406	33	74	85
38, TVA	823,228	409,771	50	62	85
39, TVA	735,195	137,504	19	(1)	(1)
43, TVA	507,062	212,293	42	61	76
45, TVA	782,198	287,882	37	63	71
46, TVA	773,709	19,445	3	54	62
48, TVA	821,158	147,226	18	45	68
49, TVA	397,203	22,491	6	59	67
51, TVA	629,302	6,564	1	66	73
REGION IV					
Indiana:					
1	999,127	151,203	15	74	114
6	657,196	268,738	41	114	135
7	670,192	253,238	38	95	121
8	470,991	183,596	39	85	116
9	510,324	143,291	28	84	112
11	658,279	180,349	27	74	100
14	507,914	8,292	2	106	122
15	305,459	15,136	5	82	110
16	670,493	234,926	35	103	116
18	537,279	37,347	7	97	111
21	343,150	87,611	26	93	107
24	583,698	167,928	29	101	116
26	668,061	57,260	9	70	91
27	615,056	38,439	6	86	97
29	598,498	109,982	18	82	108
32	494,448	119,618	24	106	111
33	708,745	332,007	47	106	116
35	492,957	88,257	18	86	97
37	763,003	155,378	20	88	112
38	346,005	92,849	27	104	120
40	967,812	134,562	14	80	91
41	288,036	56,210	20	91	102
42	1,271,067	97,843	8	65	102
44	329,977	90,862	28	65	97
46	391,310	84,807	22	81	92
47	517,352	39,351	8	78	95
52	1,545,024	94,531	6	62	93
53	446,621	73,777	17	89	99
55	1,111,494	199,341	18	81	92
59	610,363	158,478	26	93	112
60	1,032,807	71,529	7	65	84
70	628,955	113,181	18	81	89
72	424,669	62,890	15	58	90
74	633,800	229,385	36	108	122
80	568,124	171,500	30	97	111
81	644,272	122,319	19	80	92
83	677,458	27,365	4	67	74
87	659,612	226,875	34	80	90
88	614,766	194,749	32	75	102
89	944,739	127,798	14	63	95
92	1,132,655	156,397	14	82	111
99	671,309	20,315	3	64	73
100	352,053	50,728	14	61	86

Net worth of REA-financed rural electric-distribution systems as of Aug. 31, 1947—Continued

Borrower designation	Total assets	Net worth		Age in months	
		Amount	Percent of assets	Average	Since energization
REGION IV—con.					
Michigan:					
5.....	\$743,919	(\$24,296)	-----	94	106
26.....	2,266,932	(91,440)	-----	102	115
28.....	1,566,754	155,497	10	86	116
33.....	1,441,288	17,347	1	74	107
37.....	1,889,613	64,602	3	102	110
40.....	1,810,571	(230,554)	-----	86	107
41.....	544,024	-----	-----	88	102
42.....	906,344	(7,201)	-----	73	99
44.....	665,746	28,354	4	78	99
45.....	1,695,641	202,292	12	97	108
Ohio:					
1.....	1,607,009	(38,612)	-----	119	134
24.....	283,971	79,393	28	109	114
29.....	1,276,710	7,310	1	76	114
30.....	966,688	52,197	13	93	115
31.....	393,413	231,190	24	84	127
32.....	1,187,819	110,764	9	72	107
33.....	924,716	109,001	12	88	119
39.....	1,205,071	176,338	15	83	110
41.....	1,034,596	115,200	11	85	112
42.....	575,387	48,959	9	93	112
50.....	570,095	7,244	1	114	121
55.....	701,388	88,797	13	87	114
56.....	990,310	195,030	20	117	127
59.....	468,507	63,569	14	92	112
60.....	1,111,698	243,065	22	97	114
65 ^a	1,868,918	162,859	8	72	116
68.....	459,898	2,220	(⁹)	102	115
71.....	343,048	155,476	45	90	130
74.....	423,615	18,811	4	98	113
75.....	607,790	64,969	11	92	115
83.....	930,141	95,405	10	81	109
84.....	735,884	119,128	16	70	96
85.....	505,983	161,579	32	84	96
86.....	1,366,956	205,682	15	70	101
87.....	1,018,240	109,712	11	86	96
88.....	1,767,581	40,267	2	31	89
93.....	978,448	11,799	1	43	76
94.....	446,541	(9,096)	-----	32	56
West Virginia:					
8.....	170,505	(58,237)	-----	92	104
10.....	545,680	(134,357)	-----	77	105
REGION V					
Illinois:					
2.....	1,576,752	342,526	22	70	117
7.....	214,967	40,305	19	75	117
8.....	980,052	194,736	20	69	93
12.....	1,205,372	138,142	11	64	92
18.....	2,212,681	(14,466)	-----	85	110
21.....	1,588,877	78,393	5	85	121
23.....	984,154	98,175	10	82	121
26.....	1,923,912	272,392	14	85	109
27.....	785,450	69,773	9	51	98
28.....	1,379,871	146,422	11	62	105
29.....	1,331,802	179,302	13	70	104
30.....	984,195	44,571	5	77	101
31.....	511,817	84,875	17	65	95
32.....	908,270	68,018	7	76	97
33.....	699,500	60,334	9	76	92
34.....	1,355,976	48,269	4	52	89
36.....	1,170,207	101,571	9	70	92
37.....	1,794,969	282,819	16	74	91
38.....	1,951,416	388,802	20	76	97
39.....	1,001,802	68,510	7	79	92
40.....	1,067,533	57,106	5	64	89
41.....	1,525,595	278,210	18	65	97
43.....	1,002,190	37,588	4	57	90
44.....	456,875	(36,993)	-----	68	88
45.....	515,601	81,926	16	69	89
46.....	1,324,473	301,264	23	67	89
48.....	564,267	(12,894)	-----	25	36
Iowa:					
2.....	648,043	103,549	16	65	98
3.....	1,087,067	57,139	5	41	94
5.....	800,712	69,103	9	77	119
7.....	861,772	162,565	18	63	95
9.....	3,271,956	235,879	7	77	119
11.....	61,022	26,230	43	97	118
12 ¹⁰	39,166	37,252	95	125	125
14.....	782,520	49,799	6	83	113
15.....	588,814	25,612	4	70	108
16.....	532,354	54,126	10	83	119
18 ¹¹	53,443	17,816	33	104	125
19.....	666,950	18,275	3	54	121
21.....	859,549	186,651	22	77	98
23.....	700,861	58,440	8	73	119
26.....	830,281	112,723	14	81	114
27.....	1,083,404	214,695	20	78	113
30.....	886,754	150,748	17	81	113
32 ¹¹	1,006,701	188,465	19	82	112
31.....	1,474,202	208,480	14	74	113
33.....	632,439	99,600	16	85	113
34.....	2,052,429	369,659	18	70	112

Net worth of REA-financed rural electric-distribution systems as of Aug. 31, 1947—Continued

Net worth of REA-financed rural electric-distribution systems as of Aug. 31, 1947—Continued

Net worth of REA-financed rural electric-distribution systems as of Aug. 31, 1947—Continued

Borrower designation	Total assets	Net worth		Age in months		Borrower designation	Total assets	Net worth		Age in months		Borrower designation	Total assets	Net worth		Age in months	
		Amount	Percent of assets	Average	Since energization			Amount	Percent of assets	Average	Since energization			Amount	Percent of assets	Average	Since energization
REGION V—con.						REGION VI—con.						REGION VII—con.					
Iowa—Con.						Minnesota—Con.						Nebraska:					
36.....	\$673,297	\$183,021	27	83	113	65.....	\$608,134	\$156,976	26	89	114	1.....	\$292,626	\$83,799	29	117	125
38.....	1,310,680	147,349	11	68	113	66.....	1,096,335	164,362	15	73	115	2.....	58,143	9,797	17	105	126
39.....	758,705	189,420	25	83	115	71.....	1,027,876	251,238	24	75	107	3.....	275,813	25,239	9	104	116
40.....	453,887	53,407	12	46	117	72.....	598,777	116,400	19	72	95	4.....	491,174	(22,166)		92	110
41.....	607,679	196,661	32	78	106	73.....	712,603	172,271	24	69	98	44.....	2,013,560	38,053	2	80	124
43.....	1,143,287	194,644	17	76	113	74.....	872,114	118,625	14	66	90	49.....	368,260	(71,434)		100	108
49.....	886,643	235,498	26	75	113	75.....	780,698	11,907	2	37	78	51.....	1,166,668	120,235	10	51	114
50.....	506,697	51,988	10	54	95	79.....	1,052,467	53,214	5	59	90	54.....	762,166	61,745	8	84	108
51.....	821,654	222,562	27	68	92	80.....	595,360	59,850	10	67	84	56.....	876,127	73,013	8	60	104
52.....	1,063,946	176,448	17	63	92	81.....	296,724	37,402	13	82	130	59.....	644,319	14,311	2	48	89
53.....	927,593	251,836	27	70	97	82.....	896,937	19,246	2	64	80	62.....	476,462	294	(1)	59	92
55.....	479,470	140,160	29	79	97	83.....	671,809	18,542	3	68	75	63.....	433,865	26,146	6	52	86
56.....	1,043,462	210,561	20	71	99	84.....	967,299	35,671	4	33	69	64.....	572,653	(1,419)		67	91
57.....	861,906	106,447	12	55	93	85.....	906,612	34,587	4	40	71	65.....	656,354	50,968	8	55	93
59.....	523,623	25,357	5	58	94	87.....	744,005	11,054	2	24	47	66.....	557,255	12,389	2	55	87
60.....	1,086,066	265,425	24	68	96	89.....	564,104	34,427	6	55	80	71.....	498,847	30,726	6	70	88
61.....	522,381	76,607	15	65	91	92.....	524,585	10,802	2	55	79	76.....	1,479,253	(5,417)		78	109
62.....	573,916	84,470	15	62	94	93.....	148,609	6,941	5	42	74	77.....	2,214,442	18,324	1	93	129
67.....	376,611	63,794	17	71	95	94.....	539,801	(9,187)		20	21	78.....	2,001,690	156,195	8	54	105
69.....	1,048,078	74,216	7	41	86	95.....	777,796	(46,528)		51	73	79.....	591,736	(19,572)		51	67
70.....	344,061	66,583	19	73	92	96.....	666,596	1,505		26	37	81.....	953,630	(52,148)		77	111
71 ¹¹	852,179	142,280	17	64	92	97.....	617,198	(11,758)		25	34	82 ¹⁹	463,062	(11,313)		27	33
73.....	1,036,607	94,020	9	58	89	North Dakota:						83.....	770,500	(26,189)		14	24
74.....	2,041,315	186,152	9	47	91	8.....	835,800	74,578	9	46	117	86.....	198,775	13,867	7	(20)	(20)
75.....	597,962	35,995	6	36	71	11.....	1,503,177	166,004	11	82	111	Wyoming:					
77.....	602,439	5,996	1	46	71	13.....	397,175	65,709	17	56	102	3.....	268,748	22,569	8	75	92
79.....	1,181,060	11,215	1	33	68	17.....	1,085,577	43,818	4	32	86	5.....	380,101	14,916	4	86	115
80.....	893,044	(26,444)		22	28	19.....	2,380,236	74,239	3	44	92	6.....	634,050	74,563	12	98	115
82.....	635,563	25,273	4	5	7	21.....	872,175	8,704	1	22	47	9.....	250,220	7,135	3	74	86
Michigan:						22.....	304,248	8,534	3	17	17	10.....	257,734	17,850	7	58	116
20.....	644,804	7,229	1	65	105	South Dakota:						11.....	454,721	77,869	17	94	106
29.....	486,665	(18,431)		92	112	3.....	627,444	11,652	2	68	119	12.....	94,229	6,102	6	90	113
43.....	642,623	5,484	9	89	102	6.....	217,168	(579)		89	114	13.....	65,480	22,679	35	97	113
Wisconsin:						7.....	700,823	17,908	3	72	109	14.....	1,021,943	(2,663)		49	88
14.....	851,360	86,337	10	86	119	11.....	341,884	(7,010)		61	85	16.....	199,368	1,309	1	10	15
16.....	497,264	33,391	8	98	123	12.....	1,083,120	135,855	13	62	81	21.....	324,679	(7,442)		39	63
19.....	638,630	33,677	5	79	114	15.....	234,980	(11,111)		56	69	23 ²⁰	291,729	4,710	2	(1)	36
21.....	366,358	52,195	14	96	114	16.....	862,920	(10,360)		54	63	25.....	73,869	5,722	8	6	6
25.....	1,033,616	69,955	7	60	121	18.....	527,698	8,510	2	3	3	REGION VIII					
27 ¹⁴	523,016	21,762	4	91	115	19.....	448,291	14,018	3	3	8	Arkansas:					
29.....	1,199,603	123,346	10	86	113	20.....	451,876	8,683	2	8	10	9.....	2,102,836	292,409	14	70	105
31.....	609,099	96,882	16	90	124	21.....	611,699	5,149	1	10	23	10.....	1,130,517	72,641	6	72	113
32.....	680,588	112,954	17	91	112	26.....	962,024	20,519	2	7	7	11.....	540,777	4,601	1	92	109
35.....	662,621	54,820	8	94	123	28.....	273,383	4,088	1	4	7	12.....	1,002,239	10,173	1	78	107
37.....	767,497	62,573	8	94	114	REGION VII						13.....	1,254,773	16,766	1	76	105
38.....	550,811	140,351	25	109	122	Colorado:						15.....	1,455,899	(13,117)		62	110
40.....	1,181,900	136,851	12	81	116	7.....	582,698	75,488	13	100	119	18.....	1,802,846	28,731	2	56	107
41.....	1,159,483	39,918	3	83	115	14.....	822,842	44,765	5	83	110	21.....	1,507,593	54,198	4	41	92
43.....	1,185,212	91,055	8	73	111	15.....	1,154,259	351,217	30	68	111	22.....	960,112	65,154	7	62	94
46.....	550,705	38,163	7	80	111	16.....	1,446,450	(2,988)		43	91	23.....	578,819	98,911	17	63	93
47.....	564,145	(13,049)		78	105	17.....	1,578,094	(1,999)		73	110	24.....	1,770,705	103,387	6	55	100
48.....	402,734	(6,138)		69	95	18.....	197,422	(47,440)		68	69	26.....	674,707	30,664	5	60	87
49.....	771,367	62,731	8	85	110	20.....	545,091	(76,084)		85	99	27.....	728,399	37,576	5	48	87
51.....	517,088	68,410	13	76	99	22.....	881,211	109,726	12	66	91	28.....	481,260	(27,805)		37	59
52.....	471,100	29,294	6	70	99	25.....	321,559	(17,145)		43	76	29.....	604,506	(10,723)		27	64
53 ¹⁶	723,437	(6,309)		70	101	26.....	251,455	8,807	4	60	85	30.....	625,670	4,620	1	8	27
54.....	868,155	91,032	10	68	97	29.....	1,697,039	7,112	(1)	60	90	31.....	898,469	(12,824)		11	17
55.....	739,874	40,911	6	65	93	31.....	763,660	116,664	15	67	83	33.....	490,173	14,296	3	5	13
57.....	632,647	25,065	4	52	91	32.....	427,603	13,537	3	55	79	Louisiana:					
58.....	712,313	1,848	.3	59	66	33.....	580,391	32,292	6	58	76	6.....	248,606	61,397	25	82	113
59.....	108,448	399	.4	19	20	34.....	268,676	21,199	8	64	72	7.....	1,081,676	149,858	14	83	111
60.....	538,038	(10,274)		41	48	35.....	393,802	18,337	5	25	61	8.....	234,642	44,457	19	87	101
62.....	267,214	(5,485)		18	20	36.....	343,108	(24,231)		64	69	9.....	1,736,559	237,816	14	55	111
63.....	827,493	16,145	2	19	23	37.....	1,488,653	1,811	(1)	24	56	10.....	1,249,578	51,113	4	49	106
REGION VI						40.....	244,955	(921)		9	13	11.....	749,758	26,762	4	39	93
Minnesota:						Kansas:						12.....	1,256,927	23,779	2	48	93
1.....	1,130,432	202,578	18	69	116	7.....											

Net worth of REA-financed rural electric-distribution systems as of Aug. 31, 1947—Continued

Borrower designation	Total assets	Net worth		Age in months	
		Amount	Percent of assets	Average	Since encro- gization
REGION VIII—CON.					
Missouri—Con.					
41	\$942,094	\$(5,541)	-----	56	88
42	1,517,902	(7,946)	-----	61	89
43	994,599	122,687	12	56	90
44	920,876	2,449	-----	64	84
45	1,288,426	4,364	-----	51	84
46	973,752	23,095	2	45	84
47	970,341	54,329	6	70	92
48	1,364,619	79,990	6	59	91
49	1,103,256	10,711	1	54	85
50	1,311,152	5,328	-----	45	77
51	1,013,243	(30,371)	-----	45	71
53	1,439,387	34,308	2	49	86
54	1,385,642	(34,815)	-----	36	69
55	808,859	(2,918)	-----	34	69
56	703,692	(5,010)	-----	49	71
57	933,885	(62,971)	-----	26	41
58	1,764,840	55,643	3	17	20
66	435,975	7,336	2	3	3
68	177,724	6,577	4	2	2
Oklahoma:					
1	1,846,627	91,360	5	65	116
2	1,590,468	(30,371)	-----	64	115
6	1,615,988	70,097	4	59	111
8	439,201	209,821	48	102	135
10	1,155,572	71,743	6	70	112
12	1,393,575	181,809	13	77	113
14	499,467	16,415	3	73	111
15	1,370,659	91,279	7	56	105
16	1,117,088	31,627	3	66	104
18	1,036,643	20,189	2	40	92
19	1,087,543	(10,117)	-----	61	95
20	524,165	3,259	1	61	92
21	1,254,013	47,810	4	59	93
22	2,024,367	92,492	5	51	95
23	852,696	17,916	2	66	94
24	1,014,978	(19,102)	-----	70	93
25	687,819	96,225	14	70	95
26	886,172	49,396	6	60	93
27	763,354	(16,085)	-----	38	87
28	1,032,900	47,747	5	40	77
29	900,658	(28,802)	-----	42	74
30	533,745	(19,789)	-----	43	70
31	1,503,737	129,189	9	41	72
34	323,340	31,127	10	9	10
REGION IX					
Alaska:					
2	240,817	(836)	-----	58	67
3	197,930	26,083	13	52	61
California:					
6	783,548	(90,451)	-----	90	110
16	393,238	(14,850)	-----	82	106
18	206,322	8,641	4	63	89
Idaho:					
4	855,364	(24,631)	-----	67	133
10	1,684,554	23,964	1	95	109
11	634,953	98,316	15	79	99
15	324,789	(6,488)	-----	87	95
16	169,124	19,050	11	69	81
17	482,194	27,628	6	76	94
19 ²²	199,160	17,547	9	59	68
21	122,444	(16,747)	-----	65	66
Montana:					
1	302,905	42,269	14	74	116
2 ²³	631,977	116,732	18	78	113
5	258,170	21,938	8	84	116
9	742,109	125,975	17	73	116
10	971,197	27,183	3	45	115
12	264,929	1,020	4	87	115
13	405,674	60,858	15	72	104
15	729,203	55,966	8	64	102
16	447,508	8,601	2	42	94
17	287,807	26,430	9	54	87
19	717,457	16,229	2	44	79
21	446,829	34,358	8	42	75
26	278,422	(17,181)	-----	22	22
28	321,387	(4,875)	-----	19	19
30	609,042	39,406	6	-----	14
31	948,385	12,585	1	12	14
Nevada:					
3	48,492	3,023	6	31	35
4	226,952	196,369	87	92	99
Oregon:					
2	357,310	4,322	1	53	106
4	1,668,210	22,926	1	51	82
14	334,960	127,222	38	100	109
16	323,805	(77,647)	-----	69	84
17	810,560	26,937	3	69	96
18	1,092,396	(33,055)	-----	24	61
21	871,516	(29,579)	-----	54	81
22	223,758	(6,620)	-----	45	69
25	367,309	29,600	8	55	75
26	928,881	13,262	1	40	75
32	606,506	14,199	2	66	111

Footnotes at end of table.

Net worth of REA-financed rural electric-distribution systems as of Aug. 31, 1947—Continued

Borrower designation	Total assets	Net worth		Age in months	
		Amount	Percent of assets	Average	Since encro- gization
REGION IX—CON.					
Utah:					
6.....	\$639,785	\$(39,048)	-----	65	92
8.....	663,607	(19,079)	-----	85	96
10 ²⁴	178,809	(148)	-----	13	15
Washington:					
8.....	733,150	(35,116)	-----	58	112
9.....	517,690	(24,303)	-----	87	109
14 ¹					
17 ²⁴	344,036	4,266	1	58	69
18.....	2,146,032	10,012	.5	74	112
20.....	479,654	43,730	9	65	88
23.....	86,106	498	.6	103	106
27.....	391,677	21,028	6	81	102
28.....	193,013	9,048	5	77	92
30.....	748,968	(2,530)	-----	72	82
31.....	79,006	(10,108)	-----	43	63
32.....	156,886	5,281	3	72	82
35.....	433,061	(3,873)	-----	62	84
36.....	719,825	23,415	3	47	84
37.....	797,253	33,406	4	61	74
39.....	151,805	18,596	12	65	78
42 ²³	269,167	15,262	6	41	49
46.....	249,436	8,799	4	20	22
47.....	527,376	(10,274)	-----	26	28

¹ Data not available.

² Private utility; no information.

³ Less than 1/2 of 1 percent.

⁴ Data as of July 1947.

⁵ Data as of June 1947.

⁶ Data as of April 1947.

⁷ July 31, 1947, figures.

⁸ Does not include investment or equity in Ohio mid-land property.

⁹ Less than 1 percent.

¹⁰ As of July 31, 1947.

¹¹ As of May 31, 1947.

¹² As of July 31, 1947.

¹³ As of July 31, 1947.

¹⁴ As of July 31, 1947.

¹⁵ As of July 31, 1947.

¹⁶ Data as of June 30. August not available.

¹⁷ Data as of July 31. August not available.

¹⁸ No data up through August.

¹⁹ As of May.

²⁰ Acquired lines.

²¹ As of September.

²² As of Feb. 28, 1947.

²³ As of June 30, 1947.

²⁴ As of July 31, 1947.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, in my colloquy with the gentleman from Washington I was undertaking to point out that if we are going to meet the present needs of the REA at the moment the \$400,000,000 provided in this bill is not adequate. It will be necessary to provide \$175,000,000 or some suitable amount in the request which is now pending before the Deficiency Appropriations Subcommittee for the REA program for the balance of this fiscal year, which will be concluded on June 30, 1948.

The gentleman made reference to the appearance of the gentleman from Mississippi before the Deficiency Subcommittee. The gentleman from Mississippi did appear and eloquently championed the cause of the REA before that subcommittee. I may say in fairness that the gentleman from Washington himself was present in the interest of a better REA program.

I hope when this deficiency bill is presented to the House next week it will be possible to secure favorable action by the

House on the \$175,000,000, which will be immediately available to meet the present need of farmers throughout the Nation who are waiting for the REA to actually come to their homes. This sum was requested of the Budget by the REA several weeks ago and finally came to the House for consideration this week.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that when the last deficiency bill was before the House I tried to get a deficiency appropriation for \$300,000,000 included, but many Members did not understand the proposition and it was lost by a small majority.

I went before the Deficiency Appropriations Subcommittee and showed that we had \$229,000,000 more in applications than we would have the funds to supply during the balance of this fiscal year and that applications were coming in at the rate of \$24,000,000 a month and would undoubtedly run to about \$300,000,000. I took this proposition up with the Bureau of the Budget, the REA, and everyone else interested, and they finally set up this estimate of \$175,000,000 to try to take up the slack from now until the end of the fiscal year, June 30. I hope that the Committee will give us the entire amount.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, while this Committee is engaged in considering an appropriation bill for the farmers of the Nation, we might well take note of a matter I learned of within the last hour. I was informed, if you please, to my utter amazement, that the State Department has negotiated a reciprocal trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, which agreement will be signed on next Saturday. Under that agreement we open our markets to the now Soviet government of Czechoslovakia to ship into this country shoes, glassware, rubber footwear, and in exchange we will become obliged to ship to Czechoslovakia heavy equipment, steel, farm implements, automobiles, trucks, and a long list of other critical materials.

This information comes to me on the heels of the President's speech to the Congress of yesterday. In my opinion, it is one of the most stupid blunders the administration has thus far made. It is an inconsistency that the American people ought to protest to the very house-tops; and I therefore take this first opportunity to register my vigorous protest against the signing of that agreement.

I hope the Members of this House and the Members of the Congress will raise their voices and try to influence the State Department against going forward with this agreement.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I heard last week end that Mexico had abrogated her treaties which were entered into in 1943.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Yes; I just learned of that today. But we have not done one single thing to stop our concessions to Mexico, notwithstanding the fact that they have abrogated their agreements and increased their tariff rates.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. I endorse heartily what the gentleman has said. By way of information, I may say that the Committee on Ways and Means this afternoon adopted a resolution of practically the same import that the gentleman is talking about. This resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means adopted—of course, it could not speak for the Congress; it only speaks for itself—serves notice on the world that the committee does not feel bound by any such action taken.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Unfortunately the resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means adopted today will have nothing to do with this, because this is a reciprocal trade agreement that was negotiated and is now being carried forward which will become effective 30 days after next Saturday. It is an outrageous imposition upon the American people.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PRESTON. Let us get at the bottom of this thing. Is it not a fact that that negotiation has been going on long before Czechoslovakia capitulated and that the gentleman has no assurance that the State Department is going to sign this agreement?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I have the assurance from the State Department within the hour, and they said they were going forward with it, and nothing could stop them.

Mr. PRESTON. That nothing would stop them?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Yes.

Mr. PRESTON. Well then, I join the gentleman in voicing my protest.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I know this, that negotiations were going on in Geneva long before the debacle in Czechoslovakia. The inexcusable thing is the going forward now and signing it after the President denounced this collapse in Czechoslovakia just on yesterday.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield; is this a treaty?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. This is a reciprocal trade agreement.

Mr. RAYBURN. The one that was made in Cuba a few weeks ago, and has almost been completed now, will be in the form of a treaty.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I am sure the gentleman from Texas has reference to the International Trade Organization, which is meeting in Habana. That organization, in which I understand, incidentally, that Czechoslovakia presently has its active representative, is seeking to establish the patterns and principles for future international trade relations.

It is a function of the United Nations, and has nothing to do with the proposed agreement about which I am speaking. This agreement is being worked out by our Department of State under the authority granted by the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. This is not any longer a treaty matter. As the gentleman remembers, we long ago abrogated the authority of Congress in matters of international trade. The authority now rests in the Department of State. And in this instance it would appear that the Department is about to use that authority in a reckless and dangerous manner to the serious detriment of the American economy and our national security. I vigorously protest this proposed agreement, and demand that the administration immediately withdraw from any commitment it may have undertaken, or may undertake, under it.

Any attempt to undertake an agreement with Czechoslovakia as a helpless puppet of the Communist dictatorship is dangerous folly. All normal intercourse between two friendly nations is precluded. Any trade with Czechoslovakia from this point on must be trade with Communist dictatorship on its own terms, and to its material advantage. If the Executive persists in going through with this agreement, I will insist that Congress take whatever steps may be necessary to protect the United States against such action.

(Mr. HARNESS of Indiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to make approximately half a dozen typographical and caption corrections in the bill which are as follows:

On page 2, line 4, the caption "Office of the Secretary" to be printed in large caps.

On page 4, line 8, the caption "Research and Marketing Act of 1946" to be printed in large caps.

On page 11, line 6, the caption "Library, Department of Agriculture" to be printed in large caps.

On page 32, line 3, the word "process" to be changed to "processes."

On page 45, line 16, after the word "information", insert a comma.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

REA

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to note the \$400,000,000 allowed the REA under this bill. That \$100,000,000 more than was requested by the administration, but, in my opinion, the higher amount was fully substantiated by the hearings before the committee. This illustrates the proper method of dealing with appropriations for REA and other functions. As I pointed out in my remarks when the deficiency appropriations bill was up, the amendment offered at that time was an improper method of proceeding. The amount here appropriated fully justifies that observation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, it is always heartening to me to see a god solid American enterprise re-

ceive recognition and honest encouragement for a job well done.

That is why I felt good about the committee's recommendations that we provide for \$400,000,000 for the Rural Electrification Administration's loan funds in 1949.

The committee was asked for only \$300,000,000 in the budget estimate. But after hearing testimony of witnesses—after learning what a fine job the REA continues to do and how badly money is needed to keep that work going—the committee added another \$100,000,000 to the budget estimates.

That is the kind of recognition the REA deserves.

Those of you who have seen the changes wrought by REA during the last 12 years know what I mean. You have seen the power of electricity generate a whole new era of prosperity for the people in wide areas throughout the land.

Yes, you know and I know, that folks out in the country can see the future better—and find their way along more safely—if they are guided by electric lights, instead of flickering, wavering kerosene lamps.

If ever there was an enterprise wholly American in concept and character, it is the program of extending the blessings of electricity to all the people who live in the rural areas of our land.

This \$400,000,000 we are asked to appropriate would go straight to the bedrock of this Nation's strength—rural America. No man, and certainly no government, ever lost anything by putting faith in rural America.

The history of the REA has proved this to be true.

Wherever REA loans have been extended, the people who received the benefits of electric service have paid back their loans. Those people out on the farms and ranches can be trusted. They pay their debts. They use their money wisely and sensibly.

I know that down in my district in Texas, where I grew up with these fine hard-working rural citizens, I've always heard the people repeat over and over their wisdom about spending money wisely.

When the electrification program came into my district, those men and women spent their loans from the Government wisely and judiciously. And now we have a more prosperous, happier district because of electricity—and because of the wisdom of the folks who live there.

But in my district, as in most of the districts you gentlemen represent, there is still much to be done if electric lights are to shine in every rural home.

Great progress has been made on rural electrification in my district. There are more than 18,000 members of the two large electric cooperatives that serve my district, more than 10,000 of them in one cooperative alone.

These people know what a blessing electric current can be in a rural area. They know that electrification has increased their income, their potential earning power, their security, and their happiness.

The people who have electricity know these things—and the people who do not have it yet know the same thing.

They are the people I think we should be particularly interested in now, and it is for them that this \$400,000,000 appropriation is important.

On the desks of the managers of the electric cooperatives in my district down in Texas, 7,000 applications have piled up—applications from people who want electric current in their homes. These applications are coming in steadily at the rate of 200 each month, and there is no reason to expect a let-up anytime soon.

These people have applied. They have paid their dues. They are ready for service. But they don't have it.

They should have electric current, and I say that the Congress should do all in its power to keep the frontiers of rural electrification moving forward.

This \$400,000,000 appropriation we are asked to consider is essential to this purpose. Rural electrification has been squeezed in a bottleneck.

Unless our rural electric cooperatives have money in the bank, they find it almost impossible to obtain the materials needed for expanding the service. Most of the materials—such as wire, condensers, and similar items—are hard to get anyway.

Our REA-financed cooperatives just do not have a chance against private utilities in bidding for these vital materials unless we give them the money to back up their ambition.

Passage of this \$400,000,000 appropriation would not mean an immediate end to that bottleneck. But it would prevent a more serious situation several years hence. The rural cooperatives are now placing orders for materials to be used in 1949, 1950, and on in the future.

A few weeks ago we had a motion up here to appropriate \$300,000,000 to be spent by the Department on REA between now and July 1. I favored that for the same reason that I strongly support this larger appropriation—because the cooperatives need the money if they are to prepare for the future.

I wish that this Congress could do something to tell these 7,000 people in my district—and thousands more in other districts—that they might have lights tomorrow.

We cannot do that. But we can tell them, "Here is the money you will need. You can start looking for materials, you can place your orders, and you will have electric current someday soon."

We should do that much at least.

Then these people who have made their applications for lights in their homes, who have paid their dues in the cooperative, and who are now waiting—then these people can hope that they will soon receive the lights they have waited for so long.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, there is always an interest in what has been done when the bill has been perfected in the Committee of the Whole, as reported to the House the bill had in it direct appropriations of \$543,000,000. Now then, there has been

added \$2,000,000 by virtue of the adoption of the amendment to increase the amount for the Extension Service. In addition \$250,000 has been added for range reseeding in the item under Forestry Service, so that as it stands at the present time there are direct appropriations of \$545,000,000, a transfer of \$65,000,000 of section 32 funds for the national school-lunch program and \$400,000,000 in loan authorizations for REA. The total, therefore, is \$1,010,000,000. You will find a table in the hearings, which I think will be of interest. I asked specifically that it be brought up to date, and it appears on page 1151 of part 2 of the hearings.

You will notice that the first appropriation made for the Department of Agriculture, although it was not a department at that time, in 1839, was the very modest sum of \$1,000. When it was created as a department by act of 1862, and Abraham Lincoln was the President of the United States, the amount was \$64,000 for all agricultural functions. In 1873, when the tragedy of Black Friday was upon the country, the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture were only \$212,000. In 1896, when William B. McKinley, the martyred President, presided over the Executive destinies of the country, we had only gotten up to \$3,900,000. Then in 1918, in the last year of the war, we first got over the \$100,000,000 mark, and there for the first time the appropriations for agriculture were \$117,000,000. In 1939 we got over the billion mark, \$1,624,000,000. So it might be said as we conclude our deliberations on this bill that while it is a billion-dollar bill, agriculture is a billion-dollar business called upon to feed the hungry and the starving abroad and provide subsistence for the people of our own country.

May I say to you all, I am profoundly and humbly grateful for all the gracious observations that were made with respect to my service here.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] be permitted to extend his remarks immediately preceding the remarks just made by the gentleman from Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks just preceding the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HINSHAW, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of

the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en bloc.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY] be permitted to extend his remarks in the Record at that point relating to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and to include certain material and excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his several remarks on the bill just passed and include extraneous matter.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the District of Columbia may have until Friday night to file reports on certain bills that will be considered on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

A TRIUMPH IN TRASH

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, the taxpayers of this Nation ought to know how some of the moneys appropriated by the Congress for short-wave broadcasts to Europe, Asia, and other parts of the world are being wasted on just plain trashy subjects.

A striking example was the broadcast of February 4, by the Columbia Broadcasting System, called the March of Science.

The theme for this broadcast is almost impossible of comprehension. It appears that the setting opens in a fortune teller's booth at Coney Island. The characters impersonated were a fortune teller, Madame LaBelle; her son, Monty; his fiance, Rose; his Uncle Ben, and a

carnival barker. The argument deals with the law of possibilities, and its application to cards and dice. Then the scene shifts from the fortune-tellers booth to Uncle Ben's farm near Peoria. This broadcast should have been entitled a "Triumph in Trash," with which I am sure you will agree, after reading the script, which follows:

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, AMERICAN SCHOOL OF THE AIR, MARCH OF SCIENCE, NO. 18: TAKING A CHANCE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1948, 5-5:30 P. M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME
Cue: (Columbia Broadcasting System, 30 seconds.)

Organ: Series theme.

Announcer: Columbia presents the March of Science.

Music: Carnival midway theme, Down Behind.

Barker: Try your luck on the wheel of fortune. What's your lucky number? Step up and try it.

Voice 1: Hear that, Joe? Take a chance.

Voice 2: Why should I throw my money away?

Voice 1: You won't. If you keep trying, you can't lose. There's a pattern, see? You have to win sometime. It's in the cards.

Music: To wipe out, Into.

Announcer: Is it in the cards? Is there any law in the laws of chance? Is there certainty about any happening—such as whether or not a baby will be a boy or a girl? That is the story we bring you today—what can science tell us about—

Organ: Light beat, Taking a Chance.

Announcer: Our story takes us first to New York's Coney Island, where a jaunty little man and a very pretty blond-haired girl are marching up the boardwalk. The girl—she might be a farm girl with her simple dress and healthy pink cheeks—nervously clasps the man's hand as they hurry along.

Organ: Sneak carnival atmosphere under.

Sound: Sneak crowds and surf under.

Announcer: On one side the sparkling ocean pounds at the white sand. On the other is an endless line of catchpenny souvenir shops, shooting galleries, roller coasters, dime museums. At last the girl speaks.

Rose: Are you sure you know where it is, Monty?

Monty: Not much further, Rose, unless she's moved. We'll see the place in a minute.

Rose: Gee, Monty, I'm nervous.

Monty: Why? It's only mother.

Rose: I know. But she's never heard of me. How's she going to take it?

Monty: Oh, you two will get along fine. She'll think you are swell.

Rose: I hope so. But suppose she won't come with us, Monty? Suppose she doesn't want to come out and live at your Uncle Ben's?

Monty: She will. I'll talk her into it.

Rose: She's just got to, Monty. I don't see how we can be married if she doesn't.

Monty: She'll come. Oh, there's the place! See the poster, over the doorway?

Rose (reading): "Madame LaBelle. Sees all. Knows all. Tells all. Are you troubled or worried? Consult Madame LaBelle, the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter." Oh, Monty!

Monty: Oh, buck up, Rose! She doesn't bite.

Barker (coming on): Right this way, folks! Get your fortune told here.

Monty: Is that madame inside?

Barker: She can take you now. Step right in, both of you.

Rose: Monty, I'll wait—till you come for me.

Monty: All right, Rose. (To Barker) The lady'll wait here.

Barker (confidentially): Don't speak too loud or suddenlike, when you go in. The madame's been in a trance all day, and those

trances is something fierce. And be careful—it's dark in there.

Monty: O. K.

Sound: Fade out surf and crowds.

Organ: Fade out.

Madame (fade in): Don't speak. Don't say anything. I don't want to hear. Just pull a chair up to the table and don't stumble on the rug—there, you sittin'? I have to keep it dark in here. It works better. Now let's take a look in the crystal—Mmm. There's crowds in the crystal. They swirl. They whirl and swirl around. Maybe we better use the cards first, or tea leaves. Tea leaves are good. Oh, wait a minute. The clouds are partin'! I can see, I can see! You're goin' on a journey—a long journey.

Monty: Which way?

Madame: It looks like—west.

Monty: I just came from there; from Chicago.

Madame: From Chicago, eh? Say, hold on. Let me look at you. You're not—

Monty: What's the matter, Ma? Doesn't your crystal ball even tell you when your own son walks in?

Madame (ecstatically): Monty! Monty, you bad boy, sneakin' up on your mother without so much as a word. Let me turn on the lights and look at you.

Sound: Light switch.

Madame: There, that's better. Why, you're lookin' fine. Now tell me all about yourself. You never write. How am I to know what you're doing?

Monty: You mean the cards won't tell you?

Madame: Oh, stop making fun of your poor old mother, and say what you're up to. What are you doing in New York?

Monty: Well, Ma, I came east to make you a proposition.

Madame (on guard): Oh, no, Monty, none of that. I know your propositions. You need money, and—

Monty: It's nothing like that, Ma; honest. I came to take you back to Chicago.

Madame: You what?

Monty: Sure. Uncle Ben's got a big farm out near Peoria, and he wants you to keep house for him. Pay you a regular wage, too. Hundred dollars a month, and your keep.

Madame: Me, keep house? For my brother Ben? Me, on a farm? Madam LaBelle, the seventh daughter—

Monty: Oh, Ma, come off it. Your name's Maile Doolittle, and you're the only daughter in your family. And this is no life for a woman of your age. Look at this place. And that room in the back, where you live! I want to get you out of all this, Ma.

Madame: You stop castin' aspersions on the way I live. I like the way I live, I'll have you know. I like bein' a fortune teller, and no son of mine is going to come in here and—

Monty: All right, all right, just calm down. That isn't all I have to tell you.

Madame: I won't calm down. Insultin' my profession. Fortune tellin' is one of the oldest professions in the world and—

Monty: I didn't say it wasn't.

Madame: And who are you to talk? When did you ever earn an honest day's living?

Monty: Now, Ma, no good to lose your temper. Besides, I do earn an honest living.

Madame: You?

Monty: I do. I have a job.

Madame (incredulous): What kind of job? Monty: I'm a life-insurance salesman.

Madame: Monty Doolittle, a life-insurance salesman?

Monty: That's right.

Madame: You mean—you don't play the horses any more?

Monty: I swore off.

Madame: No more all-night poker games? Monty: Not on your life.

Madame: I can't believe it. Monty, my darlin', what changed you?

Monty: Well, I got tired of that kind of life. I want to settle down now in a home

of my own, and when I took the insurance job—that changed me.

Madame (the skeptic): Hah!

Monty: I tell you it did, Ma. I had to study. I learned all about taking chances, and what we call good luck and bad luck, and it cured me. I don't gamble any more.

Madame: Some job. (Suddenly.) I don't want any life insurance, if that's what you're working up to.

Monty: I'm not tryin' to sell you insurance, Ma, honest.

Madame: Well, what are you here for? You can talk all you like about Uncle Ben and Peoria, but I smell a rat. There's something behind all this, Monty, and I know it, because I know you.

Monty: Ma, there's a girl waiting outside. If you'll just—

Madame (interrupting): There's always girls outside. Let her wait. I'll tell her fortune later. You tell me what made you give up gambling.

Monty: All right, if you really want to know.

Madame: I do.

Monty: Did you ever hear of the law of probabilities?

Madame: When was that passed?

Monty: It wasn't that kind of law. It's a scientific law, like the law of gravitation. It wasn't passed—it was discovered.

Madame: How?

Monty: Well, it all started when people tried to work out systems to win at gambling—figuring the odds, taking a chance. And now it's a science, a special branch of mathematics, like statistics.

Madame: There's lots of systems been worked out, Monty, to win at roulette, and poker, and dice.

Monty: Yes, and you want to know something? There's not one of 'em any good.

Madame: Not one system any good?

Monty: Not one. Mathematics proves it. It can't be done. You can't beat the laws of chance. And you want to know something else? This is hard to believe, but it's true. If you gamble long enough, you're going to lose all your capital. Mathematics proves that, too.

Madame: Why, I've known lots of people made a pile in gambling!

Monty: That's because they stopped playing in time. If they'd kept on, they'd have lost everything they owned. Its inevitable.

Madame: Well, I can't see why you took a regular job, if that's the case.

Monty: And you've got to quit, too, Ma. There's no sense in telling fortunes either—not any more.

Madame (suspiciously): I don't see what your old law of probabilities has to do with me.

Monty: Because now, Ma, you can foretell the future—mathematically.

Madame: I don't believe it.

Monty: It's better than your cards and tea leaves and your crystal ball.

Madame: You mean that scientists can predict the same things I can? Like—well, whether you're going to get married next year? Say, you're not married, are you?

Monty: No, Ma, not yet. That's what I—

Madame: I'll tell you when you're going to get married. I'll even tell you what she looks like. Just let me shuffle those cards—

Sound: Shuffle deck, under.

Monty: Oh, Ma, put those things down! I thought you wanted to hear about the law of probabilities.

Madame: Not till you've had your fortune told. Now you sit back and be quiet * * * Three of hearts, ten of diamonds, deuce of clubs, eight of diamonds—no marriage for awhile yet, Monte—ah here we are! The Queen of Spades! There she is. The fifth card. A widow woman. About 45, I'd say. Dark hair and eyes. You'll meet her in about 10 years.

the end advocating procedures acceptable to the common man. "Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceedingly small." If platitudes and decisions primarily meant to please the ears of the people, are fundamentally unsound, the people as usual pay the bill.

On the facts, I think it is clearer than ever that the amplitude of the boom and the probable bust could have been kept within bounds and the procedure necessary to accomplish this is fairly simple. Instead of encouraging spending by increasing the purchasing power, we should have discouraged spending. Instead of preaching tax reduction, that would only increase individual spending, we should have preached continued taxation, tax relief only where that relief would be used to supply tools for the future. Instead of wasting fantastic amounts on so-called European relief, we might have scrutinized this relief and given only where warranted. Certainly this phase of the program should have been taken out of the realm of politics and ideology.

As a matter of fact, there is hardly a thing that we have done in the last two years that has not raised prices, increased personal expenditure, discouraged long-time planning and curtailed the supply of goods in our own market. If the people are finally penalized, seriously for this, they can reflect on the fact that they have listened to arguments that they have enjoyed hearing, and have been encouraged to disregard the simple wisdom and the common sense that should have been at their command.

In closing I would like to quote some words from a keen observer of the process of Government: "The most severe criticism you can level against personal freedom and private enterprise is that they demand more caution. They call for more character, they require more work and will power, they take more self-enterprise, more self-discipline, and more self-reliance than we may possess. One of the major economic challenges of our generation is whether we shall meet these tests so that this Nation may continue to be free economically and politically."

If this is a fair statement of what is demanded of the people, it is doubly true that the same measure in a greater degree should be demanded of our leaders. The real friend of the people in a democracy must be the man who preaches such a doctrine, but the so-called friend of the people in the political sense who tells them only what they would like to hear and who sponsors decisions intriguing in the short range but devastating in the long range, is, in ultimate effect, no friend at all.

CHESTER D. TRIPP.

Veterans Purchase \$5,000,000 Naylor Gardens Housing Project

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. BERTRAND W. GEARHART

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 12, 1948

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, the veterans of World War II have finally won the Naylor Gardens Housing project located in Washington, D. C. It has been a long, bitter fight.

Many hundreds of veterans will now find roofs over their heads simply because a group of enthusiastic veterans were determined to acquire the project from the Defense Housing Corporation

for the benefit of their comrades who have waited so long for housing accommodations.

The history behind this famous battle was published in the Stars and Stripes, National Tribune, on May 2, 1946, and later reprinted in the official AMVETS publication of May 1946.

It is worthy to note in passing that although J. H. Leib, then national legislative director of AMVETS, initiated the movement to secure the Naylor Gardens and later became an incorporator of the association, he nevertheless, adamantly refused to become a director or have anything financially to do with the project—or even seek an apartment for himself. His has been a disinterested service to a worthy cause for which his comrades have reason to be grateful.

The Stars and Stripes article and a story from the Washington Evening Star of February 28, 1948 should be incorporated in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as an example of that which can be accomplished in the interest of community betterment and veteran service when the will to achieve constructive results is present. Mr. Speaker, the newspaper articles to which I have referred are the following:

[From Stars and Stripes, National Tribune, of May 2, 1946]

HOUSING BATTLE WON BY AMVETS—VETERANS' COOPERATIVE SCORES DECISIVE VICTORY IN PURCHASING APARTMENT PROJECT

Seven hundred and forty-eight housing units for veterans.

That became a fact when the sale of \$5,000,000 Naylor Gardens to AMVETS, American Veterans of World War II, in the District of Columbia, was approved by the Defense Housing Corporation.

Naylor Gardens will go to the Veterans' Cooperative Housing Association, a group given birth by AMVETS last December and headed by Raymond Sawyer, district department commander, and Dayton Harrington, an officer of AMVETS, Post No. 1, in the District.

How was it done?

Purchase of Naylor Gardens was the brain child of J. H. Leib, Frank Scriven, of California, and Raymond Sawyer. It was consummated around a luncheon table and conceived through months of work on Capitol Hill and after arguments pro and con with the Defense Housing Corporation.

The idea was given birth by Leib on December 1, 1945. On December 3 the plan was presented to post No. 1, of the District, for approval and the legal services of Col. William A. Roberts were obtained. On December 7 the legislative director took the story to the Washington Daily News, which ran a headline article announcing AMVETS was endeavoring to purchase the Gardens. Then other papers took up the cudgels on behalf of AMVETS.

Every day Scriven, Leib, and Sawyer bombarded the local papers with press releases, but on December 29 AMVETS suffered the first official set back when the DHC publicly started giving the group the runaround.

AMVETS countered by preparing a bill which Chairman CARTER MANASCO of the Housing Expenditures Committee, introduced, asking that sales of all Government surplus projects be delayed pending decision as to veterans' priorities. Senator LISTER HILL, majority whip of the Senate and a veteran of World War I, was persuaded to introduce a joint bill, which subsequently knocked DHC for the proverbial loop. DHC came back with an announcement that it was prepared to sell, but not to AMVETS.

Again bogged down, AMVETS requested hearings before the Manasco committee. During a stormy session, Leib gained the floor, when Congressman MANASCO interrupted Gen. Luther Gregory, of the War Assets Commission, to give the AMVETS legislative director an opportunity to speak.

Leib appealed to Congress to halt all sales pending clarification of veterans' preference policy. The next day, Mrs. Evelyn Walsh McLean joined the fight. On a visit to Walter Reed Hospital she had seen a soldier die. Returning home, she read in the papers AMVETS' testimony before Congress. Grieved by what she saw and read, she prepared a series of full-page ads which she ran in all Washington, D. C., papers. She urged that veterans be sold the Garden property. Her assistance was most effective.

Next, Congresswoman EDITH NOURSE ROGERS, of Massachusetts, joined the campaign. She came to AMVETS' defense and introduced legislation to give veterans preference in purchasing Government surplus housing.

With that, the Legion, V. F. W. and D. A. V. joined forces with AMVETS, forming what was virtually a united veteran housing front in the District.

The Rogers bill was introduced March 7, 1946. Approximately 1 month later the Defense Housing Corporation accepted AMVETS' bid. A long, uphill campaign was won. An idea, born at a luncheon table, brought homes to 748 veterans.

[From the Washington Evening Star of February 28, 1948]

NAYLOR GARDENS HOUSING CO-OP SET UP BY VETERANS OF TWO WARS

(By Malcolm Lamborne, Jr.)

Youthful enthusiasm and the wisdom that comes with age have teamed up in the country's first large veterans' housing cooperative—Naylor Gardens Residences in Southeast Washington.

It is a combination that promises to stand as a monument to a new experiment in veteran-owned and operated housing.

The 748-unit project became the property of the Veterans' Cooperative Housing Association this month when 34-year-old Graves H. Wilson, co-op president, presented a \$512,500 check to the Government. This was a 10-percent down payment on the development, built by the Government in 1943 for \$6,587,000 and declared surplus late in 1945.

The brief ceremony in the office of the Public Housing Administration marked the culmination of a program started more than 2 years ago by a group of Washington area veterans, most of them members of the American Veterans of World War II.

Early in their negotiations the young veterans called on older men, veterans of World War I, for advice and assistance, and the combination has been paying dividends ever since. The development is now run by a 9-man board whose ages range from 25 to over 50 years. They serve without pay.

Today 428 of the 748 units are owned by co-op members. Titles to the remainder are held by the association. Nonmember tenants have been given assurance they can remain in apartments so long as there is rent control. These tenants now pay rent to the association which, in turn, makes monthly payments on the purchase price to the Government. Co-op officials estimate it will take about 30 years to pay off Uncle Sam.

Of the 428 units sold to veterans, about 200 are still to be occupied by co-op members. It is worthy of note that veterans were ready to pay the \$50 membership fee in the co-op and make a down payment of 20 percent on apartments—even though they were not sure when they could move in.

FIFTEEN VACANCIES A MONTH

Walter W. Kreimann, administrative assistant to the Board and a former Army flyer in the Pacific, reports, however, that vacancies average about 15 a month and, accordingly, families are moving in regularly.

What are the attractions at Naylor Gardens? Association officials cite the following:

Interest rates of only 3 percent, monthly payments from \$59.50 to \$80, depending on the size of apartments (this includes interest and principal payments, fuel, light, and janitor service); an opportunity for a home at about half the price of a detached dwelling (prices range from \$6,750 for one-bedroom units to \$8,450 for a three-bedroom apartment); recreation facilities, nearby shopping centers, and good public transportation.

CALLED LONG-TIME PROJECT

John A. Densford, veteran of two wars and chairman of the membership committee, commented recently: "We are trying to build a long-time project at Naylor Gardens." He said he was sold on the idea of a cooperative community only last year when several young men approached him on lending them a hand. Mr. Densford is regional educational director for the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. Densford heads the committee which has the important job of screening all applications to buy into the development. The co-op insists veterans be financially able to make a 20-percent down payment without borrowing the money; that their total indebtedness not exceed twice their annual income; and that they have annual income of \$2,400 at least.

Mr. Wilson says the co-op's basic philosophy is to provide World War II veterans "first-rate living accommodations at a reasonable cost, along with the benefits of cooperative ownership—all on a long-range basis."

Outlaw the Communist Party

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIS W. BRADLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 18, 1948

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Speaker, I present herewith a resolution adopted by the Ancient Order of Scots, meeting in the city of Santa Cruz, Calif., in which the outlawing of the Communist Party in the United States is advocated. I feel that the resolution is deserving of consideration by the Members of Congress:

At the supreme session of the Ancient Egyptian Order of Scots, a western organization whose prerequisite to membership is membership in the Masonic fraternity, held November 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1947, in the city of Santa Cruz, State of California, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Congress and the President of the United States be memorialized by the Ancient Egyptian Order of Scots to outlaw the Communist Party in the United States."

The undersigned, as pharaoh and supreme scribe, respectively, of the Ancient Egyptian Order of Scots, have been instructed by the supreme pyramid to forward this resolution to you.

Respectfully yours,

WARREN A. SLOCK,
Pharaoh.

Attest:

WM. VAN DYKE,
Supreme Scribe.

Department of Agriculture Appropriation
Bill, Fiscal Year 1949

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM J. MILLER

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 17, 1948

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

(Mr. MILLER of Connecticut asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I was interested in the comments of the gentleman who preceded me, Mr. CANNON, of Missouri, in regard to the activities of a Mr. Koch who has circularized the farmers in several congressional districts purporting to take a poll of the attitude of these farmers on the question of reducing the soil-conservation program appropriation. May I state, emphatically, that I have no objection to anyone at any time or in any place publicizing in every way possible the record of any vote cast by me on any measure presented to the Congress. Most of my constituents know that I voted to reduce the soil-conservation appropriation last year. Most of them realize that with farm income at an all-time high level they should not expect the Federal Government to provide them with free lime, fertilizer, and so forth.

I do, however, wish to make it a matter of record that I object to having false or misleading information circulated throughout my district, particularly by one who has a selfish interest in the increasing of certain appropriations. Mr. Koch reported that a hundred percent of the farmers in my congressional district who returned his post-card ballots stated that they were opposed to the position taken by me. I have had letters and I have had conversations with farmers who have assured me that they returned these post cards after marking them to show that they approved of the reduction in this appropriation.

Further, I notice in the printed hearings on this bill that Mr. Koch states that he developed his mailing list by accumulating the names of farmers who have previously purchased lime. I have the information from a most reliable source that his mailing list was obtained, at least in part, from an employee of the Department of Agriculture with whom Mr. Koch was previously associated. The activities of Mr. Koch are, in my opinion, a despicable form of lobbying.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Personally, I think the letter Mr. Koch put out was reprehensible. I told him so face to face. In the first place, he makes two very inaccurate statements in that let-

ter. He accuses Members of voting for the discontinuance of the program. I do not think at any time such a vote was before the House last year. He further accuses various Members upon the motion to recommit of voting to sustain the subcommittee, yet there were these separate items contained in that motion. The gentleman will see on page 927 of the hearings a copy of that motion.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I am glad the gentleman brought that out. I intended to refer to the fact that there were two other questions involved in that motion to recommit. He makes no effort to explain that. I state for the record and for the information of my own constituents that I did vote to reduce the appropriation.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I say also that the fact that this man, as he admits in the record, is a paid representative of the limestone interests, and directly interested in securing additional millions of dollars out of the triple A soil-conservation fund, in itself makes it all the more reprehensible for him to attempt to defeat Members of Congress through unfair and unethical practices.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I also point out that approximately 10 percent of the total soil-conservation appropriation has gone to members of that association in that \$30,000,000 was spent out of the \$300,000,000 appropriation for the purchase of lime. I am not surprised that the overwhelming majority of farmers who were approached on the question do want to continue to receive free lime. It takes a man with strong feelings on the subject to take the position that he needs lime but would rather buy it than accept it free from his Government. I thank God that we have many Connecticut farmers who are willing to buy their own lime.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I think it is a tribute to our free American farmers that many of them do rather resent this receiving free lime and would rather pay for it themselves.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. They certainly do in my district.

Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. MELVIN C. SNYDER

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 18, 1948

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, nestled in a valley within 100 miles of Washington, lies one of America's historic spots.

March 18 of this year will mark the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's first visit to the town of Bath, now known as Berkeley Springs, the county seat of Morgan County, W. Va. Long before Washington visited this spot, it had become a shrine in the tra-

going on the rampage. If, at the same time, the American public is worried stiff, that is an unfortunate casualty of the battle of words.

There is no question that the State Department has its fingers crossed on Russian moves in the Mediterranean area. Our experts do not, and I repeat, do not, believe that Russia is ready or equipped to fight a war. If the Russians are convinced any flexing of the muscles and overrunning so-called allied areas will bring on war, they will stop. That is the view of the State Department. This, according to one view, is the reason for scary build-up of crisis.

Actually, to get down to brass tacks, there has not been any unforeseen crisis in the past 6 weeks. Czechoslovakia was a dead dodo—so far as any democratic opposition to Russia is concerned—since the end of the war. The cruel Communist coup in Czechoslovakia might have been held off or tempered, but the Russians began to get itchy fingers when the tension between east and west mounted.

The other view of Mr. Truman's actions is popular on the Hill. It is that the President has come completely under the domination of the military brass, and is being used to start their drive for appropriations and UMT.

The third, and most cynical outlook, is that the President is manufacturing a crisis to clinch his reelection. I frankly don't believe this.

Committee for Justice and Peace in the Holy Land

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ED GOSSETT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 18, 1948

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to know that a national council of 100 outstanding Americans have organized themselves into a Committee for Justice and Peace in the Holy Land.

The announced purposes of this committee are:

First. To bring peace with justice to the Holy Land.

Second. To further the best interests of all Jews, Christians, and Moslems in the Near and Middle East.

Third. To foster friendly relations among the peoples of the three faiths throughout the world.

Fourth. To strengthen the United Nations.

A partial list of the distinguished personnel of this committee appears below:

The secretary of the organization is the Reverend Garland Evans Hopkins, associate foreign secretary of the Methodist Church.

Members of the national council included the Reverend Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, minister emeritus, Riverside Church, New York; Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron, of Baltimore; the Reverend Dr. Henry Pitney Van Deusen, president, Union Theological Seminary; Earl Bunting, chairman of the board, National Association of Manufacturers; Dr. Paul Hutchinson, editor, The Christian Century; William Ernest Hocking, professor emeritus, Harvard University.

Also Harold Lamb, author; Representative Lawrence H. Smith, Republican, of Wisconsin; the Reverend Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield, general secretary, Foreign Missions Conference of North America; the Reverend Dr. Albert E. Day, pastor, Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore; Dr. George W. Sadler, foreign secretary, Southern Baptist Convention; Nelson V. Russell, president, Carroll College; Walter A. Groves, president, Centre College; the Reverend Dr. Fred Field Goodsell, executive vice president, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Dr. Herrick B. Young, secretary, Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church, United States of America.

Also, Dr. Bayard S. Dodge, president emeritus, American University of Beirut; Dr. John A. Wilson, director of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago; Dr. Walter L. Wright, Jr., professor of Oriental languages, Princeton University; the Reverend Dr. Lynn Harold Hough, dean emeritus, Drew Theological Seminary; Dr. Allen O. Whipple, clinical director, Memorial Hospital, New York; Dr. Ralph Cooper Hutchinson, president, Lafayette College.

Also, the Reverend Dr. Charles T. Bridgeman, Trinity Church, New York; Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, professor of geology, Harvard University; Carroll Binder, editorial-page editor, the Minneapolis Star-Journal; Harold H. Fisher, chairman, Hoover Institute, and Gloria M. Wysner, secretary, Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

I have just received a letter from the Honorable Garland Evans Hopkins, associate secretary to the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church and also secretary to the Committee for Justice and Peace in the Holy Land. Mr. Hopkins has written me in part as follows:

BOARD OF MISSIONS AND CHURCH
EXTENSION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH,
New York, N. Y., March 13, 1948.
The Honorable Ed Gossett,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. GOSSETT: I think it is quite significant that Christian groups, both in Palestine and America, with the exception of a few unofficial committees, are opposed to the partition of Palestine. On February 11 the Committee on Work Among Moslems, the interdenominational group carrying on Protestant work in the Near East, addressed the following letter to President Truman:

"On January 19 the Committee on Work Among Moslems addressed a telegram to you, as follows: 'The Committee on Work Among Moslems of the Foreign Missions Conference strongly urges the continuance of the embargo on arms to the Middle East.'

"Because of the special interests of this committee in Palestine and our deep concern for conditions there, and because, as American citizens, we are aware of the important part which the United States must play in all decisions of the United Nations regarding that country, we send to you for your careful consideration an additional resolution of the committee as follows:

"The Committee on Work Among Moslems views with deep concern the growing chaos, hatred, and disillusionment in Palestine resulting from the action of the United Nations to partition Palestine. Since the United States is committed, through the United Nations, to the policy 'to encourage

respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,' we call upon our Government to take steps, even at this late date, to see that this policy is carried out in Palestine."

Considering the fact that the Arabs constitute a majority of the population of Palestine, we believe that they have been unjustly treated in the arbitrary partitioning of that country in spite of their protests. We further believe that false hopes have been raised for Jews entering Palestine. Many of them have previously been victims of anti-Jewish atrocities elsewhere, and it is exceedingly unwise to lead them to believe that a Jewish state in Palestine, with aggrieved neighbors on its borders, will solve their problems.

Yours respectfully,

GLORIA M. WYSNER, Secretary,
Committee on Work Among Moslems.

That this viewpoint is shared by the Christians of Palestine is quite obvious from an Associated Press release appearing in the New York Post and the Home News, Wednesday, March 3, 1948. I am enclosing a reprint of the article.

On March 5, 1948, the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, which is composed of the representatives of 126 denominational Boards of Foreign Missions and which represents the great majority of American Protestants, passed the following resolution:

"The Foreign Missions Conference of North America, viewing with deep concern the growing strife in Palestine, yet recognizing the intricate political character of the question, urges that in the interests of peace and justice, measures be taken by the United Nations to reconsider the recommendations of the General Assembly of the United Nations regarding Palestine; and that the Security Council appeal to all groups to avoid further hostilities while the question is being reconsidered."

With best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

GARLAND EVANS HOPKINS,
Associate Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, I know that millions of Christian Americans of all faiths will pray that this committee will be successful in its mission to promote justice and peace in the Holy Land.

Tyler Johnston's Good Work on Earth Is Done

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BEN F. JENSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 18, 1948

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, Tyler Johnston, Turin, Iowa, one of my most esteemed friends, has passed to his reward.

Tyler was a patriot of the highest order, true to our cherished American principles of good government.

He was so common in his habits, so honest in his dealings, and so completely genuine as to make him great in the true measure of man. I share in grief with his bereaved family and a multitude of good old friends.

God rest his soul.

Personnel Disloyalty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE A. DONDERO

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 18, 1948

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD excerpts from a communication I have received from a former employee in the American occupation zone in Germany whose name I cannot divulge for fear of his victimization. I have every reason to believe in the accuracy of his observations. The communication is a sorry tribute to the type of personnel now representing the United States in Germany. Are we not laying the basis for treachery on a mass scale in that theater of operations?

The excerpts follow:

During a train journey (in Germany) I was assigned to a compartment with two ladies, both of whose husbands were employed in Nurnberg, presumably with the prosecution council there. One lady throughout the trip expressed an extremely vindictive attitude toward the German people, upbraiding various people for passing fruit and candy through the train window to children in the station, making such remarks as (upon viewing the almost total ruin of ———): "These ruins delight me. I hope they died by the thousands! I can never forgive them for what they did to my people."

Such sentiments, of course, in themselves are not sufficient cause for criticism, although they seem to me to be a poor beginning for a just prosecution—and her husband must share her ideas—but, in the course of the trip, she became expansive and made the following statements, to which I would swear witness: "The Russian worker is a happier and luckier man than the American worker." (The lady had never gotten further into America than the Brooklyn Bridge.) "America does not hold the key to the solution of the problems of the world; Russia does." "I don't care if I ever see the United States again; people are too selfish and insensitive there." And, finally, "If America succeeds in dragging Russia into war, Russia may give her a good lesson."

To continue: Upon arriving in ———, I and three other War Department workers were assigned to a room in the ——— Hotel, pending our final location of work. In the course of an evening's conversation with this group, the following remarks were made by one of the men: "America is the most Fascist nation in the world today." (It was this remark, drawn out of typical party-line vocabulary, that first attracted my attention.) "The reason trials of the thirties were not immoral was because the defendants were enemies of the state. Americans do not know the Russians well enough; American foreign policy is predicated on misinformation and carried out through deliberate amplification of falsehoods. The Communists aren't as bad as we are told."

When I took the man up in an argument, he became very excited, at first defending his points heatedly, then retreating into pacifist lines: "We should get along with Russia and make all the concessions to her she asks in order to preserve peace. The world cannot stand another war." Ultimately, I lost my temper and said, "I am disappointed to find Americans with your attitude working for the War Department," whereupon he flew into a violent rage and said, "Are you threatening me? If you are,

I'm warning you that if you try to cause me any trouble, I'll get you into more Dutch than you ever dreamed of."

The above are two specific examples of pro-Communist influence in this command. I regret that beyond them, anything I might add would be based on suspicion or deduction, and I would not risk anyone's security on such terms. However, there are many agencies here which certainly could stand a little investigation. Judge Wennerstrum was entirely correct when he said that there are too many people here whose ideas arise from the prejudices and hates of their European background. When these ideas become channels for pro-Russian thinking, then the matter ceases to be a cause of mere disgust; it becomes an outright peril.

May I express my admiration for your courage in supporting Judge Wennerstrum and for your wholesome and thoroughly American attitude in all other matters.

Agricultural Extension Funds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OVERTON BROOKS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 18, 1948

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I have received telegrams from outstanding agricultural leaders of Louisiana protesting against the cut in funds under the stipulations of the agricultural appropriations bill which is presently under consideration by this House. These telegrams refer largely to the reduction under budget estimates of agricultural extension funds and to funds expected by them under the terms of the Hope-Flannagan Act. These agricultural leaders are sincerely interested in our agrarian problems; and I ask unanimous consent to reproduce these telegrams in the RECORD. The telegrams follow:

UNIVERSITY, LA., March 17, 1948.

Congressman OVERTON BROOKS:

Will appreciate your support of request for additional agricultural extension funds which are already authorized.

J. G. LEE, Jr.,

Secretary, Louisiana Farm Council.

UNIVERSITY, LA., March 17, 1948.

Hon. OVERTON BROOKS,

Member of Congress,

Washington, D. C.:

Urge that you support the request for funds for the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service up to the amount authorized in the Bankhead-Flannagan Act.

MALCOLM DOUGHERTY,

President, Louisiana Farm Bureau.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 17, 1948.

Hon. OVERTON BROOKS,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Understand effort will be made on floor of House to increase appropriations for Research and Marketing Act and extension programs. These items are of particular importance to cotton because of urgent need for research and education and because projects covering important problems are already developed and ready for immediate initiation. Strongly urge your support of full \$19,000,000 for RMA and \$4,000,000 for Extension as authorized.

HAROLD A. YOUNG,

President, National Cotton Council.

OPELOUSAS, LA., March 17, 1948.

Hon. OVERTON BROOKS,

Member of Congress:

Urge you support Congressman CANNON's request for additional funds for agricultural extension work.

H. F. YOUNG,

President, Louisiana Sweetpotato Association.

HOMER, LA., March 17, 1948.

Hon. OVERTON BROOKS,

House Office Building:

Urge that you support resolution of Representative CANNON of Missouri relative funds for agricultural extension service from Bankhead-Flannagan funds.

GEO. F. WHITE,

President, Louisiana Jersey Cattle and Dairy Association.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1948.

Hon. OVERTON BROOKS,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

American Farm Bureau Federation board in session today unanimously adopted following resolution: "We are deeply concerned over failure to include in Agriculture appropriation bill \$4,000,000 increment for State extension services previously authorized by law, and failure to include increased funds previously authorized under Hope-Flannagan Research Marketing Act. Especially funds for State experiment stations under title 1. Only 3 of 10 million dollars increment authorized is provided, and all is assigned to Secretary under title 2. All increases authorized under title 1 are denied. If any cuts are to be made they should be proportionately distributed. Records prove effectiveness of decentralization and matching funds for extension education and research. Government gets \$2 worth of education and research for every dollar of Federal funds. We respectfully urge Congress to restore these needed funds." Would greatly appreciate your help in restoring these funds in House.

ALLAN B. KLINE,

President, American Farm Bureau Federation.

Are Army Wives Subject to the Articles of the Army?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE MacKINNON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 18, 1948

Mr. MacKINNON. Mr. Speaker, a letter this day received from a former member of the Army Air Force calls attention to a situation that exists and has existed in the Army for a long time. The description is so good that I include it under leave to extend my remarks:

Certain commanders in the Army seem to think your wife is also subject to the Articles of War. At one air base, I was in the Air Corps during the war, my wife received a letter from the colonel or his wife just about requiring my wife's presence at some meeting at the Officers' Club. In the note or at the meeting it was stated or implied that the husband's future in the Army would be affected by his wife's presence at this meeting. Roll call was taken at the meeting. I wish I had the letter to my wife, but we threw it away. Probably the same thing is going on in the Army now. I wonder if the Army could worry less about the social life and more about fighting.

Industrial development commission. It may be added that all this spadework has been constantly supported editorially by the Times.

As a result of this long endeavor, the Army engineers have now completed a favorable report. On the basis of the data presented to them from these several local sources, they have found the project economically feasible and recommended the construction of a \$16,000,000 Green River Dam in Eagle Gorge.

Their report is in the hands of the Chief of Army engineers in Washington, D. C., and the problem now is to expedite its submission to Congress. The next step must be congressional authorization of a more detailed survey and preparation of plans. Beyond that, construction itself must be authorized and Congress must appropriate the required funds.

All this will take time and everything must be done to advance the several steps still to be accomplished. Within 5 years or so, the Columbia River Basin irrigation project will be approaching completion and the new settlement it will invite will provide new markets for manufactured goods. The Green River project must be completed by that time to make new room for the industry the Columbia Basin project will invite.

All the various agencies that have worked together toward this end must continue and redouble their efforts from this point on. Here is Seattle's main chance for industrial advancement.

The Palestine Question

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH E. CHURCH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 18, 1948

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following letter:

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY,
Evanston, Ill., March 11, 1948.

Hon. RALPH E. CHURCH,
Representative from Illinois, House
Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR RALPH: I am writing to urge that you use your influence in Congress to prevent a blunder in the settlement of the Palestine question.

The proposed partition of this nation by the United Nations against the will of the Arab population is one of the most outstanding attacks upon the principles of democracy that the postwar period has seen.

The United States is constantly proclaiming the merits of democracy, both at home and abroad. Accordingly, it ill becomes this Nation to promote any proposals which are contrary to these principles.

Democracy means, of course, rule by the majority of the people, together with safeguards for freedom of speech, of the press, of religion, and the right of opposition parties to exist. In Palestine today, Arabs number at least two-thirds of the population. Thus to thrust down their throats a partition of their country is obviously a violation of the principle of rule by the majority.

By all standards of justice within the family of nations, the Arabs of Palestine should have been recognized as a state in the twenties, or at least as early as the recognition of Iraq in 1930. To hold them in pupillage while an unwelcome immigration policy was thrust upon them has been an international crime.

Furthermore, it would be a grievous mistake for the United States to participate in the sending of American troops to Palestine to enforce the proposed partition. American

boys must not be sent to Asia Minor to enforce a travesty upon democracy.

I hope you use your influence to avoid these great mistakes.

With high regards and esteem, I am,

Faithfully yours,

KENNETH COLEGROVE,
Professor of Political Science.

European Recovery Plan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGIA L. LUSK

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 18, 1948

Mrs. LUSK. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Carlsbad Current-Argus for March 2, 1948:

MARSHALL PLAN

Events in Czechoslovakia and the current talk of a Finnish-Russian pact of friendship and mutual assistance point up more sharply than ever before the need for speed and positive action on the Marshall plan to aid Europe.

The events of the past 2 weeks have a disturbingly familiar look. They tend to show the developing pattern of World War III, and so far it is Soviet Russia that has been the architect of that pattern. As a result, Soviet aggression has encompassed an area much larger than that which was taken by Adolf Hitler at the height of his power.

It is evident that Russian aggression must somehow be stopped, short of war itself. The Marshall plan, as Senator VANDENBERG pointed out to the Senate yesterday, offers a method by which aggressive communism may be halted in western Europe. Marshall plan funds can do much to alleviate the misery and economic difficulty in which the numerous western European nations find themselves today. Communism thrives on despair and hunger, and desperate people of all nationalities will embrace it when nothing else offers them hope.

Objectors point to the cost of the Marshall plan. They tell us the billions of dollars we are about to expend on Europe will place too great a strain upon our own economy. Henry J. Taylor, writing in the Cosmopolitan magazine, says the price tag on the Marshall plan is \$17,000,000,000, which means an annual load of \$862 for every American family by 1951. Says he:

"The Marshall plan now in debate in Congress means—free to Europe—13,200 trainloads of coal, 11,800 trainloads of grains, 10,200 trainloads of meat, 4,900 trainloads of steel in the equivalent of steel ingots, 4,100 trainloads of fats and oils, 3,700 trainloads of sugar, 1,500 trainloads of cotton, 152,000 trucks, 26,000 freight cars, 200 more merchant ships in addition to the 800 we have already given away.

"It means \$500,000,000 in free American electrical equipment, everything from powerhouses to punch drills; another \$500,000,000 in new American oil refineries and pipe lines; \$400,000,000 worth of American steel plants; \$2,200,000 in oil, gasoline, and grease to be shipped free; \$1,200,000,000 in iron and steel. Countless thousands of other items are involved. The shipments would begin at once * * *

This may be true, but it is certain that the cost of European aid will nowhere come near the cost of another war in the appalling destruction of human life and property.

The Marshall plan is our only alternative to another war. Time is growing short. If Europe is to be saved from Russian aggression, the time for action is now. We hope Congress will cast aside party politics and partisan feeling for this one issue and come up with prompt and statesmanlike action to avert the growing danger of a third world war.

Palestine Split Called Error

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LAWRENCE H. SMITH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 16, 1948

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Ruth Colby, representing the International Union for Child Welfare, on March 5, in an address at Milwaukee, Wis., called the partitioning of Palestine one of the most serious political mistakes in our history. Under leave to extend my remarks, I am including the article which appeared in the Milwaukee Journal for March 5:

PALESTINE SPLIT CALLED ERROR—WOMAN WARNS UNITED STATES

Calling the partitioning of Palestine one of the most serious political mistakes in our history, Mrs. Ruth Gabe Colby, representing the International Union for Child Welfare, Thursday warned that the United States was alienating not only 50,000,000 Arabs but the entire Moslem world. Mrs. Colby had returned Tuesday to her home in St. Paul, Minn., after an 8-month tour to study the health of children in Europe, the Near East, and the Far East. She had been a consultant at the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations.

In an interview preceding her talk before the Wauwatosa Woman's Club, she urged reversal of the United Nations decision to partition Palestine and asked for the immediate passage of the Stratton bill, which would allow 400,000 displaced persons to enter the United States in the next 4 years.

NO SOLUTION, SHE SAYS

"Partitioning Palestine is no solution, for if we attempt to enforce it we will bring disaster not only to the Arabs and the Jews but upon all the western powers involved," she declared.

"There is still time to avert disaster if the UN will reverse its decision. If partitioning goes through, at least 8 or 10 nations will withdraw from membership, and the Security Council will be faced with the unpopular if not impossible task of raising an army for Palestine."

Mrs. Colby emphasized that there was no mistaking the intention of Arab leaders "to fight to the last man." Their hope of keeping the conflict local has little chance, as Russia is eagerly waiting to send in troops, she said.

According to Mrs. Colby, the Jews have been misled to believe that only in Palestine lies an opportunity for freedom from persecution. The tragedy of Zionism is that it wrongs not only the Arab people but the Jews as well, she said.

IMPROVEMENT FOR CHILDREN

Conditions for children have improved greatly in Palestine, Mrs. Colby reported. She contended that these efforts should not be lost through the "outrageous demands of one people for absolute sovereignty in a land which belongs to another people."

Before returning to the United States, Mrs. Colby stopped in India.

She said that the tragedy of India was the direct result of the partition and was similar to the situation in Palestine.

Mrs. Colby asked that club women write their Congressmen urging them to back the Stratton bill, that they write to Secretary Marshall asking that the State Department reverse its decision on Palestine and that they concern themselves more actively with the problems of suffering children abroad.

Strike of Cafeteria Workers' Union Should Be Wound Up by Forcing GSI To Yield to Common Sense

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ARTHUR G. KLEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 18, 1948

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, this morning's Washington Post has a pointed editorial on the strike of an all-Negro union against Government Services, Inc., which I want to endorse, underscore, and insert in the RECORD under leave.

The kindest thing I can find to say about the attitude of the quasi-Government corporation, GSI, is that their surrender to the union-busting tactics of the majority party of this Congress is incongruous with their position of trust.

All the trustees of GSI are Federal officials. It is their duty to make sure that the workers of the cafeteria have incomes and working conditions which can establish a decent American level of living. As I read the record, they have flagrantly failed to do so, and have lent themselves to a reprehensible union-breaking, wage-depressing campaign more than faintly tinged with race bias. It is time, as the Post says, to wind it up, and I pledge to do everything I can to that end.

The editorial follows:

WIND IT UP

It is utterly absurd that after nearly 11 weeks of bickering the Federal Government should still be unable to settle a strike in its own cafeterias involving a quasi-governmental corporation. Yet this is abundantly the case in the dispute between the CIO Cafeteria and Restaurant Workers and Government Services, Inc. Furthermore, it is not the wholly private party, in this instance the union, but the corporation run by Government employees, that is now holding up settlement. GSI has turned down flatly a compromise proposed by Federal Conciliator George E. Strong, which was accepted by the union and was termed "reasonable" by Federal Works Administrator Fleming, in whose bailiwick the cafeterias fall. Thus there is the ludicrous spectacle of an organization chartered by the Government to serve Government workers flouting the expressed desire of President Truman to end the strike and rendering fruitless nearly a month of intensive effort by a Government-appointed conciliator.

General Fleming has taken the logical course in serving notice that he may have to end the GSI contract and provide for actual governmental operation of the 42 cafeterias in question. For a recalcitrant corporation should not be permitted any more than a recalcitrant union to thwart the needs of Federal employees for adequate cafeteria service. There are many ways in which GSI

could be replaced, though, undoubtedly, there would be some technicalities as to disposition of GSI property in which the Government has an interest. One such means would be a new Government corporation specifically established by Congress to run Federal cafeterias. This, however, would take time, and a simpler way might be merely to accept bids from private companies, several of which have indicated their conviction that they could perform GSI's cafeteria functions more economically and efficiently. Perhaps the serious possibility of competition is precisely what is needed to bring GSI off its high horse.

Soil-Conservation Activities of the Texas Extension Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 18, 1948

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include a letter from Dr. Ide P. Trotter, director of the Texas Extension Service, together with other information about the early activities of both the research and extension division of the A. & M. College of Texas regarding soil conservation work. Dr. Trotter advises me that in the 1920's these field workers of the Extension Service were referred to by farmers more often as terracing agents than they were as county agents.

The matter referred to follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE,

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1948.

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TEAGUE: We are happy to have your letter of March 15, in which you inquire about the early activities of both the research and extension divisions of the A. and M. College of Texas in connection with soil-conservation work. Three of the enclosures described below are copies of some of the reports and publicity which describe briefly the early pioneering in soil conservation work done by the A. and M. College of Texas. They will give you a very good picture of the work done prior to 1933 in both research and extension. The main enclosures accompanying this letter are:

1. A brief history of soil conservation activities of the Texas extension service prior to 1933, by M. R. Bentley, former extension farm engineer.

2. A copy of an article by Paul Franke which was carried in the Acco Press of March 1929.

3. A copy of an article from the September 1937 issue of the Texas Extension Farm News.

Since you inquired about the early work primarily, I am not including any data or material relating to similar work done in soil conservation during the past 15 years. However, I may say that the care and conservation of our soil has always been and still is a very vital part of our entire extension program. We are cooperating to the maximum with all farm organizations and with State and Federal agencies which are interested in such programs.

Texas county extension agents have played a major role in the organization of soil conservation districts and have cooperated in doing so with the Texas soil conservation

board. When organization has been completed the county extension agents continue to work closely with the supervisors in the planning and carrying out of the district conservation programs.

We will be happy to give you any additional information you may desire. Please do not hesitate to call on us.

Very truly yours,

IDE P. TROTTER,

Director, Texas Extension Service.

FARM TERRACING HISTORY

(By M. R. Bentley, Extension agricultural engineer)

During the 30-year period preceding 1910 numerous fields, especially in East Texas, were terraced by farmers who moved to Texas from the Southeastern States. After the beginning of the farmer's cooperative demonstration work in 1903, up to about 1911, the field agents gave a few demonstrations of farm terracing, using the work of a few pioneering farmers as a guide to the methods of terracing. In 1911 an act of the State legislature provided the services of an engineer, employed in the civil engineering department of the college, to spend one-half of his time demonstrating terracing to farmers over the State while the other half of his time was devoted to teaching terracing at the college. At about the same time an agent of the farmer's cooperative demonstration work was sent to Mississippi to learn the best methods of terracing for the purpose of instructing other farm demonstration agents about terracing.

The first Texas bulletin on farm terracing was published in August 1912, with R. B. Pearce, instructor in farm terracing in the division of highway and rural engineering of the college, as the author.

With the official joining of the farmer's cooperative demonstration work with the A. and M. College in 1914, a terracing specialist was employed to assist county agents with terracing demonstrations over the State. Since 1914, a terracing specialist, now called extension agricultural engineer, has been employed by the extension service of the A. and M. College to assist with the terracing program.

Since the earliest participation of the college in terracing work in 1912, it has been closely allied with all progress in terracing work both with reference to the amount of work done as well as to the methods and standards adopted. The first available record of the acreage of land terraced per year is for the year 1916. Since then an estimate of the acreage terraced per year has been made.

Acreage terraced or contoured each year in Texas from 1916 to the present

1916-----	56,486
1917-----	130,930
1918-----	239,331
1919-----	120,966
1920-----	91,035
1921-----	130,362
1922-----	185,095
1923-----	230,520
1924-----	318,950
1925-----	409,745
1926-----	419,375
1927-----	494,093
1928-----	552,022
1929-----	609,055
1930-----	925,450
1931-----	1,031,883
1932-----	618,423
1933-----	604,386

Grand total through 1933... 7,168,177

NOTE.—These figures are necessarily only estimates and quite likely there are some duplications. On the other hand, each year terracing is done in some counties having no county agents to report estimates, which to some extent will offset probable excesses in estimates due to reporting the reterracing of some areas.

Some terracing has been done in 221 of the 254 counties of Texas. Without referring to the records of the teaching departments of the college, I believe that since the special provision of the legislature in 1911 for the teaching of terracing in the college, that some kind of a course in terracing has been available to students ever since.

On the A. and M. college property, terraces were built on the animal-husbandry farm east of the old horse barn (the site now occupied by the Administration Building) in January of 1916. This was probably the first terracing of any of the college farm. Other fields and pastures of the college land have since been terraced from time to time until now much of the original college farm has been terraced.

DOWN THE BRAZOS TO THE SEA

(By Paul Franke)

All along the Brazos Valley the word is passed, "Get out of the bottoms; the river is over the levee." The message electrifies the countryside. Everywhere there is gross disorder. Hurriedly things are staked down; an attempt is made to round up the livestock; a last minute scramble for valuables. * * * Then the water comes. Trees crash. The torrent growls. A house floats by * * *. And again an angry, swollen river has taken its toll of promising field crops, of hopelessly disorganized plantations, of drowned livestock, of tenants missing in the flood. * * *

It is summer. A prolonged drouth has wilted the crops in the upper watershed of the Brazos to a lifeless yellow. Everything is parched. * * * At last comes a welcome rain—a hard, driving rain of over an inches. Everyone is jubilant because now the thirsty soil will be saturated. * * * But upon examination it is found that moisture has penetrated the ground only a few inches. "I thought that was a heavy rain," everyone says. "Where did all the water go?" they ask. It went down the Brazos to the sea at the rate of 10,000 cubic feet per second valued (according to California and Texas irrigation estimates) at the astounding sum of \$1,300,000,000 annually. * * *

A farmer is looking over his farm in West Texas. He notices that even his gentlest slopes are creased with deep gullies. "I'm going to have to do something about those," he observes. "They're getting deeper every year. Looks like a good bit of dirt is washed away with each rain." It is; a lot more, in fact, than he realizes. If all the top-soil that each year washes down all the rivers of Texas could be recovered, there would be enough to cover 120,000 acres 1 foot deep.

All these things had long been known to A. B. Conner, director, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. And, what was more, the situation seemed to be getting worse. A prominent Brazos County farmer and merchant is reported recently to have told this story at a banquet: "I have operated the same Brazos Valley farm for 25 years that my father before me farmed for 30 years. Although I believe I am a better farmer than he was, I lost money where he made money. The reason, gentlemen, is that he suffered only three floods in 30 years as compared to 15 in my 25 years."

Why this increase? The yearly records of rainfall show no trend of change in precipitation. That can leave but one answer: The water now comes down the river faster than it did in former years; and the reason it does is due to deforestation and cultivation of the great grasslands of the upper watershed—those obstacles designed by Nature to check the rush of water.

Why not build great dams and reservoirs, students of the situation argued, that would

not only hold the water in check but also leave it available for return to the farmer via the irrigation ditch?

Why not, countered Mr. Conner, go a step closer home and hold the rainfall on the land to begin with? Why give it away and then buy it back? A plausible idea.

But Mr. Conner is a practical scientist, not a theorist. He wants to know the how and why of things by actual test and not by supposition. So he decided to start a series of soil-erosion and water-conservation experiments in order to arrive definitely at the fact of the matter.

For a time he was hampered by lack of funds, but finally, when he found available for his use a scant \$15,000, he set out to the Spur substation to work out the details of the experiment with R. E. Dickson, his superintendent there.

Upon investigation he and Mr. Dickson discovered that, as far as they knew, no such experiments had ever been attempted before. All the information of value they were able to assemble was got from certain terracing experiments that had been conducted in North Carolina and Missouri.

With practically nothing to guide them, they bought the most modern and accurate of weather and water-measuring instruments and went to work. That was in 1926.

Two types of experiments were decided upon: One, to determine the amount of water run-off and soil erosion; the other, to find out the effect of water conservation on growing crops.

The equipment for the first consisted of a number of small control plats of one-twentieth of an acre area, graded to varying slopes (level, 1, 2, and 3 percent fall), and planted to different crops and grass or left fallow. At the lower end of each plat was a covered concrete pit into which the water and silt could wash, so that after each rain the run-off could be measured and the silt oven-dried and weighed.

The results were astonishing. They showed that at the end of the first year, during which time 25.30 inches of rain had fallen, that on a barren and uncultivated plat with a slope of 2 feet per hundred the washing of oven-dried soil was 41 tons per acre. Other plats eroded to a lesser degree, depending upon the crop; grass lost the least, 11 tons.

During this same period the water run-off on the naked plat was computed to be 44 percent, or 11 inches, which is in itself almost sufficient to grow a crop of milo in west Texas. During one exceptionally hard rain of 1.6 inches, on July 9, the run-off loss ranged on the different plats from 85 to 93 percent, leaving a moisture in the soil of less than one-fourth of an inch. When it is considered that 25 percent of the rainfall in west Texas comes in scattered showers and is therefore lost by evaporation, the significance of this run-off becomes more apparent.

The second set of experiments were carried on in a 150-acre cotton patch divided into field plats of 10 acres each. On these plats various obstacles (contour rows, terraces of different fall, and dikes) were constructed to determine the best way of holding the water and the subsequent effect on the yield of crops.

The results here were as surprising as those of the control plats. They disclosed that the rainfall could be completely retained and that on plats that were contour terraced and surrounded by dikes the yield was increased by 283 pounds of lint cotton per acre or 40 percent over the plats with no terraces and with rows running downhill.

Innumerable details and figures have been purposely omitted from this article to prevent its becoming too technical and unreadable. Only the high points of the experiments were touched upon; only the widest

contrasts drawn. Though the startling facts unearthed by Mr. Conner and his associates are valuable in the extreme, they are as yet incomplete because they have not been carried over a sufficient period of years to strike accurate conclusions.

They have, however, definitely established that:

1. Enormous quantities of valuable water runs off the lands of west Texas with each rain.

2. That this water is of sufficient quantity to cause serious flood damage along the major streams.

3. That an unwarranted amount of sheet washing is rapidly wasting our land.

4. That this erosion carries with it a real danger of causing serious silting trouble in the larger rivers.

5. That erosion and water run-off can be controlled to the benefit of the upper watershed and lower river bottom alike.

As the Associated Press sees it, Mr. Conner and his staff have taken a decided step forward in the conservation of the two very vital resources of agriculture—moisture and soil. It is distinctly a feather in the hat of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Appreciation is also due Congressman JAMES P. BUCHANAN, of Brenham, whose influence was largely responsible for the passage of a bill in Congress creating a Federal appropriation of \$160,000 for the carrying on of this noteworthy work. We understand from reliable sources that two more experiments (one in the Gulf coast section, the other in east Texas) are to be conducted in this State.

With stations established in the principal soil regions of the country, studying and testing different terraces, cropping systems and other practices necessary to hold the water and the fertility on the land, the farmer, wherever he may be, will have available a store of information to more intelligently and profitably guide him in his farming operations.

[From Extension Service Farm News, College Station, Tex., September 1937]

ARGUMENT STARTED CONSERVATION PROGRAM, SAYS DICKSON

On a very hot day in July 1925 there was a heated discussion between 18 county agricultural agents who were gathered together on the W. F. Shugart farm 8 miles west of Spur, Tex. The discussion was led by John T. Eagan who, at that time, was an extension-district agent of a group of counties in the lower plains region. There was not a man present who would have predicted that the discussion would set in motion the national soil and water conservation program that is now sweeping the country.

AGENTS DISCUSSED TYPES OF TERRACES NEEDED

The subject for that discussion centered around the type of terraces needed in North-west Texas. No two agents had the same idea of terrace construction, but nearly all of them did agree that terraces, in order to be satisfactory, had to give off an orderly discharge of water.

There were two individuals in the group who were difficult to convince because they had their own definite ideas both in what they had to say and the things they were doing in their own counties. Ed. L. Tanner of Fisher county and John Carmichael of Scurry county were building level terraces. Tanner had built level terraces around sandy knolls in his county that had held all of the water. They were complete rings around the hills, and as he expressed it at the meeting, "The water goes into the ground instead of over the top of the terrace." This statement brought long, loud laughter, and the fight was on.

DISCUSSION BECAME OVERHEATED

The discussion on correct terracing practices became overheated. John T. Eagan turned to a representative of the Texas Experiment Station, an innocent bystander, and asked, "Why can't the experiment stations get this information for us?"

A conference was held at College Station 2 weeks later at the time of the annual farmer's short course with A. B. Conner, director of the Texas Experiment Station, presiding. Plans were made to secure the information requested by Eagan and his 18 county agricultural agents.

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION WORK ARE NOT NEW

This was not the beginning of terracing; it was not the beginning of research. History of ancient agriculture reveals that both research and extension work date back to prehistoric days. With thousands of trained men working on the various phases of the problem of soil and water conservation today, little is being revealed that was not recorded in history, although much was temporarily forgotten. It was the new start on the old problem, however, that has carried through until it now touches practically every American farmer, and is recognized by people in all walks of life as one of the most vital problems confronting the Nation.

The information secured by the Experiment Station during the first 2 years, 1926 and 1927, was startling. It was evident that much could be done, not only in the conservation of soil but in the practical use of rain water as well. Erosion came to a standstill under certain field practices, and crop yields went skyward. The largest rainfall in the history of the station occurred in 1926. All the water that fell on closed level terraces was soaked into the ground. Increased yields were noted not only during 1926 but in the comparatively dry year of 1927.

LARGEST COTTON YIELDS NOT MADE IN WET YEARS

Statistics recorded at the Spur experiment station during the past 20 years show that the largest cotton yields have been made in years following wet years, not in the wet years themselves. This information, together with data secured from the control plats and field areas, all points definitely to the benefits to be derived from the storing of large amounts of water in the ground many months before it is to be used by the growing crops. Rains during the growing period of crops are too frequently accompanied or followed by insect depredations, excessive plant growth, vigorous weed growth, excessive costs of operation, and hail damage. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the value of preseasonal storage of water in the soil.

BUCHANAN SHOWED INTEREST IN RESULTS

The story of the experiment station findings was told throughout Texas wherever a group interested in farming was gathered. One who showed a great interest in the results was Congressman J. P. BUCHANAN, a good friend of the A. and M. College, and a man enthusiastically interested in Texas agriculture.

APPROPRIATIONS INCREASED AND WORK PROGRESSED

In talking with Director Conner, BUCHANAN became convinced that the same studies that were proving so worthwhile for Texas would be of value to the whole country. He introduced a bill into the National Congress in 1928 which carried an appropriation of \$165,000 to establish experiment stations at several places in the United States similar to the ones in Texas. These funds were allotted to the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Bureau of Public Roads, and the Forestry Service. Cooperative work was done between the three divisions.

Preserve Our Railroads for Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE H. BENDER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 17, 1948

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, under permission previously granted me, I should like to have inserted in the RECORD, the following speech given by Mr. Robert R. Young at the first anniversary dinner of the Federation for Railway Progress, on February 24, 1948, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York:

In celebrating this first birthday of the Federation for Railway Progress, let it be solemnly noted that in this atomic age the railroads may mean more to the Nation's safety than either our Army or Navy.

If we play our cards right, we need never have another war. But the fact remains that twice before we started moving toward distant war and both times we got there.

In the Civil War we learned at first hand that war is hell. This time we will not only learn that war is hell but that hell is thoroughly up to date. Unfortunately, our railroads are not.

City or hamlet, we are fed and warmed by the daily flow of freight cars. Drop 10 bombs on Russia and 90 percent of her far-flung population would go on about their everyday business unaffected and unaware. Let 10 railroad centers in America suffer the same fate and the hungry and panic-stricken will descend upon our farms and villages like a cloud of locusts.

Why then have our railroads, the backbone of our military might, been allowed to decay? Shippers of lumber and grain even now are unable to get cars when needed. Scarcity and price rises result.

Twenty years ago when we were a much smaller Nation and without far-reaching obligations, we had over 2,000,000 freight cars. Now we have only three-quarters as many. Some are over 40 years old. How good is any machine after 40 years of daily use?

With passenger cars the situation is as bad. Twenty years ago we had nearly 50,000 fairly new coaches and pullmans. Now we have little more than half as many. Some are over 50 years of age. They were built to be junked long ago—not to run on and on like the one horse shay.

Since 1932, a new generation has grown up to be provided for and in those 16 years our railroads have bought less than 200 new passenger cars a year—not one-third as many as had to be junked during those same years.

Only 176 passenger cars were ordered last year by all the 132 railroads in the United States—an average of less than two for each railroad. At this rate it will take 150 years to replace the fleet. Do the railroad presidents intend to run these clanking cars another 150 years?

Decay thus breeds on itself, for under miserly buying the price of a single Pullman car has risen to 100 times that of an automobile. These shiftless buyers now refuse to pay these prices so that it is doubtful that even 176 cars will be ordered during this current year.

The collapse of the American rail passenger service therefore seems as clearly predictable as the mortality tables of an insurance company. Will that dread day be a red-letter day for some totalitarian foe?

The Senate and House Military Affairs Committees, under Republican leadership, know

the foregoing facts thoroughly. Yet, they devote their time to arming South American revolutionists, Chinese Nationalists, and to rockets to the moon.

More than 3 years ago, when Government action under the antitrust laws forced the Pullman Co. up for sale, some of us who founded the Federation for Railway Progress offered to buy it and to replace every rolling tenement in its fleet with new private bedroom cars at a cost of more than \$500,000,000. Such an order would have permitted volume production at low cost. The railroads would have had to pay no more in rental for the new sleeping-car equipment we offered than they now pay for the old. We would have promoted low-cost travel on a huge scale. Cruise trains would be making the rounds of our national parks. Is it not better to increase employment and spend well-earned vacations in the culture and education of travel than to encourage idleness on relief?

Our proposal was, nevertheless, deliberately blocked by Pullman and the railroads in three-cornered collaboration with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Pullman has long been dominated by the J. P. Morgan bank. The president of the Morgan bank, with all his adverse interests, also sits on the board of the New York Central and fixes its policies, just as the New York Central and the Pennsylvania in turn fix the policies of the Association of American Railroads. And the Association of American Railroads, through its great lobby, exerts influence upon the appointments, policies, and decisions of the ICC.

Despite our far better offer, which had the sympathy of the President of the United States and the friendly intervention of the Department of Justice, the decaying Pullman Co. passed over into a parallel rut deeper than ever—into virtually the same hands previously found to have been illegally in control.

Yet, the ICC was created by Congress away back in 1887, in the days of Rockefeller and of secret rebates, to see that competition, as guaranteed by our Constitution, was preserved in our railroads. That move was promptly countered by Morgan, the elder, who ordered the leading railway presidents into his library and placed upon their necks the yoke of a secret agreement to eliminate competition. That struggle between the people on the one hand and monopoly on the other went on through the decades—Morgan always winning. Not until 1938 was the tide turned when some of us now in the Federation for Railway Progress succeeded in establishing over the heads of the railway presidents the principle of competitive bidding for new issues of securities. That broke the Morgan banking monopoly, opened the business up to other bankers seeking to compete and will go on saving the public and the railroads hundreds of millions of dollars.

The strangulation of competition, as repugnant to honest business as it is to the people, endangers us in many directions. For example, a full quarter of all American exports and imports move through New York Harbor, when other great ports have been made to get along with less than 1 percent. This disproportion has continued through two periods of submarine warfare as well as in peacetime. During World War I, New York's share of all exports reached the astounding figure of 54 percent. Is that why transportation in that war broke down?

Is it desirable to have 25 times the concentration of freight and equipment at New York as at Boston, Charleston, or Savannah when a single atomic bomb might put New York out of business? Does this congestion in New York stem directly from the secret agreement entered into back in 1894 between the Pennsylvania, and the New York Central to protect each other in their traffic against all other railroads? Was it also this agree-

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5883

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 19 (legislative day, MARCH 15), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Admin-
6 istration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, herein-
7 after referred to as the current fiscal year, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For personal services in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department, \$2,033,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary not exceeding a total of \$87,560, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor

1 in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to
2 be transferred therefrom to this appropriation shall be
3 increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of
4 the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with
5 representatives of the Department shall determine are appro-
6 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions
7 or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Pro-*
8 *vided further*, That, of appropriations herein made which
9 are available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1
10 may be expended for each option to purchase any particular
11 tract or tracts of land: *Provided further*, That no part of
12 the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the
13 payment of any officer or employee of the Department who,
14 as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Depart-
15 ment or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues
16 or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or
17 forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects
18 and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend
19 of same: *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials
20 required in or incident to research or experimental work
21 where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of
22 the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the
23 purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or
24 materials produced outside of the United States.

25 Within the funds available to the Department, but

1 without limitation of other authority, the Secretary of Agri-
2 culture may employ, in any position in the Department, not
3 to exceed ten persons in the special executive and special
4 professional grades (CAF-16 and P-9) as authorized by
5 the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, but no such
6 person shall be paid at an annual rate in excess of \$15,000.

7 RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

8 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
9 visions of the Act of August 14, 1946 as amended (Public
10 Law 733, 79th Congress; Public Law 297, 80th Con-
11 gress), including in addition to the objects for which
12 funds are available for such Act of August 14, 1946,
13 and under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act, as amended,
14 personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and
15 binding; over-all administration, planning, and coordina-
16 tion of research under section 10 pursuant to the provisions
17 of section 10 (c); and necessary expenses for carrying out
18 the provisions of title III of the Act, as follows:

19 For payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico
20 for agricultural experiment stations pursuant to section 9
21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act approved June 29, 1935, as
22 amended by the Act of August 14, 1946, \$2,500,000, of
23 which such amount as shall be allottable to Alaska shall
24 be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation

1 "Research on agricultural problems of Alaska", without
2 matching requirement;

3 For research on utilization and associated problems pur-
4 suant to section 10 (a) of said Act, \$3,000,000;

5 For cooperative research other than research on utiliza-
6 tion of agricultural commodities and the products thereof,
7 pursuant to section 10 (b) of said Act, \$1,500,000;

8 For the improvement and development, independently
9 or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies,
10 and others, of a sound and efficient system for the distribution
11 and marketing of agricultural products pursuant to the "Agri-
12 cultural Marketing Act of 1946" (title II of the Act of
13 August 14, 1946), \$5,000,000;

14 In all, \$12,000,000: *Provided*, That for necessary
15 printing and binding there may be transferred to, and made
16 a part of, the item "Printing and binding, Department of
17 Agriculture," such sums as are necessary: *Provided further*,
18 That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office,
19 or agency of the Department such amounts from this appro-
20 priation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for
21 which it is made (but amounts made available to the Office
22 of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Informa-
23 tion shall not exceed those which the Director of the Bureau
24 of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives

1 of the Department, shall determine), and any such amounts
2 shall be in addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made
3 available to other appropriation items of the Department:
4 *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
5 available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product
6 thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation
7 rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates and
8 for development of foreign markets.

9 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

10 For necessary expenses, including personal services in
11 the District of Columbia and payment of fees or dues for
12 the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service,
13 \$2,024,500, together with such amounts from other appro-
14 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
15 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses,
16 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be de-
17 termined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of
18 \$148,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
19 appropriation; and there may be expended for personal
20 services in the District of Columbia not to exceed
21 \$1,403,033: *Provided, however*, That if the total amounts
22 of such appropriations or authorizations for the current
23 fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the
24 amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for
25 such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred

1 therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may
2 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
3 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Direc-
4 tor of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon
5 with representatives of the Department, shall determine are
6 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
7 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

8 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
11 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
12 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
13 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
14 the coordination of informational work in the Department,
15 \$580,000, together with such amounts from other appro-
16 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
17 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses,
18 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be
19 determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of
20 \$13,975 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
21 appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not
22 exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes
23 enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District
24 of Columbia, \$538,000; for preparation and display of ex-
25 hibits, \$105,925; and the preparation, distribution, and

1 display of motion and sound pictures, \$55,600: *Provided*,
2 *however*, That if the total amounts of the appropriations or
3 authorizations for the current fiscal year from which transfers
4 to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any time
5 exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively,
6 therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred
7 or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the
8 amount which may be expended for personal services in the
9 District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such
10 amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a
11 hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall
12 determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by
13 such reductions or increases in such appropriations or author-
14 izations: *Provided further*, That when and to the extent that
15 in the judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and
16 motion and sound pictures relating to the authorized pro-
17 grams of the various agencies of the Department can be more
18 advantageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the
19 Office of Information, as the central agency of the Depart-
20 ment therefor, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for
21 these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of
22 this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be
23 available for the objects specified herein, including personal
24 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That

1 in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the De-
 2 partment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for
 3 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
 4 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944
 5 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being elsewhere herein referred
 6 to as the Organic Act of 1944, as amended by section 15
 7 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) : *Provided*
 8 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
 9 the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field
 10 offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices
 11 except that not to exceed \$10,000 may be used to maintain
 12 the San Francisco radio office.

13 PRINTING AND BINDING

14 For printing and binding for the Department, including
 15 all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services, except as
 16 otherwise provided, \$1,800,000, including the purchase of
 17 reprints of scientific and technical articles published in
 18 periodicals and journals; the Annual Report of the Secretary,
 19 as required by the Acts of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C.
 20 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C.
 21 418), and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 108), and in pur-
 22 suance of the Act approved March 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C.
 23 214, 224), also including not to exceed \$250,000 for farmers'
 24 bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the

1 people of the different sections of the country, an equal
2 proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or
3 sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators,
4 Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall
5 direct, but not including work done at the field printing
6 plants of the Forest Service authorized by the Joint Com-
7 mittee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved
8 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220) ; and including not
9 to exceed \$207,000 for printing and binding not less than two
10 hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty copies for
11 the use of the Senate and House of Representatives of part
12 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the
13 Yearbook of Agriculture), as authorized by section 73 of
14 the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241) : *Provided*,
15 That the Secretary may transfer to this appropriation from
16 the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use of Agri-
17 cultural Land Resources" such sums as may be necessary
18 for printing and binding in connection with marketing quotas
19 under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C.
20 1281-1407), from funds appropriated to carry into effect
21 the purposes of the National School Lunch Act approved
22 June 4, 1946 (Public Law 396), such sums as may be
23 necessary for printing and binding in connection with the
24 activities under said Act, and from funds appropriated to
25 carry into effect the terms of section 32 of the Act of August

1 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as
2 may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with
3 the activities under section 32: *Provided further*, That the
4 total amount that may be transferred under the authority
5 granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed \$145,000.

6 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

7 For necessary expenses, including exchange of reference
8 books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books, periodicals,
9 and expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not
10 to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues, when authorized by
11 the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associa-
12 tions which issue publications to members only or at a price
13 to members lower than to subscribers who are not mem-
14 bers; \$600,000, of which not to exceed \$484,924 may be
15 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

16 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

17 For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$2,-
18 243,400 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
19 including the salary of Chief of Bureau at \$10,000 per
20 annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of books
21 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, as follows:

22 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations
23 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among
24 the people of the United States, relative to agricultural pro-
25 duction, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in

1 their broadest aspects, including farm management and
2 practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing
3 of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor,
4 farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in pro-
5 duction to probable demand for the different farm and food
6 products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income
7 in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their
8 variations and trends, \$1,900,000: *Provided*, That no part
9 of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the
10 Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Eco-
11 nomic investigations" shall be used for State and county
12 land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for
13 the maintenance of regional offices.

14 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
15 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
16 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
17 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
18 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
19 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-
20 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin
21 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),
22 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts
23 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as
24 amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$2,375,400:
25 *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated

1 shall be available for any expense incident to ascertaining,
2 collating, or publishing a report stating the intention of
3 farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for
4 estimates of apple production for other than the commercial
5 crop.

6 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
7 RELATIONS

8 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for the
9 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and for enabling
10 the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the
11 Department in connection with foreign agricultural work,
12 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
13 not to exceed \$500 for newspapers, \$503,000.

14 EXTENSION SERVICE

15 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO
16 RICO

17 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
18 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

19 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:
20 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928
21 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
22 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935
23 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
24 section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as
25 amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1),

1 \$10,500,000; additional extension work, the Act approved
 2 April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000;
 3 Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C.
 4 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the
 5 Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act
 6 approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the
 7 benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of
 8 Alaska, \$10,000, in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico,
 9 the Act approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g),
 10 extending the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones
 11 Act to Puerto Rico, \$408,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham,
 12 Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts, \$22,966,950.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 Administration and coordination of extension work:
 15 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of the
 16 Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-
 17 348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and
 18 to coordinate the extension work of the Department and
 19 the several States, Territories, and insular possessions,
 20 \$827,200, of which not to exceed \$663,100 may be ex-
 21 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

22 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

23 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

24 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 25 Office of Administrator, including the salary of the Admin-

1 istrator at \$10,000 per annum, and personal services in
2 the District of Columbia, and for the maintenance, opera-
3 tion, and furnishing of facilities and services at the Agricultural
4 Research Center, \$406,300: *Provided*, That the
5 appropriation current at the time services are rendered may
6 be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimbursements based
7 on estimated or actual charges) from applicable appropria-
8 tions, to cover the charges, including handling and other
9 related services, for equipment rentals (including deprecia-
10 tion, maintenance, and repairs) ; for services, supplies, equip-
11 ment and materials furnished, stores of which may be
12 maintained at the Center, and for building construction,
13 alteration, and repair performed by the Center in carrying
14 out the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the
15 applicable appropriations may also be charged their pro-
16 portionate share of the necessary general expenses of the
17 Center not covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*,
18 That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research
19 Administration shall be available for the construction, altera-
20 tion, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided*.
21 *however*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of con-
22 structing any one building (excepting headhouses connect-
23 ing greenhouses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount
24 for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each
25 shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and

1 approved therefor, and the cost of altering any one building
2 during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per
3 centum of the cost of the building as certified by the Re-
4 search Administrator, whichever is greater.

5 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF
6 AGRICULTURE

7 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the Act
8 approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c,
9 427f) ; for administration of the provisions of section 5 of the
10 said Act, and for special research work, including the
11 planning, programing, coordination, and printing the results
12 of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the
13 Department as the Secretary may designate or establish,
14 and to which he may make allotments from this fund, includ-
15 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; \$1,230,-
16 000, of which amount \$835,200 shall be available for the
17 maintenance and operation of research laboratories and
18 facilities in the major agricultural regions provided for by
19 section 4 of said Act, including not to exceed \$23,000
20 for construction of a poultry house at the regional poultry
21 laboratory, East Lansing, Michigan.

22 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL
23 MATERIALS

24 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
25 out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic

1 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946
 2 (Public Law 520, Seventy-ninth Congress), in connection
 3 with natural rubber, including personal services in the
 4 District of Columbia, \$349,000.

5 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
 7 tinue the program for research into the basic agricultural
 8 needs and problems of the Territory of Alaska in accordance
 9 with the authority contained in the Act of July 30, 1947
 10 (Public Law 266), and for the same objects and purposes
 11 provided therein, \$185,940, together with contract authority
 12 in an amount not to exceed \$300,000 to construct buildings
 13 and facilities and to acquire and install such equipment as
 14 may be necessary, on land donated or otherwise acquired.

15 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

16 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO

17 For payments to the States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico
 18 to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the
 19 provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural ex-
 20 periment stations:

21 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
 22 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
 23 U. S. C., 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
 24 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),

1 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
 2 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
 3 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved
 4 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,661,268;
 5 Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-
 6 386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress
 7 to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Puerto Rico, the Act
 8 approved March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-
 9 386f), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to
 10 Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments to States, Hawaii,
 11 and Puerto Rico, \$7,161,268.

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 Administration of grants and coordination of research
 14 with States: For necessary expenses, including not to ex-
 15 ceed \$183,000 for personal services in the District of
 16 Columbia, to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved
 17 March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925,
 18 May 16, 1928, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936,
 19 and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-
 20 369, 370-383, 386, 386d-386f), relative to their adminis-
 21 tration and for the administration of an agricultural experi-
 22 ment station in Puerto Rico, \$197,000; and the Secretary
 23 shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement
 24 required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the ex-

penditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Department in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico: For expenses necessary to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, \$124,700.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary, including not to exceed \$651,700 for personal services in the District of Columbia, for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigations concerned with the livestock and meat industries and the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, as follows:

Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authorizing cooperation with State authorities in the administration

1 of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry
2 products, and hatcheries, \$1,405,500.

3 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of
4 diseases of animals, and for investigations of tuberculin,
5 serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$1,055,000.

6 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
7 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
8 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
9 disease of cattle, \$6,250,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
10 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
11 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supplemen-
12 tary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county,
13 or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take
14 place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as compen-
15 sation for or on account of any such animal if at the time
16 of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation thereof,
17 it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person,
18 firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or
19 delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered: *Provided*
20 *further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated no
21 payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for
22 slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
23 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the salvage
24 thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the amount
25 paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county, and

1 municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
2 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
3 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
4 animal.

5 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
6 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
7 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
8 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
9 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of
10 vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the in-
11 spection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance
12 with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and
13 the Act of July 24, 1946 (Public Law 522), and the inspec-
14 tion work relative to the existence of contagious diseases,
15 \$1,225,000: *Provided*, That service shall be maintained at
16 all stockyards having such service during the current fiscal
17 year.

18 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions
19 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
20 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
21 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-
22 factured in the United States and the importation of such
23 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic
24 animals, \$340,000.

25 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:

1 Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including
2 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy
3 industry, for carrying out the applicable provisions of the
4 Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), re-
5 lating to process or renovated butter, as amended by the
6 Act of June 24, 1946 (Public Law 427), and the Act of
7 May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates
8 to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$1,050,000.

9 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

10 ENGINEERING

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
13 and demonstrations in connection with the production and
14 improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant indus-
15 tries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the application
16 of engineering principles to agriculture; plant diseases, in-
17 cluding nematodes, and methods for their prevention and
18 control; plant and plant-disease collections and surveys;
19 the distribution of weeds and means for their control; meth-
20 ods of handling, processing, transportation, and storage of
21 agricultural products; and plants in foreign countries and
22 our possessions for introduction into the United States, in-
23 cluding explorations and surveys, and propagation and test-
24 ing in this country; for the operation and maintenance of

1 airplanes; and for personal services in the city of Washing-
2 ton, as follows:

3 Field crops: For investigations on the production, im-
4 provement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,
5 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
6 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
7 field crops, \$2,672,300.

8 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
9 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vege-
10 table, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
11 related crops and plants, \$2,578,100.

12 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest
13 and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their
14 control, \$380,480.

15 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
16 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
17 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
18 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers, ferti-
19 lizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural use;
20 soil management and crop production on dry and irrigated
21 lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use by crops;
22 and for the classification of soils in a national system and
23 indication of their extent and distribution on maps, and
24 determination of their potential productivity under adapted

1 cropping and improved soil management; \$1,466,000:
2 *Provided*, That the irrigation experiment station at Bard,
3 California, may be sold upon such terms as the Secretary
4 deems advantageous, and the proceeds of such sale are to be
5 available for the establishment and equipment of an irriga-
6 tion station at or near Brawley, California, or the Secretary
7 may if he deems it desirable exchange in lieu of sale the Bard
8 Station for a suitable site or facilities at or near Brawley, and
9 in connection with the establishment of the new station the
10 Secretary may accept donations: *Provided further*, That the
11 Secretary shall have contractual authority in an amount not
12 to exceed \$100,000 to construct and/or acquire buildings,
13 facilities, and equipment for the station at Brawley.

14 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
15 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
16 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
17 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
18 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
19 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
20 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engineer-
21 ing problems relating to the production, processing, trans-
22 portation, and storage of agricultural products; \$685,690.

23 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
24 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
25 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.

1 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory council
2 and the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle in the Dis-
3 trict of Columbia, \$413,900, of which not to exceed \$20,000
4 shall be available for the construction of entrance facilities,
5 including a guardhouse and rest rooms, and not to exceed
6 \$10,000 may be expended for employment pursuant to the
7 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
8 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574) as amended by section 15 of the Act
9 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

10 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
13 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic
14 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best
15 means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to
16 agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and
17 bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related
18 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of
19 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
20 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
21 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
22 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee
23 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C.
24 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and
25 the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a); authorizing

1 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious
2 insects and plant pests; including the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed five, and
3 not to exceed \$718,350 for personal services in the District
4 of Columbia, as follows:

6 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
7 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
8 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
9 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
10 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
11 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
12 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to
13 determinè the distribution and abundance of insects; for
14 invesigations in connection with introduction of natural
15 enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the
16 exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects
17 and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment,
18 and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in
19 the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases;
20 and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including
21 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their
22 application, \$3,019,800.

23 Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out op-
24 erations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to
25 prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweet-

1 potato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach
2 mosaic, cereal rusts, and pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil,
3 including the enforcement of quarantine regulations and
4 cooperation with States to enforce plant quarantines as
5 authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
6 as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the estab-
7 lishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to
8 stamp out any infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized
9 by the Act of February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the
10 enforcement of domestic plant quarantines through inspec-
11 tion in transit, including the interception and disposition of
12 materials found to have been transported interstate in viola-
13 tion of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and
14 operations under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C.
15 166), \$2,586,200: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
16 priation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees,
17 farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or
18 destroyed: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the
19 Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended
20 for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such
21 State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this
22 purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at
23 least equal to such expenditures shall have been appro-
24 priated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or

1 local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the
2 accomplishment of this purpose.

3 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
4 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
5 States, including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines
6 and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the
7 Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
8 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7
9 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942
10 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quar-
11 antines as they pertain to Territories of the United States
12 and enforcement of regulations governing the movement
13 of plants into and from the District of Columbia promul-
14 gated under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of
15 August 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and cer-
16 tification of plants and plant products to meet the sanitary
17 requirements of foreign countries, as authorized in section
18 102 of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a),
19 \$2,212,000.

20 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
21 PLANT DISEASES

22 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
23 joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-
24 148e), including the operation and maintenance of air-

1 planes and the purchase of not to exceed three, and surveys
 2 and control operations in Canada in cooperation with the
 3 Canadian Government or local Canadian authorities, and
 4 the employment of Canadian citizens, \$1,000,000.

5 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
 8 and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, including not to
 9 exceed \$237,746 for personal services in the District of
 10 Columbia, as follows:

11 Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations:
 12 For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act of
 13 May 15, 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the applica-
 14 tion of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical,
 15 physical, microscopical, and technological investigation of
 16 foods, feeds, drugs, plant and animal products, and substances
 17 used in the manufacture thereof; for investigations of the
 18 physiological effects and for the pharmacological testing of
 19 such products and of insecticides; for the investigation and
 20 development of methods for the manufacture of sugars, sugar
 21 sirups, and starches and the utilization of new agricultural
 22 materials for such purposes; and for the technological investi-
 23 gation of the utilization of fruits and vegetables and for
 24 frozen-pack investigations; for the investigation of naval

1 stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components; the
2 investigation and experimental demonstration of improved
3 equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval stores;
4 and the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and
5 utilization of naval stores; \$589,050.

6 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the re-
7 searches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
8 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
9 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research
10 on food products of farm commodities, \$5,000,000, including
11 not to exceed \$50,000 for the construction of a hazardous
12 operations building at the Eastern Regional Research Lab-
13 oratory located at Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania.

14 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

15 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
16 ing not to exceed \$311,765 for personal services in the
17 District of Columbia, for conducting investigations of the
18 relative utility and economy of agricultural products for
19 food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special
20 suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective
21 utilization of such products for these purposes, and such
22 economic investigations, including housing and household
23 buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the
24 rural home, and for disseminating useful information on
25 this subject, \$813,000.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

For expenses necessary for carrying out operations, measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto as may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), including personal services in the District of Columbia and the purchase (not to exceed two) and operation and maintenance of airplanes, as follows:

Gypsy and brown-tail moths: Gypsy and brown-tail moths, pursuant to section 102 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$603,600.

Forest Pest Control Act: Forest Pest Control Act (Public Law 110, approved June 25, 1947), \$135,000.

White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pursuant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), \$3,750,000, of which amount \$582,000 shall be available to the Department of the Interior for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United States; \$1,974,650 of said amount to the Forest Service for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$1,193,350

1 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant
2 Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the
3 entire program, method development, and for operations
4 conducted under its direction for such control, including,
5 but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust on
6 or endangering State and privately owned lands.

7 Dutch elm disease: Dutch elm disease, pursuant to sec-
8 tion 102 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C.
9 147a), \$51,800: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the
10 Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be
11 made for applying methods of control of the Dutch elm dis-
12 ease in any State where measures for the removal and de-
13 struction of trees on non-Federal lands suffering from the
14 Dutch elm disease are not in force, provided such removal
15 and destruction are deemed essential or appropriate for the
16 carrying on of the control program, nor until a sum or sums
17 at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appro-
18 priated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local
19 authorities, or by individuals, or by organizations concerned:
20 *Provided, however*, That expenditures incurred for removal
21 of trees infected with Dutch elm disease from non-Federal
22 lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations,
23 subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided further*, That no
24 part of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal
25 and destruction of trees infected with the Dutch elm disease

1 except where such trees are located on property owned or
2 controlled by the Government of the United States, or on
3 property included within local experimental control areas.

4 FOREST SERVICE

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
7 \$1,097,582 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
8 not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the
9 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
10 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the
11 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); to experiment
12 and make investigations and report on forestry, national for-
13 ests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropria-
14 tion shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the
15 jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of
16 woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate
17 and test American timber and timber trees and their uses,
18 and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to
19 seek, through investigations and the planting of native and
20 foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to
21 erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any
22 building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the
23 cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and
24 of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive
25 of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may

1 be erected, shall not exceed \$10,000, with the exception
2 that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost
3 of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved out of the
4 appropriations made under this Act for the Forest Service
5 by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such
6 building as certified by the Secretary; to protect, admin-
7 ister, and improve the national forests, including tree planting
8 and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash,
9 soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve
10 water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize
11 the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game
12 supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein;
13 to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experi-
14 ments and investigations made by the Forest Service:
15 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation
16 for "National forest protection and management", and not
17 to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for "Forest fire
18 cooperation" may be transferred to the appropriation
19 "Printing and binding, Department of Agriculture", for forest
20 fire prevention posters and related printed material, as
21 follows:

22 General administrative expenses: For general admin-
23 istration, including the salary of the Chief Forester at
24 \$10,000 per annum, and for expenses of the National Forest

1 Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the
2 Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), \$650,000.

3 National forest protection and management: For the
4 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
5 and development of the national forests, including the estab-
6 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including
7 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,
8 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and
9 the care of plantations and young growth; the operation
10 and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to ex-
11 ceed four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the
12 construction and maintenance of all other improvements
13 necessary for the proper and economical administration,
14 protection, development, and use of the national forests,
15 including experimental areas under Forest Service admin-
16 istration, except that where, in the opinion of the Secretary,
17 direct purchases will be more economical than construction,
18 improvements may be purchased; the construction (not to
19 exceed \$10,000 for any one structure), equipment, and
20 maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities; timber cul-
21 tural operations; development and application of fish and
22 game management plans; propagation and transplanting of
23 plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the
24 national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and

1 other resources and development and application of plans for
2 their effective management, sale, and use; examination,
3 classification, surveying, and appraisal of land incident to
4 effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands within
5 the boundaries of the national forests that may be opened
6 to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of June
7 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C.
8 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16
9 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of water
10 rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests
11 in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water
12 rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the admin-
13 istration and public use of the national forests; and all
14 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
15 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
16 \$24,889,175, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall be avail-
17 able for the purchase of one nursery site.

18 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
19 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service adminis-
20 tration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
21 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes,
22 \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting
23 obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

24 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
25 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act

1 approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581,
2 581a, 581f-581i), including the construction and mainte-
3 nance of improvements, as follows:

4 Forest and range management investigations: Fire,
5 silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and
6 experiments under said section 2, as amended, and investiga-
7 tions and experiments to develop improved methods of man-
8 agement of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest
9 or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$2,750,000.

10 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
11 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
12 Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,000,000.

13 Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest
14 survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics
15 under section 10, \$750,000.

16 FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

17 For cooperation with the various States or other appro-
18 priate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and
19 the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance
20 with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act
21 approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-
22 570), \$9,000,000, of which not to exceed \$76,125 shall
23 be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

24 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

25 To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service

1 to advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using
2 industries or other appropriate agencies in the application
3 of forest management principles to federally owned lands
4 leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain
5 sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber
6 resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabiliza-
7 tion of employment and economic continuance of forest
8 industries, and to carry into effect, through such agencies
9 of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of
10 the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18,
11 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed \$660,034)
12 and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700)
13 and 5 (not to exceed \$65,766) of the Act approved June
14 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary
15 thereto; in all, not to exceed \$809,500, of which not to
16 exceed \$54,636 may be expended for personal services in
17 the District of Columbia; and not to exceed \$30,000 for
18 the construction, alteration, or purchase of necessary build-
19 ings, and other improvements.

20 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

21 Under Weeks Act: For the acquisition of forest lands
22 under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911,
23 as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$500,000, to
24 be available only for payment toward the purchase price

1 of any lands acquired, including the cost of surveys in
2 connection with such acquisition.

3 Under special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facili-
4 tate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating
5 within the exterior boundaries of the following national
6 forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following
7 Acts authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for
8 such purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts
9 from such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests,
10 Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as
11 amended, \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of
12 May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000;
13 San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside
14 County, California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634),
15 as amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests,
16 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as
17 amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act
18 of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland
19 National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of June
20 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National
21 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637),
22 \$35,000; in all \$142,000.

23 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

24 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions

1 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
2 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for
3 the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads
4 and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service
5 administration, (1) \$9,750,000 for forest development
6 roads and trails, and (2) \$5,000,000 for forest highways,
7 which sums are authorized to be appropriated by the Act of
8 December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), in all, \$14,750,000
9 (including not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services
10 in the District of Columbia), to be immediately available
11 and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
12 this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase,
13 construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the
14 storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road
15 and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost
16 of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under
17 this authorization shall not exceed \$10,000, with the excep-
18 tion that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the
19 cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved within
20 any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum
21 of the cost of such buildings certified by the Secretary.

22 FLOOD CONTROL

23 Flood control: For expenses necessary, in accordance
24 with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936
25 (Public Law 738, Seventy-fourth Congress), as amended

1 and supplemented, to make preliminary examinations and
2 surveys, and to perform works of improvements, \$6,000,000,
3 including not to exceed \$135,000 for personal services in
4 the District of Columbia, to be immediately available and
5 to remain available until expended, with which shall be
6 merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appro-
7 priated or transferred to the Department for flood-control
8 purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be
9 used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little
10 Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of the
11 county board of supervisors of the county in which such lands
12 are situated: *Provided further*, That hereafter funds appro-
13 priated for the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds
14 shall be available for work projects in all areas up to that
15 over which the Department of the Army has jurisdiction and
16 responsibility or to carry out emergency measures author-
17 ized by section 7 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat.
18 1225), as amended.

19 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

20 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
21 the Act approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f),
22 which provides for a national program of erosion control
23 and soil and water conservation, including not to exceed
24 \$856,750 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
25 furnishing of subsistence to employees, operation and main-

1 tenance of aircraft, and the purchase and erection or altera-
2 tion of permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of
3 any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive
4 of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system
5 and connecting the same with any such building, shall
6 not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings are acquired in
7 conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes
8 and except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost
9 not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That
10 no money appropriated in this Act shall be available for
11 the construction of any such building on land not owned
12 by the Government: *Provided further*, That in the State
13 of Missouri where the State has established a central State
14 agency authorized to enter into agreements with the United
15 States or any of its agencies on policies and general pro-
16 grams for the saving of its soil by the extension of Fed-
17 eral aid to any soil conservation district in such State,
18 the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States
19 with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior
20 approval of such central State agency before they shall
21 become effective as to such district, as follows:

22 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
23 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects
24 of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil
25 and water conservation (including the construction and

1 hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and
2 water regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards
3 in the Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures
4 for all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a
5 sum not in excess of funds made available for such work by
6 the State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof) ; and
7 for construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental
8 watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations,
9 \$1,048,000.

10 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
11 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
12 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
13 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement
14 of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
15 operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conserva-
16 tion plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
17 \$44,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
18 may be expended for soil and water conservation operations
19 in demonstration projects.

20 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF
21 SUBMARGINAL LAND

22 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
23 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
24 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and the provisions

1 of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (Public Law 179,
2 Seventy-ninth Congress), including not to exceed \$29,100
3 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,000,000.

4 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

5 ADMINISTRATION

6 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

7 RESOURCES

8 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
9 into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the
10 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved
11 February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q),
12 and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
13 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the
14 provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381, and 383 and
15 the provisions of titles IV and V), including personal
16 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$6,000
17 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such
18 displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within
19 the United States; \$150,000,000, to remain available
20 until December 31, 1949, for compliance with pro-
21 grams under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjust-
22 ment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February
23 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the
24 1948 programs carried out during the period July 1,
25 1947, to December 31, 1948, inclusive: *Provided, That*

1 not to exceed \$24,500,000 of the total sum provided
2 under this head shall be available during the current
3 fiscal year, for salaries and other administrative expenses
4 for carrying out such programs, including the tobacco and
5 peanut-marketing quota programs, the cost of aerial photo-
6 graphs, however, not to be charged to such limitation; but
7 not more than \$7,000,000 shall be transferred to the appro-
8 priation account, "Administrative expenses, section 392, Ag-
9 ricultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That
10 payments to claimants hereunder may be made upon the
11 certificate of the claimant, which certificate shall be in such
12 form as the Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried
13 out the conservation practice or practices and has
14 complied with all other requirements as conditions for
15 such payments and that the statements and informa-
16 tion contained in the application for payment are cor-
17 rect and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief,
18 under the penalties of the Act of March 4, 1909, as amended
19 (18 U. S. C. 80): *Provided further*, That none of the
20 funds herein appropriated or made available for the
21 functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency
22 pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of
23 February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or
24 expenses of any regional information employees or any
25 State or county information employees, but this shall not

1 preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of infor-
2 mation to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such
3 amount shall be available for salaries and other administra-
4 tive expenses in connection with the formulation and ad-
5 ministration of the 1949 programs (amounting to \$225,000,-
6 000, including administration, and formulated on the basis of
7 a distribution of the funds available for payments and grants
8 among the several States in accordance with their conserva-
9 tion needs as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*,
10 That the proportion allocated to any State shall not be re-
11 duced more than 15 per centum from the 1946 distribution
12 and that no participant shall receive more than \$500) of soil-
13 building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices,
14 under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and pro-
15 grams under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as
16 amended; but the payments or grants under such program
17 shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect
18 to which such payments or grants are to be made, in con-
19 formity with farming practices which will encourage and
20 provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving prac-
21 tices in the most practical and effective manner and adapted
22 to conditions in the several States, as determined and ap-
23 proved by the State committee appointed pursuant to sec-
24 tion 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
25 ment Act, as amended for the respective States: *Provided*

1 *further*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, from
2 time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such
3 sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses
4 of said Office in auditing payments under this item: *Provided*
5 *further*, That such amounts shall be available for the pur-
6 chase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming
7 materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants
8 thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying
9 out farming practices approved by the Secretary under pro-
10 grams provided for herein: *Provided further*, That the Sec-
11 retary is authorized and directed to make payments to
12 farmers who complied with the terms and conditions of
13 the agricultural conservation programs, formulated pursuant
14 to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
15 and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, if the Secre-
16 tary determines that, because of induction into the armed
17 forces of the United States, such farmers failed to file, or
18 were prevented from filing, applications for payment under
19 any such program during the period the applicable appro-
20 priation for such program was available for obligation, such
21 payments to be made out of the unobligated balance of the
22 appropriation, "Conservation and use of agricultural land
23 resources", in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation
24 Act, 1946: *Provided further*, That an application for pay-
25 ment on the prescribed form is filed by any such farmer (or

1 the person entitled to payment in case of death, disappear-
2 ance, or incompetency of the farmer under regulations issued
3 pursuant to section 385 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
4 of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C., 1940 edition, 1385))
5 within one year from the date of his discharge from the
6 armed forces, or by December 31, 1948, whichever is
7 later: *And provided further*, That no part of any funds avail-
8 able to the Department, or any bureau, office, corporation, or
9 other agency constituting a part of such Department shall be
10 used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or
11 travel expenses of any person who has been convicted of
12 violating the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious
13 political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended,
14 or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of
15 section 6 of the Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201) ,
16 to have violated or attempted to violate such section which
17 prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment
18 of personal services or other expenses designed to influence
19 in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any
20 legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request
21 of any Member or through the proper official channels.

22

SUGAR ACT

23

24

25

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
visions of the Sugar Act of 1948, approved August 8, 1947
(Public Law 388) , including such amount as is required

1 to complete payments under the Sugar Act of 1937, as
2 amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), \$72,000,000, to re-
3 main available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That ex-
4 penditures (including transfers) from this appropriation for
5 other than payments to sugar producers shall not exceed
6 \$1,385,545.

7 NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

8 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
9 the National School Lunch Act of June 4, 1946 (Public
10 Law 396), there is hereby made available \$65,000,000 of
11 the funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1949 by section 32
12 of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)),
13 such amount to be without regard to the 25 per centum
14 limitation contained in said section 32, and to be exclusive
15 of funds expended in accordance with the last sentence of
16 section 9 of the National School Lunch Act: *Provided*, That
17 no part of such funds shall be used for nonfood assistance
18 under section 5 of said Act.

19 MARKETING SERVICES

20 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
21 \$2,187,827 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
22 in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations,
23 as follows:

24 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
25 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-

1 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial
2 movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and mar-
3 ket prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products,
4 dairy and poultry products (including broilers), fruits and
5 vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds,
6 cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products,
7 \$1,667,250.

8 Market inspection of farm products: For the investi-
9 gation and certification, in one or more jurisdictions, to
10 shippers and other interested parties of the class, quality,
11 and condition of any agricultural commodity or food
12 product, whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed,
13 and any product containing an agricultural commodity
14 or derivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment
15 or when received at such important central markets as
16 the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at
17 points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under
18 such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including
19 payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly
20 as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered,
21 \$712,000.

22 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
23 among the people of the United States useful information
24 relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification,
25 grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation,

1 storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including
2 the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform
3 standards of classification of American farm and food products
4 throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber
5 as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d),
6 for carrying out the provisions of section 201 (a) to 201
7 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment
8 Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), and for coordinating nutri-
9 tion services made available by Federal, State, and other
10 agencies, including not to exceed \$10,000 for employment
11 pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the
12 Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 541b), as amended by
13 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
14 and not to exceed \$20,000 for transportation and other
15 necessary expenses including not to exceed \$10 per diem
16 of persons serving without compensation while away from
17 their homes or regular places of business; printing and bind-
18 ing; and not to exceed \$150 for newspapers, \$1,084,500:
19 *Provided*, That the Secretary may make available to any
20 bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts
21 from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the
22 functions for which this appropriation is made, and any such
23 amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or
24 otherwise made available to appropriation items in this Act.

25 Tobacco Acts: To carry into effect the provisions of

1 the Act to establish and promote the use of standards of
2 classification for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official
3 tobacco-inspection service, approved August 23, 1935 (7
4 U. S. C. 511-511q), the Act to provide for the collection
5 and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department,
6 approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as
7 amended, and the Act to prohibit the exportation of tobacco
8 seed and plants, approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516),
9 \$1,552,000.

10 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts:
11 To carry into effect the provisions of the Act authorizing
12 the Secretary to collect and publish statistics of the grade
13 and staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927, as
14 amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471-
15 476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him by chap-
16 ter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton
17 futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect
18 the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act,
19 approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65),
20 \$1,399,000.

21 Marketing regulatory acts: For expenses necessary to
22 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural
23 Commodities Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), the
24 Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce
25 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), the Act to provide standards for

1 baskets and containers for fruits and vegetables, as amended
 2 (15 U. S. C. 251-256), the Act to fix standards for hampers,
 3 round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vege-
 4 tables (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), the Act to provide export
 5 standards for apples and pears (7 U. S. C. 581-589), the
 6 United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87),
 7 the United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273),
 8 the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers
 9 and Stockyards Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181-229),
 10 the Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), and the Federal
 11 Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of June 25,
 12 1947 (Public Law 104), \$3,178,350.

13 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

14 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to
 15 carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange
 16 Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), including not to
 17 exceed \$153,000 for personal services in the District of
 18 Columbia, \$530,000.

19 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

20 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
 21 the District of Columbia, to carry into effect the provisions
 22 of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the
 23 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C. 1000-1029),
 24 as amended, the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946

1 (Public Law 731), approved August 14, 1946, and Public
2 Law 563, approved July 30, 1946, as follows:

3 Loans: Title I and section 43 (including payments in
4 lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50), \$15,000,000; title
5 II, \$60,000,000.

6 Salaries and expenses: For the making and servicing of
7 new loans, insuring mortgages, the servicing and collecting
8 of loans made under prior authority, and the liquidation of
9 assets transferred to Farmers' Home Administration pursuant
10 to the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946,
11 \$22,000,000, together with a transfer to this appropriation
12 item of not to exceed \$120,000 of the fees and administra-
13 tive expense charges made available by subsections (d) and
14 (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
15 as amended.

16 WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID
17 AREAS

18 To carry into effect the provisions of the Act to promote
19 conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United
20 States by aiding in the development of facilities for water
21 storage and utilization, approved August 28, 1937, as
22 amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), \$1,750,000, of
23 which not to exceed \$11,000 may be expended for personal
24 services in the District of Columbia.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-915, as amended by the Act of July 30, 1947 (Public Law 266)), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; and not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit reports; \$5,000,000.

Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 thereof, \$400,000,000, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SEC. 2. No funds appropriated or made available under this title shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department or any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes or approves, or directs or authorizes the approval of, any loan or advance by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, unless such loan or advance (1) is for the purpose of protecting the

1 security for or assisting in the collection of a loan or advance
2 theretofore made by the Corporation, or (2) is for use in and
3 confined to a specific area or region in which the Secretary
4 of Agriculture shall have found that such loans for specified
5 agricultural purposes and for limited time periods are neces-
6 sary because of economic emergencies or production disasters.
7 All loans and advances made pursuant to this section will
8 carry the full personal liability of the borrower, shall be
9 secured by crops or livestock and such additional collateral
10 as is deemed necessary to afford reasonable assurance of
11 repayment, and will be accompanied by a certificate of refusal
12 of the loan or advance by a local bank or the production
13 credit association serving the area.

14 SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the
15 lump-sum appropriations made for the Department under
16 this title shall be available for the purchase of passenger
17 motor vehicles, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary
18 in the conduct of the work of the Department outside the
19 District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles pur-
20 chased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the
21 Department for which appropriations are made under such
22 title shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase
23 by the Department under the statements of proposed expendi-
24 tures for purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles in
25 the Budget.

1 SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
2 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
3 employment of translators when competent citizen translators
4 are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency
5 of persons in the field service of the Department for periods
6 of not more than sixty days; and (3) employment under
7 the appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural
8 Relations.

9 SEC. 5. Appropriations made in this title shall be avail-
10 able for health service programs as authorized by law (5
11 U. S. C. 150) .

12 SEC. 6. Appropriations and other funds available to the
13 Department during the current fiscal year (except those
14 appropriated or authorized in title II of this Act for such
15 fiscal year) shall be available for the payment of claims pur-
16 suant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28
17 U. S. C. 921) .

18 SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this
19 title shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
20 who engages in a strike against the Government of the United
21 States or who is a member of an organization of Government
22 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
23 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member
24 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
25 Government of the United States by force or violence: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be con-
2 sidered prima facie evidence that the person making the
3 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
4 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United
5 States, is not a member of an organization of Government
6 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
7 ment of the United States, or that such person does not ad-
8 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
9 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
10 force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative
11 or supervisory employees of the Department as may be desig-
12 nated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized
13 to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required
14 by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing:
15 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
16 against the Government of the United States or who is a
17 member of an organization of Government employees that
18 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
19 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
20 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
21 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
22 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from
23 any appropriation contained in this title shall be guilty of a
24 felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than

1 \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:
2 *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in
3 addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions
4 of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this sec-
5 tion shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person
6 employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work
7 involving the loss of human life or destruction of property,
8 and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons
9 from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such
10 emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by
11 this section.

12 SEC. 8. Limitations on amounts to be expended for per-
13 sonal services under appropriations in this Act shall not
14 apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of
15 December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-e).

16 SEC. 9. This Act may be cited as the "Department of
17 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949".

18 TITLE II—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

19 SEC. 201. The following sums are appropriated, out
20 of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
21 for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation for the current
22 fiscal year, namely:

23 ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

24 Operating expenses: For operating and administrative

1 expenses, \$3,725,000, including not to exceed \$700 for
2 newspapers.

3 SEC. 202. The following corporations are hereby author-
4 ized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds
5 and borrowing authority available to each such corporation
6 and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and com-
7 mitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as pro-
8 vided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control
9 Act, as may be necessary to carry out the programs set
10 forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for each such
11 corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

12 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, COMMODITY CREDIT

13 CORPORATION

14 Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act
15 shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit
16 Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program
17 authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed
18 \$7,575,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
19 of the Corporation, including not to exceed \$400 for
20 periodicals, maps, and newspapers: *Provided further*,
21 That all necessary expenses (including legal and special
22 services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not
23 including other personal services) in connection with
24 the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or
25 disposition of any real or personal property belonging

1 to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, includ-
2 ing expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be
3 considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
4 hereof.

5 SEC. 203. The authorities, restrictions, and prohibitions
6 specified under the head "General provisions" in the Govern-
7 ment Corporations Appropriations Act, 1949, shall be ap-
8 plicable to title II of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives March 18, 1948.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

MARCH 19 (legislative day, MARCH 15), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
For Department staff only)

Issued May 13, 1948
For actions of May 12, 1948
50th-2nd, No. 75

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported agricultural appropriation bill. Senate committee agreed to report with amendments Aiken long-range farm program bill. Senate committee reported measure to investigate foot-and-mouth disease. Rep. Murray (Wis.) claimed administration has "antilivestock attitude."

SENATE

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 5883 (S.Rept. 1283) (p. 5800).

The Senate Committee bill contains a net increase of \$34,736,825 over the amount carried in the House bill. The committee approved the recommendations of the House authorizing the formulation of a 1949 Agricultural Conservation Program amounting to \$225,000,000, but raised the maximum amount that any participant may receive from \$500 to \$750.

The following significant changes in the House bill were recommended by the Senate Committee: Net increase of \$3,200,000 for the Research and Marketing Act consisting of (1) an increase of \$1,500,000 for payments to states under sec. 9; (2) increase of \$1,800,000 for utilization research under sec. 10 (a); (3) increase of \$900,000 for research other than utilization under sec. 10 (b); and (4) a decrease of \$1,000,000 for marketing research and services under title II; deletion of language authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to employ, in any position in the Department, not to exceed ten persons at an annual rate not in excess of \$15,000; provision for direct appropriation of \$11,500,000 for Meat Inspection in lieu of financing this service by fees charged packers; increase of \$2,000,000 under the Extension Service for payments to States to complete the final increment authorized by the Bankhead-Flannagan Act; increase of \$500,000 for Soil Conservation Research with a corresponding reduction for Operations; provision that not to exceed \$500,000 of Section 32 funds may be used to pay any subsidy, benefit, or indemnity to manufacturers of or dealers in insulation products; restoration of the Budget estimate for FFA production and subsistence loans (+\$15,000,000) and DAE economic investigations (+\$88,500); restoration of \$200,000 of the Budget increase of \$336,292 for payments to State experiment stations under the Bankhead-Jones Act. Other increases over the House bill include \$750,000 for control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases; \$474,825 for national forest protection and management; \$272,000 for

for forest research; \$300,000 for forest highways; \$100,000 for the Office of Solicitor; \$250,000 for management of Land Use projects; \$450,000 for salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Administration; and \$20,000 for Market News Service.

Excerpts from committee report:

"Appropriations to the Department of Agriculture are for the benefit of all of the people of the Nation. These appropriations support agricultural research and education, and maintain many vital services to producers, processors, and distributors of agricultural products. These activities increase the production of essential foods, fibers, forest products, and other important agricultural products, and facilitate their processing and distribution to all the people."

"The committee recommends the deletion of the paragraph inserted by the House to allow the Secretary to employ 10 persons in special executive and special professional grades at annual compensation not to exceed \$15,000. The committee recognizes the need for salary increases, but feels that such raising of the statutory \$10,000 salary ceiling should be accomplished by general legislation to cover all agencies of the Government, rather than by means of provisions in appropriation bills for each department or agency."

Research and Marketing Act. "The committee recommends an increase of \$3,200,000 for the purposes of the research and marketing Act of 1946. The testimony before the committee confirms the observations of individual members that the benefits of agricultural research are many times greater than its costs.

"Testimony and correspondence received by the committee indicate that these amounts would be used efficiently. In fact some phases of research initiated under title I of the act will need to be curtailed unless additional funds are made available. Furthermore, they are urgently needed to solve many critical agricultural production and utilization problems. The following list indicates some of the serious problems presented in letters and testimony:

"Formosan fruit fly; melon fly; mango fruit fly; Mediterranean fruit fly; wheat stem sawfly; diseases of gladiolus and chrysanthemums; virus diseases of stone fruits, peas, and beans; tobacco insects; new problems in potato production and utilization; effects of new insecticides on honey bees; and investigations concerning the uses of newly irrigated lands.

"The committee believes that the problems suggested by the above list may properly be attacked by the Research and Marketing Administration. Because of the apparent urgency of these problems the committee believes they should receive priority over many other types of research under the RMA. The committee, therefore, does not recommend any specific increases in appropriation or earmark any funds for these purposes, but refers the problems to the RMA and its respective advisory committees where they will receive careful attention and consideration according to their relative importance with one another and with other important problems."

B.A.E. "This Bureau collects and analyzes statistical and other economic information especially related to agriculture. Information developed by the Bureau is widely used by farm organizations, educational agencies, private business firms, Government agencies, and Congress. This information influences the expenditure and appropriations of many millions of dollars of private and public funds. The Bureau appears to be efficiently operated. It should have the additional amount recommended in order to be able to render prompt and reliable service."

Extension Service. "Testimony before the committee revealed that Federal appropriations for salary increases to extension workers have been much smaller than salary increases granted to direct employees of the Department of Agriculture. Therefore it is the intention of the committee that one-half of this final increment may be used to provide for extension workers salary increases which will compensate in part for salary increases to direct employees of the USDA, many of whom are working in the same communities as the extension workers."

Meat Inspection. "An appropriation of \$11,500,000 is recommended for meat inspection services. This increase is necessary to return the costs of Federal inspection of meat to the Government, as it was prior to July 1, 1947. This action is in line with the intent of the Senate in passing the bill, S. 2256, on

April 12, last. The same bill has been favorably reported by the House Agriculture Committee. It is the intent of the committee to provide funds for the Federal inspection of meat whether or not S. 2256 becomes law."

Forest Service. "It is the intent of the committee that the Forest Service may use a portion of the funds appropriated to it to reduce inductive interference on its telephone lines caused by REA electric lines."

Soil Conservation Service. "An increase in appropriations for soil-conservation research from that recommended by the House has been advised by the Soil Conservation Service, the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, and other well-qualified witnesses. The additional funds for research are necessary to discover the most practical methods of conserving the many different types of soils which, also, show variations in deterioration. A better knowledge of the practical results of various soil-conservation practices is essential to assure that the Nation will receive the maximum benefit from the many millions of dollars annually appropriated by Congress for conservation payments and technical services to farmers."

2. FARM PROGRAM. The Daily Digest states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report with amendments (but did not actually report) S. 2318, the Aiken long-range farm program bill (p. D472).
3. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. Res. 223, authorizing a full and complete investigation of problems of foot-and-mouth disease (S.Rept. 1276) (p. 5800). To Rules and Administration Committee.
3. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1386, authorizing modifications in the repayment contracts with the lower Yellowstone irrigation district (S.Rept. 1277) (p. 5800).
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 2346, to provide for the distribution among Colo., N.Mex., Utah, and Wyo. of the receipts of the Colo. River Development Fund (S.Rept. 1270) (p. 5800).
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 1987, to authorize the Secretary of Interior to construct the Preston Federal project, Idaho, in accordance with the Federal reclamation laws (S.Rept. 1274) (p. 5800).
4. WATER UTILIZATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1445, granting the consent of Congress to Idaho and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact for the division of the waters of the Snake River and its tributaries originating in either of the two States and flowing into the other (S.Rept. 1269) (p. 5800).
5. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4461, approving the performance in the field of certain functions relating to public lands (S.Rept. 1273) (p. 5800).
6. SELECTIVE SERVICE. The Armed Services Committee reported without amendment S. 2655, the proposed Selective Service and Training Act of 1948 (S.Rept. 1268) (p. 5800).
7. TRANSPORTATION. The conferees were appointed on S. 110, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act with respect to certain agreements between carriers (p. 5802). House conferees not yet appointed.
8. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES. S. 582 as reported (see Digest 84) establishes a new principal and procedure to govern payments to States, Territories, and Insular Governments in lieu of taxes for National forest lands situated therein, by setting such payments at 1% of the fair value of all National forest lands as determined by the Secretary, plus $37\frac{1}{2}\%$ of all revenues derived from permits, licenses, or leases for the extraction of mineral resources by or under authority of the Secretary; requires the determination of the fair value of all National forest lands by the end of the third fiscal year following enactment of the bill; requires adjustment each year thereafter of the original determination according to the value of lands added or withdrawn from National forest status; requires redetermination each 10 years thereafter; and provides for appeal to the U.S. District Court when a State or county is dissatisfied with the determination of value by the Secretary.

HOUSE

9. DAIRY INDUSTRY; LIVESTOCK. Rep. Murray, Wis., stated that the national milk production report indicates that the trend in milk production is downward and said that the "antilivestock attitude of the present administration, that is so allergic to the dairy industry, is shown by the fact that they have not up

SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION ON 1949 AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL

[Note.--Amounts in 1948 column include all supplemental appropriations to date, and are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1949 Senate Committee Bill]

Bureau or Item	Appropriations, 1948	Budget Estimates, 1949	House Bill, 1949	Senate Committee Bill, 1949	Committee Bill compared with House Bill
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources	\$228,000,000:	\$150,000,000:	\$150,000,000:	\$150,000,000:	--
Sugar Act	55,000,000:	72,000,000:	72,000,000:	72,000,000:	--
Soil Conservation Service program	39,048,000:	39,048,000:	45,048,000:	45,048,000:	--
Development and management of government-owned lands acquired under Title III, Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act	1,600,000:	1,564,000:	1,000,000:	1,250,000:	+\$250,000
Payments to counties, submarginal land program (permanent)	206,000:	206,000:	206,000:	206,000:	--
Flood control	3,000,000:	9,000,000:	6,000,000:	6,000,000:	--
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities (Section 32 funds)	a/ 84,023,930:	b/ 44,000,000:	70,000,000:	70,000,000:	--
National School Lunch Act	c/ 70,000,000:	65,000,000:	c/ 65,000,000:	c/ 65,000,000:	--
Marketing services and regulatory activities (exclusive of Research and Marketing Act)	9,475,500:	9,552,100:	9,593,100:	9,613,100:	+20,000
Commodity Credit Corporation (administrative expenses payable from corporate funds)	[8,450,000]:	[7,575,000]:	[7,575,000]:	[7,575,000]:	--
Research (exclusive of Research and Marketing Act) on crop, livestock, food and related subjects; and disease, insect, and pest control (except "Control of Emergency Outbreaks of Insects and Plant Diseases")	d/ 46,882,158:	d/ 40,938,070:	de/ 40,775,360:	de/ 40,906,860:	+131,500
Meat inspection	f/ 5,000,000:	--:	--:	f/ 11,500,000:	+11,500,000
Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases	2,470,000:	2,050,000:	g/ 1,000,000:	g/ 1,750,000:	+750,000

Bureau or Item	Appropriations, 1948	Budget Estimates, 1949	House Bill, 1949	Senate Committee Bill, 1949	Committee Bill compared with House Bill
Payments to States:					
For cooperative agricultural extension work	27,537,660:	27,671,660:	29,671,660:	31,671,660:	+2,000,000
For agricultural experiment stations (exclusive of Research and Marketing Act)	7,161,268:	7,497,560:	7,161,268:	7,361,268:	+200,000
Research and Marketing Act of 1946:					
Payments to States	2,500,000:	5,000,000:	2,500,000:	4,000,000:	+1,500,000
Utilization research	3,000,000:	6,000,000:	3,000,000:	4,800,000:	+1,800,000
Research other than utilization	1,500,000:	3,000,000:	1,500,000:	2,400,000:	+900,000
Marketing research	2,000,000:	5,000,000:	5,000,000:	4,000,000:	-1,000,000
Total, Research and Marketing Act	9,000,000:	19,000,000:	12,000,000:	15,200,000:	+3,200,000
Rural electrification	405,000,000:	305,900,000:	405,000,000:	405,450,000:	+450,000
Farmers' Home Administration loan programs:					
Farm tenancy, production and subsistence, and water facilities	98,750,000:	114,750,000:	98,750,000:	113,750,000:	+15,000,000
Forestry, including forest roads and trails	68,036,092:	62,448,527:	61,757,092:	62,803,917:	+1,046,825
Printing and binding	1,607,000:	1,857,000:	1,800,000:	1,800,000:	-
Penalty Mail	3,486,000:	3,748,000:	3,748,000:	3,748,000:	-
Office of the Secretary	2,086,836:	2,083,000:	2,033,000:	2,033,000:	-
Office of Solicitor	2,083,000:	2,224,500:	2,024,500:	2,124,500:	+100,000
Library	660,000:	660,000:	600,000:	600,000:	-
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	4,363,900:	4,363,900:	4,275,400:	4,363,900:	+88,500
All other items	18,400,364:	6,176,900:	6,165,200:	6,165,200:	-
Total, appropriations and REA borrowing authorization	1,192,877,708:	991,739,217:	1,091,860,580:	1,126,597,405:	+34,736,825
Deduct, REA borrowing authorization	400,000,000:	300,000,000:	400,000,000:	400,000,000:	-
Total, direct appropriations, including permanents	792,877,708:	691,739,217:	691,860,580:	726,597,405:	+34,736,825
Deduct, permanent appropriations	160,351,057:	55,327,127:	146,327,127:	146,327,127:	-
Total, direct appropriations (excluding permanents) in Agricultural Appropriation Bill	632,526,651:	636,412,090:	545,533,453:	580,270,278:	+34,736,825

Bureau or Item	Appropriations, 1948	Budget Estimates, 1949	House Bill, 1949	Senate Committee Bill, 1949	Committee Bill compared with House Bill
Items pending consideration of Government Corporations Appropriation Bill for 1949 by the Senate:					
Farm Credit Administration (Salaries and expenses):	:	:	:	:	:
Direct appropriation	561,000:	531,000:	500,000:	:	:
Assessments against member institutions of the Farm Credit system	j/ 2,519,456:	2,371,800:	2,371,800:	:	:
Total, direct appropriations, excluding permanents	635,607,107:	639,314,890:	548,405,253:	:	:

- a/ Includes \$40,023,930 originally rescinded by the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948, but restored by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948.
- b/ Excludes \$91,000,000 proposed for rescission in the Budget estimates, 1949.
- c/ \$65,000,000 transferred from Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities (Section 32 funds).
- d/ In addition to the amount shown for 1948, the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, authorizes the Secretary to transfer from funds available to the bureaus, corporations, and agencies of the Department such additional amounts as are necessary for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease. Pending the availability of information necessary to determine the requirements of the foot-and-mouth disease eradication program in 1948 and 1949, and the submission of supplemental estimates therefor, the Budget Estimates, House and Senate Committee Bills provide for continuation of the language authorizing the Secretary to transfer from other funds of the Department the amounts necessary for the eradication of the disease.
- e/ Excludes \$300,000 contract authority for construction or acquisition of buildings and equipment for "Research on Agricultural Problems of Alaska" and \$100,000 for the irrigation experiment station at Brawley, California, under the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.
- f/ The Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1948, provided \$5,000,000 as a working capital fund to be reimbursed from fees charged packers for total cost of meat inspection services effective July 1, 1947. The Senate Committee Bill proposes in lieu thereof a direct appropriation and provides that any unobligated balance remaining in the "Meat inspection fund" shall be carried to the general funds of the Treasury.

g/ The House Committee Report states that this amount will be sufficient to "hold the line" against any infestation until the Congress can provide an emergency appropriation in such amount as may be required to meet conditions which may arise later in the year. Senate increase is to provide more adequately for emergency needs until a deficiency appropriation can be made available by Congress.

h/ Includes \$175,000,000 for rural electrification loans authorized in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.
i/ Pending consideration by Congress of the proposed repeal of the Penalty Mail Act, the House Bill and Senate Committee Bill make no provision for penalty mail costs.

j/ The Government Corporations Appropriation Bill, 1949, as passed by the House, provides authority for payment to the Farm Credit Administration of an additional \$80,000 from the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, and an additional \$12,000 from the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, for obligations incurred in fiscal year 1948.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

MAY 12 Legislative Day, MAY 10, 1948, Ordered to be printed

Mr. BROOKS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5883]

The Committee on Appropriations to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House..... \$545, 533, 453

Amount of increase by Senate committee (net)..... 34, 736, 825

Amount of bill as reported to Senate..... 580, 270, 278

Amount of appropriations, 1948..... 632, 526, 651

Amount of estimates for 1949..... ¹ 636, 412, 090

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Under the appropriations for 1948..... 52, 256, 373

Under the estimates for 1949..... 56, 141, 812

¹ Includes \$1,079,610 supplemental estimate in S. Doc. 150.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Appropriations to the Department of Agriculture are for the benefit of all of the people of the Nation. These appropriations support agricultural research and education, and maintain many vital services to producers, processors, and distributors of agricultural products.

These activities increase the production of essential foods, fibers, forest products, and other important agricultural products, and facilitate their processing and distribution to all the people.

Testimony and letters received by the committee revealed many worthy activities which properly could be supported by Federal funds. Unfortunately only a few of these could be provided for in the bill. Many others could not be provided for because of the limitation of Federal funds, available manpower, supplies, and facilities. The Federal Government must limit its expenditures for reasons similar to those which limit expenditures by individuals. Furthermore, increased Federal appropriations do not necessarily increase the total amount of goods and services available to the people. Under present conditions of virtually full employment increased appropriations for Federal activities have the effect of diverting workers from private enterprise to public projects and pay rolls. This is undesirable unless the diversion will greatly increase the total production of goods and services for the use of the people of the Nation. With these facts in mind the committee has recommended increases above the amount allowed by the House for only the most urgent needs and for the most productive purposes.

In general the bill received from the House is a very reasonable one. For the most part the committee recommends support of the items and amounts as passed by the House. Changes are recommended only where reliable testimony or evidence indicate a definite need for a substantial change in the bill.

The committee recommends direct appropriations totaling, in round numbers, \$580,000,000. This amount is \$34,000,000, or 6 percent, more than the amount in the bill as passed by the House. On the other hand, the recommended appropriations total \$56,000,000, or nearly 9 percent, less than the budget estimates for 1949, and \$52,000,000, or about 8 percent, less than the actual appropriations in the 1948 bill.

The following table shows, in addition to direct appropriations, the permanent appropriations and loan authorizations available to the Department for 1949:

Summary of appropriations, loan authorization, 1948, and budget estimates and appropriations, 1949

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals]

Item	1948	Budget estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), House bill compared with—		Senate bill, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949		Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Direct appropriations-----	\$632,526,651	1 \$636,412,090	\$545,533,453	—\$86,993,198	—\$90,878,637	\$580,270,278	—\$52,256,373	—\$56,141,812
Transfer of appropriation, for school-lunch program ² -----	65,000,000		65,000,000		+65,000,000	65,000,000		+65,000,000
Total-----	697,526,651	636,412,090	610,533,453	—86,993,198	—25,878,637	645,270,278	—52,256,373	+8,858,188
Permanent appropriations (net) ³ -----	55,327,127	55,327,127	81,327,127	+26,000,000	+26,000,000	81,327,127	+26,000,000	+26,000,000
Loan authorization (REA)-----	4 225,000,000	300,000,000	400,000,000	+175,000,000	+100,000,000	400,000,000	+175,000,000	+100,000,000
Commodity Credit Corporation (administrative expenses from Corporation funds)-----	[8,450,000]	[7,575,000]	[7,575,000]	[—875,000]		[7,575,000]	[—875,000]	

¹ Includes \$1,079,610 supplemental estimate in S. Doc. 150.

² From permanent appropriation "Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities" (known as "see. 32 funds").

³ See table, "Permanent appropriations," on p. 30.

⁴ Plus \$173,000,000 in first deficiency bill, 1948.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The committee supports the amount provided in the bill as it passed the House for the Office of the Secretary.

The committee recommends the deletion of the paragraph inserted by the House to allow the Secretary to employ 10 persons in special executive and special professional grades at annual compensation not to exceed \$15,000. The committee recognizes the need for salary increases, but feels that such raising of the statutory \$10,000 salary ceiling should be accomplished by general legislation to cover all agencies of the Government, rather than by means of provisions in appropriation bills for each department or agency.

RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT

The committee recommends an increase of \$3,200,000 for the purposes of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. The testimony before the committee confirms the observations of individual members that the benefits of agricultural research are many times greater than its costs. For example, the development of hybrid corn has resulted in increased annual production which exceeds in value the costs of the annual agricultural research in the Nation.

The committee recommends a partial restoration and a distribution of the increase in funds as authorized by the Research and Marketing Act.

This act was given careful consideration by Congress. It was passed with almost unanimous approval in each house. The purpose of the act is to provide for agriculture a research program that will be more nearly comparable to that which is carried on in other major industries. It authorizes a 5-year expansion in agricultural research. An expanded research program is necessary to insure adequate supplies of essential foods and other farm products, reduce the necessity for large annual appropriations for the purchase and disposal of surplus farm products and for assistance to low-income farmers.

Work under the Research and Marketing Act was begun this past year with an initial appropriation of \$9,000,000. For 1949 the budget estimate is \$19,000,000. This is the full amount authorized by the act for the second year of operations.

The budget estimate thus provides for an increased appropriation for each of the four kinds of work authorized by the act. The House bill, however, allows an increase for only one purpose—marketing research and services (title II). The increase for this purpose amounts to \$3,000,000, or 150 percent. All of the funds provided under title II are distributed and expended at the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. The House bill allows no increase in any of the three purposes under title I, which provide for research on production and utilization. Thus the House bill allows no increase in payments to State agricultural experiment stations (sec. 9), in research on the utilization of farm products (sec. 10a), or for basic research in cooperation with State experiment stations and other agencies (sec. 10b).

The authorized and budgeted increases for the above purposes were disallowed by the House committee. Although no amendment was offered, discussion by Members of the House indicated strong sentiment for increased appropriations for title I purposes. The chairman of the House Agricultural Committee said:

I do want to express the hope that if the Senate committee, after full consideration, should include an increase in this item that the House conferees will give it generous and careful consideration and if they think a case has been made will agree to the increased amount.

The committee recommends a restoration of 60 percent of the increases authorized and budgeted for each of the three title I purposes. This will provide (1) \$4,000,000, an increase of \$1,500,000 for payments to State agricultural experiment stations under section 9; (2) \$4,800,000, an increase of \$1,800,000 for utilization research under section 10a; and (3) \$2,400,000, an increase of \$900,000 for basic research under section 10b.

Testimony and correspondence received by the committee indicate that these amounts would be used efficiently. In fact, some phases of research initiated under title I of the act will need to be curtailed unless additional funds are made available. Furthermore, they are urgently needed to solve many critical agricultural production and utilization problems. The following list indicates some of the serious problems presented in letters and testimony:

Formosan fruit fly; melon fly; mango fruit fly; Mediterranean fruit fly; wheat stem sawfly; diseases of gladiolus and chrysanthemums; virus diseases of stone fruits, peas, and beans; tobacco insects; new problems in potato production and utilization; effects of new insecticides on honey bees; and investigations concerning the uses of newly irrigated lands.

The committee believes that the problems suggested by the above list may properly be attacked by the Research and Marketing Administration. Because of the apparent urgency of these problems the committee believes they should receive priority over many other types of research under the RMA. The committee, therefore, does not recommend any specific increases in appropriations or earmarking any funds for these purposes, but refers the problems to the RMA and its respective advisory committees where they will receive careful attention and consideration according to their relative importance with one another and with other important problems.

For title II (marketing research and services) the committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,000,000. This is \$1,000,000 less than is allowed by the House bill, but it is double the amount that was appropriated for this purpose last year. This amount is 80 percent of the amount authorized and budgeted for 1949, and is the same percentage as is recommended for each of the other three sections of the act.

Under the above recommendations the total appropriation for the Research and Marketing Act will be \$15,200,000. This is \$3,200,000 more than the House allowed, but \$3,800,000 under the budget estimate.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The committee recommends an increase of \$100,000 for the Office of the Solicitor. Larger loan authorizations for REA will increase the legal work required of the Solicitor's office, and some increase in funds above the amount allowed by the House bill is necessary to carry on that work.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

The committee recommends support of the amounts provided in the bill as passed by the House for the Office of Information.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The committee approves the amount specified by the House for the library. There was some question concerning the advisability of developing numerous branch libraries.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The committee recommends restoration of \$88,500 to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for economic investigations. This will provide \$1,988,500, the budget estimate.

This Bureau collects and analyzes statistical and other economic information especially related to agriculture. Information developed by the Bureau is widely used by farm organizations, educational agencies, private business firms, Government agencies, and Congress. This information influences the expenditure and appropriations of many millions of dollars of private and public funds. The Bureau appears to be efficiently operated. It should have the additional amount recommended in order to be able to render prompt and reliable service.

Since the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has sustained heavy cuts over several years' time, the committee felt that in view of the service the Bureau is now rendering that the budget should be stabilized as a means of retaining and attracting high-grade personnel.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

The committee supports the House in this appropriation, which is \$503,000 in the bill.

EXTENSION SERVICE

FINAL INCREMENT, BANKHEAD-JONES ACT

The committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 to complete the third and final increment authorized by the Bankhead-Flannagan amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Act. This will provide for an expansion in 4-H Club activities, work with the large number of young farmers recently returned from military service, and other critically needed educational activities of the extension service.

Notwithstanding urgent needs and the fact that the Department of Agriculture had recommended the increase in 1947 and again this year, the authorized increase was not allowed by the Bureau of the Budget, nor added by the House committee. However, an amendment offered and adopted on the floor of the House provides \$2,000,000, or one-half of the final increment. The debate on the floor in the House indicated strong sentiment in favor of appropriating the full \$4,000,000 as authorized.

Testimony before the committee revealed that Federal appropriations for salary increases to extension workers have been much smaller

than salary increases granted to direct employees of the Department of Agriculture. Therefore it is the intention of the committee that one-half of this final increment may be used to provide for extension workers salary increases which will compensate in part for salary increases to direct employees of the USDA, many of whom are working in the same communities as the extension workers.

The testimony presented to the committee indicated that the Federal employees of the Department of Agriculture since 1940 have received an average advance of 32 percent in salaries according to Pay Act increases, with a further advance pending, while the maximum advance available to extension workers was 7 percent from Federal funds unless the numbers of workers were reduced.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends the same amounts as are provided in the bill as it passed the House for the "Office of Administrator," "Special research fund," "Research on critical agricultural materials," and "Research on agricultural problems in Alaska."

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

PAYMENTS TO STATES

The committee recommends an increase of \$200,000 for grants to State agricultural experiment stations in partial fulfillment of the tenth and final increment as authorized under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935. Additional funds are urgently needed at State experiment stations to meet greatly increased costs for labor and other operating expenses. The States are required to match all funds received under this act. Therefore two dollars' worth of research work is obtained for each dollar appropriated by Congress for this purpose. State agricultural experiment stations are finding strong competition for well-qualified personnel from other Government agencies and private industry. This increase in funds to the State agricultural experiment stations is the only item available to help meet increased costs on the lines of research established prior to the passage of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

An appropriation of \$11,500,000 is recommended for meat inspection services. This increase is necessary to return the costs of Federal inspection of meat to the Government, as it was prior to July 1, 1947. This action is in line with the intent of the Senate in passing the bill, S. 2256, on April 12, last. The same bill has been favorably reported by the House Agriculture Committee. It is the intent of the committee to provide funds for the Federal inspection of meat whether or not S. 2256 becomes law.

The committee supports the amount of the bill as passed by the House for "Animal husbandry," "Diseases of animals," "Eradication of tuberculosis and Bang's disease," "Inspection and quarantine," and "Marketing agreements for hog cholera virus and serum."

VIRUS SERUM TOXIN ACT

The committee recommends an increase of \$25,000 for more adequate supervision of the preparation and sale of serum, virus, toxins, etc., used in the prevention and treatment of diseases of domestic animals. This will provide a total of \$365,000, the amount of the budget estimate. This sum is deemed necessary to prevent the spread of destructive animal diseases through the distribution of impure biologics and to insure to the people of the Nation an adequate supply of meat and other animal products.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

The committee approves the House provision to allow the Secretary to transfer and use any funds he may deem necessary for the eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

The committee supports the amounts provided in the bill passed by the House for the Bureau of Dairy Industry, which provides for an increase of \$33,700 above the appropriation of 1948.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS AND AGRICULTURAL
ENGINEERING

The committee recommends that the House allowance of \$1,466,000 be increased by \$58,000 for the item of "Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation." Of this increase \$45,000 is to develop and evaluate slow-acting-high-analysis synthetic-nitrogen fertilizers. Such fertilizers are urgently needed in many areas of the country, and they would have many advantages over materials now being used. The value of the benefits from the development of such fertilizers would exceed the costs by many times.

The committee also recommends a restoration of \$13,000 that is needed for the replacement of worn-out equipment.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

INSECT INVESTIGATIONS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,023,300 for insect investigations. This amount is \$3,500 more than the amount voted by the House. The increase is for insect investigations at Yuma, Ariz., to complement similar work that is being carried on across the State line in California.

INSECT AND PLANT DISEASE CONTROL

The committee approves an appropriation of \$2,586,200. This is the amount of the budget estimate and has been approved by the House.

FOREIGN-PLANT QUARANTINES

The committee approves the amount \$2,212,000 for foreign-plant quarantines. This is the same amount as is provided in the budget and approved by the House.

CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

The committee recommends a restoration of \$750,000, a total of \$1,750,000, for emergency use in the control of insects and plant diseases. The restoration is approved because testimony indicates that the amount allowed by the House is not adequate to maintain essential activities until a deficiency appropriation could be approved. Normally in excess of \$2,000,000 has been used for these activities.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL AND NAVAL STORES INVESTIGATIONS

The bill passed by the House provides a total of \$589,050 for this work. That amount is \$75,000 less than both the estimate and the appropriation made last year. The committee recommends an increase of \$45,000 over the amount allowed by the House. Of this increase, \$25,000 is to prevent curtailment of research work in important naval stores investigations. The remaining \$20,000 is to be used for the most urgent work under any of the other projects considered by the Bureau to be important. The amount recommended is \$30,000 less than the budget estimate.

REGIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

For continuing research at these laboratories the committee recommends approval of the \$5,000,000, the same amount that was appropriated last year, and the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance for 1949. Additional funds for new lines of research by these laboratories are available under the Research and Marketing Act.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

The committee supports an appropriation of \$813,000 for this Bureau. This amount is the same as the budget estimate and in the bill as passed by the House.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

For this purpose the committee recommends \$4,540,400, the total amount provided in the bill as it passed the House. The committee sustains a reduction of \$50,000 from the budget estimate of \$101,800 for the Dutch elm disease.

In 1948 the total spent under the Forest Pest Control Act, including a deficiency appropriation, was \$977,681. The budget request for 1949 is \$135,000 and has been approved by the House.

FOREST SERVICE

NATIONAL FOREST PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

The committee recommends that \$474,825 be added to the House recommendation of \$24,889,175 for the protection and management of national forests. Of this increase \$100,000 is to restore, in part, the strength of forest fire fighting forces to the level that prevailed before establishment of the 40-hour week in accordance with the 1945 Federal Employees Pay Act. An additional \$199,825 is provided for the purpose of appraising and selling timber that should be marketed. This activity, according to testimony, returns to the Treasury at least 4 dollars for every dollar expended. The additional increases recommended are to permit better utilization of national forest lands for grazing and recreational purposes.

FIGHTING FOREST FIRES

The committee recommends a token appropriation of \$100,000, as approved by the House, for this work. It is expected that necessary costs will be met from deficiency appropriations as in previous years.

FOREST AND RANGE MANAGEMENT INVESTIGATIONS

The committee recommends the restoration of the reduction by the House of \$75,000 for forest and range management investigations. The recommended total appropriation of \$2,825,000 is considered essential to the early discovery of more effective methods of planting and growing useful trees on strip-mine spoil banks, cut-over lands, and other areas, and for other purposes.

FOREST PRODUCTS INVESTIGATIONS

The committee recommends restoration of \$125,000, or a total appropriation of \$1,125,000 for forest products research. The recommended appropriation is \$125,000 below the 1949 budget estimate and the 1948 appropriation. It is \$375,000 below the 1947 appropriation. According to the testimony and correspondence received the forest products research work is highly regarded by practical, well-informed people in the wood-using industries. In view of present domestic and international problems it appears to the committee to be unwise to reduce the appropriation for this work below \$1,125,000.

FOREST RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

The committee recommends an increase of \$72,000, and a total of \$822,000, for forest resources investigations. The latter amount is the appropriation for 1948 and the budget estimate for 1949. This activity provides the only inventory of timber and forest resources in the country. The inventory is incomplete in many important timber-producing States, particularly those in the Northeast. An accurate and complete inventory of our forest resources is essential to sound national and State legislation and for the location and successful management of major wood-using industries.

This work is in progress in a number of States, with the States matching the funds in some instances and it seems probable that the total funds available from cooperating States in 1949 may reach \$500,000.

FOREST FIRE COOPERATION

An appropriation of \$9,000,000 is recommended for forest-fire control in cooperation with the States or other agencies. This amount is the same as approved by the House, allowed in the budget, and appropriated last year.

FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

An appropriation of \$809,500 is recommended for this activity. This amount is the same as appropriated for 1948, and recommended by the budget and approved by the House for 1949.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

The committee recommends \$500,000 for use under the Weeks Act. This is \$250,000 less than last year, but the same as recommended in the budget and approved by the House for 1949.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

FOREST HIGHWAYS

The committee recommends an increase of \$300,000, to provide the full amount of the budget estimate of \$5,300,000. Testimony heard by the committee indicates that many forest highways disintegrated under heavy traffic during and since the war. The additional \$300,000 is required for urgently needed repairs and reconstruction. It will provide the same amount as was appropriated last year.

For forest development roads and trails the committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,750,000. This amount is \$1,250,000 less than was appropriated for 1948, but it is the same as the amount recommended in the budget and approved by the House for 1949.

INTERFERENCE ON TELEPHONE LINES

It is the intent of the committee that the Forest Service may use a portion of the funds appropriated to it to reduce inductive interference on its telephone lines caused by REA electric lines.

FLOOD CONTROL

The committee recommends support of the House action in specifying \$6,000,000 for authorized flood-control work although the budget request was for \$9,000,000. The amount available in 1948 was \$5,771,758 including an appropriation of \$3,000,000 and a carry-over of 1947 balances of \$2,771,758 which it is estimated will be expended in 1948.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 for research in soil-conservation methods, and an offsetting decrease of the same amount for soil-conservation operations. An increase in appropriations for soil-conservation research from that recommended by the House has been advised by the Soil Conservation Service, the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, and other well-qualified witnesses. The additional funds for research are necessary to discover the most practical methods of conserving the many different types of soils which, also, show variations in deterioration. A better knowledge of the practical results of various soil-conservation practices is essential to assure that the Nation will receive the maximum benefit from the many millions of dollars annually appropriated by Congress for conservation payments and technical services to farmers. After the reallocation of funds recommended above, the bill provides \$43,500,000 for soil- and water-conservation operations and \$1,548,000 for soil-conservation research. The appropriations for 1948, and the budget estimates for 1949 were \$38,000,000 for operations, and \$1,048,000 for research. The committee suggests that a part of the increase in research funds be used to study methods of controlling wind erosion on wheatlands in eastern Oregon.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

The committee recommends a restoration of \$250,000, a total of \$1,250,000 to carry out the provisions of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. This fund is used for the management and operation of over seven million acres of land owned by the Government in 31 different States. The committee believes the recommended appropriation is the minimum required to protect the Nation's investment in these lands.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

The committee approves of the appropriation of \$150,000,000 for AAA purposes for 1948 programs. This is the amount that was authorized by Congress last year, approved in the budget for fiscal 1949, and included in the bill as it passed the House.

The committee approves the authorization of a 1949 AAA program amounting to \$225,000,000, in accordance with the recommendations of the House. It is \$75,000,000 less than the amount requested in the budget.

The committee also recommends increasing the maximum amount payable to any one individual under the AAA program from \$500 to \$750. The \$500 limitation was adopted last year when the authorization granted was \$150,000,000. With the larger authorization this year, it seems to be desirable to increase the amount to \$750 so as to encourage the use of soil-conserving practices on medium and larger size farms.

Experiences in this country over a period of 200 years demonstrate that, without a positive program for conservation, agricultural prac-

tices will be such as to permit destructive forces of water, wind, and cropping to destroy the productive qualities of even our most favorably located agricultural lands. The recommended program authorization is not as large as many sincere persons believe desirable. On the other hand, the committee believes that the authorization is sufficient to encourage a large majority of farmers to adopt or continue soil-conservation practices adapted to their conditions under present conditions of relatively good farm income. Furthermore, a conservative program for this purpose is less likely to meet with public disfavor in this period of heavy demands upon the public treasury.

SUGAR ACT

The committee approves the amount in the bill as it passed the House, \$72,000,000, for effecting the provisions of the Sugar Act.

SECTION 32 FUNDS

The committee recommends a limitation of \$500,000 upon the amount of section 32 funds that can be paid as subsidies to manufacturers of insulation products. In 1947 it was the expressed intent of the Department of Agriculture to gradually reduce and to eliminate this program in the period of about 3 years. The committee believes the program should be terminated as indicated.

SCHOOL LUNCH

The committee approves the provision in the bill passed by the House to use \$65,000,000 of section 32 funds to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act.

MARKET NEWS SERVICE

The committee recommends an increase of \$20,000, making a total of \$1,687,250, for market news services. The increase is allowed for meeting urgent demands for market news service in the District of Columbia, Florida, and Washington State, and news service respecting the frozen foods industry.

OTHER PMA ACTIVITIES

The committee approves the amounts specified in the bill passed by the House for market inspection of farm products; marketing farm products; Tobacco Acts; Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards, and Futures Acts; and marketing regulatory acts. In each instance the amount approved by the House is the same as the budget estimate. Evidence before the committee strongly supports the use of funds already available for core testing and scouring of wool and the committee is of the opinion that the program is desirable.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

A total of \$530,000, the amount in the bill passed by the House, is recommended. This is the same amount as appropriated for 1948, and recommended in the budget for 1949.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends an increase of \$15,000,000 in the appropriation for production and subsistence loans. This increase will make a total of \$75,000,000, the amount of the budget estimate. It is \$15,000,000 more than appropriated last year. The committee recommends the increase with the understanding that veterans will be given priority and preference in obtaining loans.

For administration the committee recommends \$22,000,000, the same as the amount approved by the House. This sum is \$1,000,000 more than last year's appropriation, but \$1,000,000 less than the budget estimate.

WATER FACILITIES IN ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS

For the development of facilities for water storage and utilization the committee approves an appropriation of \$1,750,000. This amount is the same as was appropriated for 1948, and recommended in the budget and approved by the House for 1949.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends granting a loan authorization of \$400,000,000 to the REA. This sum is the same as is specified in the bill passed by the House. The funds as needed are to be borrowed from the Treasury.

This \$400,000,000, together with \$175,000,000 provided in the first deficiency bill of 1948, and approximately \$400,000,000 additional loanable funds available to the Administrator, makes a total of approximately \$975,000,000 which can be used to help bring the many advantages of electricity to farm people. This vast sum now available for loans exceeds by approximately \$75,000,000 the entire amount heretofore loaned to REA cooperatives. The committee admonishes the Administrator to use this huge sum very carefully in order to maintain the REA in good repute with both farmers and the general public. A loan fund of considerable size is required because allocation of funds to a local cooperative is necessary before supplies can be ordered.

An increase of \$450,000 is recommended for administrative purposes. This is one-half the amount of a supplementary budget request received by the committee and which has not been considered by the House. This, added to the \$5,000,000 specified in the bill passed by the House, should be sufficient to provide necessary administrative services in 1949. Testimony indicates that the actual loaning of the funds to be available may extend over a 3- to 4-year period because of the delay in getting delivery of materials.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

Office of the Secretary:

The committee recommends that the following paragraph be stricken from the bill:

Within the funds available to the Department, but without limitation of other authority, the Secretary of Agriculture may employ, in any position in the Department, not to exceed ten persons in the special executive and special professional grades (CAF-16 and P-9) as authorized by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, but no such person shall be paid at an annual rate in excess of \$15,000.

Research and Marketing Act of 1946:

For payments to States, for broad research by experiment stations-----	\$1, 500, 000
For research on utilization and associated problems-----	1, 800, 000
For cooperative research other than utilization---	900, 000

The committee recommends a net increase of \$3,200,000, and a readjustment of the amounts provided for each project so as to bring them into conformity with the authorization set forth in the act. The total amount recommended will provide for 80 percent of the budget estimate of \$19,000,000.

The amount recommended in all of \$15,200,000 is distributed as follows:

Title I, sec. 9. Payments to States (an increase of \$1,500,000)-----	\$4, 000, 000
Title I, sec. 10a. Utilization research (an increase of \$1,800,000) --	4, 800, 000
Title I, sec. 10b. Research other than utilization (an increase of \$900,000)-----	2, 400, 000
Title II. Marketing research and services (a reduction of \$1,000,000) -	4, 000, 000
Total appropriated-----	15, 200, 000

Total increase, Research and Marketing Act-----	4, 200, 000
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Office of the Solicitor-----	100, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for necessary expenses as required for either the agricultural or REA programs, and provides a total of \$2,124,500, or \$100,000 under the revised estimate of \$2,224,500.

The committee also recommends an increase in the limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia of \$27,000, for a total of \$1,403,033.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Economic investigations-----	88, 500
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the budget estimate of \$1,988,500.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Extension Service:

Payments to States-----	\$2, 000, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for grants under section 23 of title II of the Bankhead-Jones Act. While the total thus provided of \$12,500,000 amounts to the final increment authorized under the Bankhead-Flannagan Act of 1945, the committee intends that part of the increase be used toward equalizing the salaries of cooperative extension employees with the salaries of county agents.

Agricultural Research Administration:

Office of Experiment Stations:

Payments to States-----	200, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for grants under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act, to provide a total of \$2,861,268, which is below the estimate of \$2,997,560.

The committee recommends that the following proviso be added to the bill:

, of which amount not to exceed \$316 shall be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation "Research on agricultural problems of Alaska", without matching requirement

Bureau of Animal Industry:

Meat inspection-----	11, 500, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to restore this service to the status of a regular appropriation, in place of the fee system previously provided by the working capital fund, and is to conform to the following paragraph, which is also recommended to be added to the bill:

Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food products, \$11,500,000: Provided, That the unobligated balance remaining in the "Meat inspection fund" established by the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be carried to the general fund of the Treasury.

Virus Serum Toxin Act-----	25, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to provide the full estimate of \$365,000.

The committee also recommends an increase of \$566,300 in the Bureau's limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia, to provide a total of \$1,218,000 for the limitation. The increase is intended to allow the moving from Beltsville, Md., to Washington, D. C., of the virus-serum control division, and to conform to the recommended reinstatement of the meat-inspection program to regular appropriation status.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Agricultural Research Administration—Continued

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation----- \$58, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses as follows:

To develop and evaluate slow-acting,
high-analysis, synthetic nitrogen
fertilizers----- \$45, 000
To replace worn-out equipment----- 13, 000

58, 000

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Insect investigations----- 3, 500

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for investigations at Yuma, Ariz.

Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and
plant diseases----- 750, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide more adequately for emergency needs, in the total amount of \$1,750,000.

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:

Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations----- 45, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is for investigations, to provide a total of \$634,050. \$25,000 of the increase is intended for naval stores investigations, and the remaining \$20,000 of the increase is to be allocated by the Bureau to other essential investigations.

Total, Agricultural Research Administration----- 12, 581, 500

Forest Service:

National forest protection and management----- 474, 825

The increase recommended by the committee is for the following:

Forest fire control project----- \$100, 000
Timber and forest products sales project----- 199, 825
Allocation and issuance of grazing permits project----- 75, 000
Activities on land added to Shasta National Forest, Calif.----- 50, 000
Completion of sanitary and other recreational facilities on the Lake Tahoe recreation area----- 35, 000
Development of recreational facilities on Payette Lake in Payette National Forest----- 15, 000

Total----- 474, 825

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Forest Service—Continued

Forest and range management investigations.....	\$75, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to restore to the estimate the funds for the project "Forest management" and the project "Watershed protection and management."

Forest products.....	125, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for experiments, investigations, and tests to be allocated by the Department.

Forest resources investigations.....	72, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to restore the estimate of \$822,000 for survey and investigations.

Total, Forest Service.....	746, 825
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Forest Roads and Trails:

Forest highways.....	300, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the estimate of \$5,300,000.

Flood Control:

The committee recommends the insertion of the word:
necessary

so that the proviso shall read:

That hereafter funds appropriated for the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds shall be available for
necessary work projects * * *

Soil Conservation Service:

Soil conservation research.....	500, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$1,548,000, which is \$500,000 above the estimate. As shown under the decreases, the committee recommends a corresponding decrease of \$500,000 in the amount allowed for "Soil conservation operations."

The committee recommends that a portion of the increase be used for studies of soil erosion from wind on the wheat lands in eastern Oregon; the remainder to be allocated by the Department.

Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land..	250, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for expenses to carry out the provisions of the Farm Tenant Act, to be allocated by the Department.

The committee also recommends an increase in the limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia of \$8,900, to provide a total of \$38,000 for the limitation.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—continued

Production and Marketing Administration:

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources:

The committee recommends that the limitation for participants in the program authorized for 1949 be increased from \$500 to \$750, so that the proviso shall read:

and that no participant shall receive more than \$750

Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities:

The committee recommends that the following section be inserted in the bill:

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Not to exceed \$500,000 of the appropriation made available by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), shall be used to pay any subsidy, benefit, or indemnity to manufacturers of or dealers in insulation products.

Marketing services:

Market News Service-----	\$20, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for the following additional services:

Frozen foods, national service-----	\$5, 000
Livestock, in Florida-----	5, 000
General, for Seattle and Yakima,	
Wash-----	5, 000
General, for District of Columbia--	5, 000

Total-----	20, 000
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The committee also recommends an increase of \$10,000 in the limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia under "Marketing services," to provide a total of \$2,197,827 for the limitation.

Farmers Home Administration:

Production and subsistence loans, title II-----	15, 000, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for production and subsistence loans under title II, to provide a total of \$75,000,000, the amount of the estimate. In granting the increase, the committee recommends that in the making of new loans during 1949 preference and priority be given to veterans applying for such loans.

Rural Electrification Administration:

Salaries and expenses-----	450, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is for administrative expenses, to provide a total amount of \$5,450,000, which is below the revised estimate of \$5,900,000.

TOTAL INCREASES-----	36, 236, 825
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DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Research and Marketing Act of 1946:

For research and service work on the distribution and marketing of agricultural products-----	\$1, 000, 000
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The committee recommends a decrease in this project under Title II in order to readjust the amounts for projects under Title I in conformity with the authorization in the act, as explained under the items for increases, to provide a total for the project of \$4,000,000.

Soil Conservation Service:

Soil conservation operations-----	500, 000
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The committee recommends a decrease in the amount, to provide a total of \$43,500,000, which is \$5,500,000 above the estimate. As shown under the increases, a corresponding increase of \$500,000 is recommended for "Soil conservation research."

TOTAL DECREASES-----	1, 500, 000
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Total increase-----	36, 236, 825
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Total decrease-----	1, 500, 000
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Net increase-----	34, 736, 825
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	580, 270, 278
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1948, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1949, THE BILL AS PASSED THE HOUSE, THE SENATE RECOMMENDATIONS IN ACCOMPANYING BILL, THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS AND THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE BUDGET ESTIMATES AND THE HOUSE BILL

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. Individual items in the 1948 column are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1949 budget estimates]

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
Office of the Secretary (salaries and expenses).....	\$2,085,836	\$2,083,000	\$2,033,000	\$2,033,000	—\$53,836	—\$50,000	-----
Penalty mail (sec. 2, Public Law 364, 78th Cong.).....	3,486,000	3,748,000	-----	-----	—3,486,000	—3,748,000	-----
Research and Marketing Act of 1946.....	9,000,000	19,000,000	12,000,000	15,200,000	+6,200,000	—3,800,000	+\$3,200,000
Office of Solicitor (salaries and expenses).....	2,083,000	2,224,500	2,024,500	2,124,500	+41,500	—100,000	+100,000
Office of Information:							
Salaries and expenses.....	580,164	580,000	580,000	580,000	—164	-----	-----
Printing and binding.....	1,607,000	1,857,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	+193,000	—57,000	-----
Total.....	2,187,164	2,437,000	2,380,000	2,380,000	+192,836	—57,000	-----
Library (salaries and expenses).....	660,000	660,000	600,000	600,000	—60,000	-----	-----
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:							
Economic investigations.....	1,988,500	1,988,500	1,900,000	1,988,500	-----	-----	+88,500
Crop and livestock estimates.....	2,375,400	2,375,400	2,375,400	2,375,400	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	4,363,900	4,363,900	4,275,400	4,363,900	-----	-----	+88,500

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. Individual items in the 1948 column are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1949 budget estimates]

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations (salaries and expenses).....	\$503,000	\$514,700	\$503,000	\$503,000		—\$11,700	
International Production Control Committees.....	[12,500]	(2)	(2)	(2)	— [12,500]		
Extension Service:							
Payments to States:							
Capper-Ketchum Act.....	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,480,000	1,480,000			
Bankhead-Jones Act, title II:							
Sec. 21.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000			
Sec. 23.....	8,500,000	8,500,000	10,500,000	12,500,000	+4,000,000	+4,000,000	+\$2,000,000
Additional extension work.....	555,000	555,000	555,000	555,000			
Alaska.....	23,950	23,950	23,950	23,950			
Puerto Rico.....	274,000	408,000	408,000	408,000	+134,000		
Total, payments to States.....	\$22,832,950	\$22,966,950	24,966,950	26,966,950	+4,134,000	+4,000,000	+2,000,000
Salaries and expenses: Administration and coordination of extension work.....	827,200	827,200	827,200	827,200			
Total.....	\$23,660,150	\$23,794,150	25,794,150	27,794,150	+4,134,000	+4,000,000	+2,000,000

Agricultural Research Administration:					
Office of Administrator (salaries and expenses)	481,500	406,300	406,300	406,300	-75,200
Special research fund	1,203,000	1,230,000	1,230,000	1,230,000	+27,000
Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials (rubber investigations)	349,000	349,000	349,000	349,000	
Research on agricultural problems of Alaska	144,940	144,940	4185,940	4185,940	+41,000
Office of Experiment Stations:					
Payments to States:					
Hatch Act	720,000	720,000	720,000	720,000	
Adams Act	720,000	720,000	720,000	720,000	
Purnell Act	2,880,000	2,880,000	2,880,000	2,880,000	
Bankhead-Jones Act	2,661,268	2,997,560	2,661,268	2,861,268	+200,000
Hawaii	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	
Puerto Rico	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	
Total payments to States	7,161,268	7,497,560	7,161,268	7,361,268	+200,000
Salaries and expenses:					
Administration of grants and coordination of research with States	211,000	197,000	197,000	197,000	-14,000
Federal Experiment Station, Puerto Rico	114,700	124,700	124,700	124,700	+10,000
Total, salaries and expenses	325,700	321,700	321,700	321,700	-4,000
Total, Office of Experiment Stations	7,486,968	7,819,260	7,482,968	7,682,968	+196,000
Bureau of Animal Industry:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Animal husbandry	1,323,400	1,405,500	1,405,500	1,405,500	+82,100
Diseases of animals	1,045,000	1,055,000	1,055,000	1,055,000	+10,000
Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease	6,750,000	6,250,000	6,250,000	6,250,000	-500,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 29.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. Individual items in the 1948 column are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1949 budget estimates.]

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
Bureau of Animal Industry—Continued							
Salaries and expenses—Continued							
Inspection and quarantine	\$1,225,197	\$1,225,000	\$1,225,000	\$1,225,000	—\$197	-----	-----
Meat inspection	65,000,000	-----	-----	11,500,000	+6,500,000	+\$11,500,000	+\$11,500,000
Virus Serum Toxin Act	315,000	365,000	340,000	365,000	+50,000	-----	+25,000
Total, salaries and expenses	15,658,597	10,300,500	10,275,500	21,800,500	+6,141,903	+11,500,000	+11,525,000
Eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals	75,100,000	(^s)	(^s)	(^s)	—5,100,000	-----	-----
Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum ^o	[43,000]	[43,000]	[43,000]	[43,000]	-----	-----	-----
Total	20,758,597	10,300,500	10,275,500	21,800,500	+1,041,903	+11,500,000	+11,525,000
Bureau of Dairy Industry (salaries and expenses)	1,016,300	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	+33,700	-----	-----
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (salaries and expenses):							
Field crops	2,650,900	2,672,300	2,672,300	2,672,300	+21,400	-----	-----
Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops	2,578,100	2,525,500	2,578,100	2,578,100	-----	+52,600	-----
Forest diseases	379,280	380,480	380,480	380,480	+1,200	-----	-----
Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation	1,466,000	1,604,000	1,466,000	1,524,000	+58,000	—80,000	+58,000

Agricultural engineering.....	637, 000	654, 000	685, 690	685, 690	+48, 690	+31, 690	-----
National Arboretum.....	436, 900	413, 900	413, 900	413, 900	-23, 000	-----	-----
Southern Great Plains field station.....	45, 600	-----	-----	-----	-45, 600	-----	-----
Total.....	8, 193, 780	8, 250, 180	8, 196, 470	8, 254, 470	+60, 690	+4, 290	+38, 000
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:							
Salaries and expenses:							
Insect investigations.....	3, 071, 300	3, 019, 800	3, 019, 800	3, 023, 300	-48, 000	+3, 500	+3, 500
Insect and plant-disease control.....	2, 440, 900	2, 586, 200	2, 586, 200	2, 586, 200	+145, 300	-----	-----
Foreign plant quarantines.....	2, 000, 000	2, 212, 000	2, 212, 000	2, 212, 000	+212, 000	-----	-----
Total, salaries and expenses.....	7, 512, 200	7, 818, 000	7, 818, 000	7, 821, 500	+309, 300	+3, 500	+3, 500
Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases.....	2, 470, 000	2, 050, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 750, 000	-720, 000	-300, 000	+750, 000
Total.....	9, 982, 200	9, 868, 000	8, 818, 000	9, 571, 500	-410, 700	-296, 500	+753, 500
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry:							
Salaries and expenses:							
Agricultural chemical investigations.....	511, 500	511, 500	10 589, 050	634, 050	-30, 000	-30, 000	+45, 000
Naval stores investigations.....	152, 550	152, 550	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Regional research laboratories.....	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	5, 664, 050	5, 664, 050	5, 589, 050	5, 634, 050	-30, 000	-30, 000	+45, 000
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics (salaries and expenses).....	800, 000	813, 000	813, 000	813, 000	+13, 000	-----	-----
Control of forest pests:							
Gypsy and brown-tail moths.....	603, 600	603, 600	603, 600	603, 600	-----	-----	-----
Forest Pest Control Act.....	977, 691	135, 000	135, 000	135, 000	-842, 691	-----	-----
White pine blister rust.....	3, 750, 000	3, 750, 000	3, 750, 000	3, 750, 000	-----	-----	-----
Dutch-elm disease.....	101, 800	101, 800	51, 800	51, 800	-50, 000	-50, 000	-----
Total.....	5, 433, 091	4, 590, 400	4, 540, 400	4, 540, 400	-892, 691	-50, 000	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 29.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets [] not included in totals. Individual items in the 1948 column are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1949 budget estimates]

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
Forest service:							
Salaries and expenses:							
General administrative expenses.....	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000			
National forest protection and management.....	24,389,175	25,143,610	24,889,175	25,364,000	+\$974,825	+\$220,390	+\$474,825
Fighting forest fires.....	5,032,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-4,932,000		
Forest- and range-management investigations.....	2,475,000	2,565,000	2,750,000	2,825,000	+350,000	+260,000	+75,000
Forest products.....	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,000,000	1,125,000	-125,000	-125,000	+125,000
Forest resources investigations.....	822,000	822,000	750,000	822,000			+72,000
Total, salaries and expenses.....	34,618,175	30,530,610	30,139,175	30,886,000	-3,732,175	+355,390	+746,825
Forest-fire cooperation.....	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000			
Farm and other private forestry cooperation.....	809,500	809,500	809,500	809,500			
Acquisition of lands for national forests.....	750,000	500,000	500,000	500,000			
Acquisition of lands from national forest receipts.....	142,000	142,000	142,000	142,000	-250,000		
Total.....	45,319,675	40,982,110	40,590,675	41,337,500	-3,982,175	+355,390	+746,825

Forest roads and trails:						
Forest highways.....	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000			+300,000
Forest development roads.....	11,000,000	9,750,000	9,750,000	-1,250,000		
Total.....	16,300,000	15,050,000	14,750,000	-1,250,000		+300,000
Flood control.....	3,000,000	9,000,000	6,000,000	+3,000,000	-3,000,000	
Soil conservation service:						
Soil conservation research.....	1,048,000	1,048,000	1,048,000	+500,000	+500,000	+500,000
Soil conservation operations.....	38,000,000	38,000,000	44,000,000	+5,500,000	+5,500,000	-500,000
Total.....	39,048,000	39,048,000	45,048,000	+6,000,000	+6,000,000	
Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land (title III, Farm Tenant Act).....	1,600,000	1,564,000	1,000,000	-350,000	-314,000	+250,000
Production and Marketing Administration:						
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources (AAA payments).....	¹¹ 228,000,000	¹¹ 150,000,000	¹¹ 150,000,000	-78,000,000		
Sugar Act.....	55,000,000	72,000,000	72,000,000	+17,000,000		
School-lunch program:						
Direct appropriation.....	5,000,000	65,000,000		-5,000,000	-65,000,000	
Transfer	¹² [65,000,000]		¹² [65,000,000]		[+65,000,000]	
Marketing services:						
Market news service.....	1,566,250	1,626,250	1,627,250	+121,000	+61,000	+20,000
Market inspection of farm products.....	712,000	712,000	712,000			
Marketing farm products.....	1,149,500	1,084,500	1,084,500	-65,000		
Tobacco acts.....	1,552,000	1,552,000	1,552,000			
Cotton statistics, classing, standards, and futures acts.....	1,399,000	1,399,000	1,399,000			
Marketing regulatory acts.....	¹³ 3,096,750	3,178,350	3,178,350	+81,600		
Total.....	9,475,500	9,552,100	9,593,100	+137,600	+61,000	+20,000
Commodity Exchange Authority.....	530,000	530,000	530,000			

See footnotes at end of table, p. 29.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets () not included in totals. Individual items in the 1948 column are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure proposed in the 1949 budget estimates]

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	House bill for 1949	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–), Senate committee bill compared with		
					Appropriations, 1948	Estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949
Farmers' Home Administration:							
Farm tenancy loans.....	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000			
Production and subsistence loans.....	60,000,000	75,000,000	60,000,000	75,000,000	+\$15,000,000		+\$15,000,000
Farm tenant mortgage insurance fund.....	1,000,000				–1,000,000		
Salaries and expenses.....	21,000,000	23,000,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	+1,000,000	–\$1,000,000	
Total.....	97,000,000	113,000,000	97,000,000	112,000,000	+15,000,000	–1,000,000	+15,000,000
Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas.....	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000			
Rural Electrification Administration: Administrative expenses.....	5,000,000	5,900,000	5,000,000	5,450,000	+450,000	–450,000	+450,000
Loan authorization.....							
Sugar Rationing Administration.....	¹⁴ [225,000,000]	[300,000,000]	[400,000,000]	[400,000,000]	[+175,000,000]	[+100,000,000]	
	960,000				–960,000		
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: ¹⁵							
Salaries and expenses.....	5,000,000	3,725,000	3,725,000	3,725,000	–1,275,000		
Appropriation to Secretary of Treasury for subscriptions to capital stock.....	10,000,000				–10,000,000		
Commodity Credit Corporation (administrative expenses from Corporation funds) ¹⁶	[8,450,000]	[7,575,000]	[7,575,000]	[7,575,000]	[–875,000]		
Total appropriations.....	632,526,651	636,412,090	545,533,453	580,270,278	–52,256,373	–56,141,812	+34,736,825

¹ Transferred from the appropriation made by sec. 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, and from "Administration of Sugar Act."

² Funds required for this purpose in 1949 are included in the estimates for the Department of State.

³ In addition, a permanent appropriation of \$4,704,710.

⁴ Together with contractual authority of \$300,000 for construction.

⁵ Includes \$17,900 for Chissegut Hill Sanctuary at Brooksville, Fla., appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948.

⁶ The Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1948, provided this amount as a working capital fund to be reimbursed from fees charged packers for total cost of meat inspection services effective July 1, 1947.

⁷ Consists of \$100,000 provided in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948, and \$5,000,000 appropriated in Emergency Appropriation Act, 1948, for control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease. In addition, the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, authorizes the Secretary to transfer to this appropriation from funds available to the bureaus, corporations, and agencies of the Department such additional amounts as are necessary for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease.

⁸ Pending the availability of information necessary to determine the requirements of the foot-and-mouth disease eradication program in 1948 and 1949, and the submission of supplemental estimates therefor, the Budget estimates propose to continue the language authorizing the Secretary to transfer from other funds of the Department the amounts necessary for the eradication of the disease. The pending bill contains the necessary continuing language, as submitted by the Budget.

⁹ Transferred from the appropriation made by sec. 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933.

¹⁰ The appropriations "agricultural critical investigations" and "gravel stores investigations" are combined in the pending bill, with a total appropriation of \$589,050.

¹¹ In addition, funds available from advance conservation material fund: 1948, \$37,635,000; 1949, \$5,072,000.

¹² Transferred from "Experimentation and demonstration of agricultural commodities" (sec. 32 funds).

¹³ Includes \$75,000 appropriated in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for administration of the Insecticide Act as amended by act of June 25, 1947 (Public Law 104).

¹⁴ Plus \$175,000,000 in first deficiency bill, 1948.

¹⁵ Funds provided by income from insurance premiums, sales of commodities, and interest are estimated at \$63,358,000 in fiscal year 1948 and \$34,182,000 in the fiscal year 1949. In addition, \$10,000,000 was provided in the fiscal year 1948 through subscriptions to capital stock of the Corporation by the Secretary of the Treasury. Operating costs, other than administrative expenses, are estimated to aggregate \$44,741,000 for the fiscal year 1948 and \$31,544,000 for fiscal year 1949. Total insurance coverage of the Corporation is estimated at \$500,000,000 in fiscal year 1948. Total coverage is expected to decrease to \$250,000,000 in fiscal year 1949 as a result of the crop-insurance program being placed on an experimental basis under the provisions of the act of Aug. 1, 1947 (Public Law 320).

¹⁶ The Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to borrow and have outstanding a maximum of \$4,750,000,000 at any one time. On June 30, 1947, borrowings against this authorization amounted to \$550,330,021. New borrowings are estimated at \$774,000,000 for 1948, and \$1,160,000,000 for 1949 and outstanding borrowings are estimated at \$261,000,000 as of June 30, 1948, and \$181,985,000 as of June 30, 1949. In addition to the above borrowing authorizations, the act of Feb. 18, 1946 (Public Law 301, 79th Cong.), made \$500,000,000 available, to be held as a reserve for postwar price support of agriculture, against which \$50,950,696 of losses were charged during the fiscal year 1947; additional charges are estimated at \$91,405,456 for 1948 and \$80,883,000 for 1949. Exclusive of funds used to repay borrowings and to return capital surplus to the U. S. Treasury, funds to be used in carrying out the Corporation's activities are estimated to aggregate \$3,143,064,791 for fiscal year 1948 and \$3,400,578,230 for fiscal year 1949.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1948, the estimates for 1949, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill as compared with the Budget estimates and the House bill—Continued

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Bureau or item	Appropriations and loan authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Committee bill for 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949
Cooperative agricultural extension work-----	\$4, 704, 710	\$4, 704, 710	\$4, 704, 710		
Payments to States and Territories from national-forest fund-----	4, 548, 000	4, 548, 000	4, 548, 000		
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico, national-forest fund-----	49, 217	49, 217	49, 217		
Roads and trails for States, national-forest fund-----	1, 819, 200	1, 819, 200	1, 819, 200		
Payments to counties, submarginal-land program-----	206, 000	206, 000	206, 000		
Exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities (sec. 32 funds)-----	149, 023, 930	135, 000, 000	135, 000, 000	-\$14, 023, 930	
Less transfer to "National School Fund Act" in 1948-----	-65, 000, 000		-65, 000, 000		-\$65, 000, 000
Less rescissions-----	-40, 023, 930	-91, 000, 000		+40, 023, 930	+91, 000, 000
Available for sec. 32 purposes-----	44, 000, 000	44, 000, 000	70, 000, 000	+26, 000, 000	+26, 000, 000
Net total, permanent appropriations-----	55, 327, 127	55, 327, 127	81, 327, 127	+26, 000, 000	+26, 000, 000

LOAN AUTHORIZATION

Rural electrification loans-----	\$225, 000, 000	\$300, 000, 000	\$400, 000, 000	+\$175, 000, 000	+\$100, 000, 000
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TRUST FUNDS ¹

	Estimated available, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Animal Industry: Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of canned wet animal foods.....	\$69,175	\$73,162	+\$3,987
Forest Service: Cooperative work.....	4,500,000	4,500,000	-----
Soil Conservation Service:			
Payments in lieu of taxes and operation and maintenance costs, water conservation and utilization projects.....	81,128	64,053	—17,075
Operation and maintenance, water distribution systems, water conservation and utilization projects.....	10,403	10,403	-----
Production and Marketing Administration:			
Moisture content and grade determinations for CCC.....	1,354,000	1,354,000	-----
Indemnity fund, county associations.....	500	500	-----
Undistributed cotton price adjustment payments.....	1,000	1,000	-----
Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of farm products.....	4,950,000	4,360,000	—590,000
Grading of agricultural commodities.....	642,000	926,000	+284,000
Farmers' Home Administration:			
State rural rehabilitation corporation funds.....	11,000,000	9,500,000	—1,500,000
Liquidation of deposits, lease and purchase contracts.....	20,000	5,000	—15,000
Miscellaneous contributed funds.....	273,535	243,160	—30,375
Return of excess deposits for reproduction of photographs, mosaics, and maps.....	2,500	2,600	+100
Unearned fees and other charges, unclaimed moneys, etc.....	744	644	—100
Total, trust accounts.....	22,904,985	21,040,522	—1,864,463

¹ Funds in possession of, but not belonging to, the Government.

○

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5883

Calendar No. 1327

[Report No. 1283]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 19 (legislative day, MARCH 15), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 12 (legislative day, MAY 10), 1948

Reported by Mr. Brooks, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Admin-
6 istration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, herein-
7 after referred to as the current fiscal year, namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For personal services in the office of the Secretary of
5 Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary,
6 in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other neces-
7 sary expenses, including the purchase of one passenger motor
8 vehicle for replacement only; travel expenses, including ex-
9 amination of estimates for appropriations in the field; station-
10 ery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and
11 drayage charges; advertising, communication service,
12 postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other
13 miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided
14 for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the
15 Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to
16 as the Department, \$2,033,000, together with such amounts
17 from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided
18 in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year
19 for such services and expenses, which several amounts or
20 portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary
21 not exceeding a total of \$87,560, shall be transferred to
22 and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,*
23 That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authori-
24 zations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed
25 or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor

1 in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to
2 be transferred therefrom to this appropriation shall be
3 increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of
4 the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with
5 representatives of the Department shall determine are appro-
6 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions
7 or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Pro-*
8 *vided further*, That, of appropriations herein made which
9 are available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1
10 may be expended for each option to purchase any particular
11 tract or tracts of land: *Provided further*, That no part of
12 the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the
13 payment of any officer or employee of the Department who,
14 as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Depart-
15 ment or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues,
16 or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or
17 forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects
18 and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend
19 of same: *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials
20 required in or incident to research or experimental work
21 where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of
22 the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the
23 purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or
24 materials produced outside of the United States.

25 Within the funds available to the Department, but

1 without limitation of other authority, the Secretary of Agri-
2 culture may employ, in any position in the Department, not
3 to exceed ten persons in the special executive and special
4 professional grades ~~(CAF-16 and P-9)~~ as authorized by
5 the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, but no such
6 person shall be paid at an annual rate in excess of \$15,000.

7 RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

8 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
9 visions of the Act of August 14, 1946 as amended (Public
10 Law 733, 79th Congress; Public Law 297, 80th Con-
11 gress), including in addition to the objects for which
12 funds are available for such Act of August 14, 1946,
13 and under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act, as amended,
14 personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and
15 binding; over-all administration, planning, and coordina-
16 tion of research under section 10 pursuant to the provisions
17 of section 10 (c); and necessary expenses for carrying out
18 the provisions of title III of the Act, as follows:

19 For payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico
20 for agricultural experiment stations pursuant to section 9
21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act approved June 29, 1935, as
22 amended by the Act of August 14, 1946, \$2,500,000
23 \$4,000,000, of which such amount as shall be allottable to
24 Alaska shall be transferred to and made a part of the appro-

1 priation "Research on agricultural problems of Alaska", with-
2 out matching requirement;

3 For research on utilization and associated problems pur-
4 suant to section 10 (a) of said Act, ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$4,800,-
5 000;

6 For cooperative research other than research on utiliza-
7 tion of agricultural commodities and the products thereof,
8 pursuant to section 10 (b) of said Act, ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$2,-
9 400,000;

10 For the improvement and development, independently
11 or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies,
12 and others, of a sound and efficient system for the distribution
13 and marketing of agricultural products pursuant to the "Agri-
14 cultural Marketing Act of 1946" (title II of the Act of
15 August 14, 1946), ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$4,000,000;

16 In all, ~~\$12,000,000~~ \$15,200,000: *Provided*, That for
17 necessary printing and binding there may be transferred
18 to, and made a part of, the item "Printing and binding, De-
19 partment of Agriculture," such sums as are necessary: *Pro-*
20 *vided further*, That the Secretary may make available to any
21 bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts
22 from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the
23 functions for which it is made (but amounts made available
24 to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office

1 of Information shall not exceed those which the Director of
 2 the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
 3 sentatives of the Department, shall determine), and any such
 4 amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or other-
 5 wise made available to other appropriation items of the
 6 Department: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
 7 priation shall be available for work relating to fish or shellfish
 8 or any product thereof, except for the support of equitable
 9 transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned with
 10 such rates and for development of foreign markets.

11 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

12 For necessary expenses, including personal services in
 13 the District of Columbia and payment of fees or dues for
 14 the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service,
 15 ~~\$2,024,500~~ \$2,124,500, together with such amounts from
 16 other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the
 17 schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such
 18 expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may
 19 be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of
 20 \$148,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
 21 appropriation; and there may be expended for personal
 22 services in the District of Columbia not to exceed
 23 ~~\$1,403,033~~ \$1,430,033: *Provided, however*, That if the
 24 total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for
 25 the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below

1 the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget
2 for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred
3 therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may
4 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
5 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Direc-
6 tor of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon
7 with representatives of the Department, shall determine are
8 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
9 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

10 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
13 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
14 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
15 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
16 the coordination of informational work in the Department,
17 \$580,000, together with such amounts from other appro-
18 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
19 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses,
20 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be
21 determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of
22 \$13,975 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
23 appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not
24 exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes
25 enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District

1 of Columbia, \$538,000; for preparation and display of ex-
2 hibits, \$105,925; and the preparation, distribution, and
3 display of motion and sound pictures, \$55,600: *Provided*,
4 *however*, That if the total amounts of the appropriations or
5 authorizations for the current fiscal year from which transfers
6 to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any time
7 exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively,
8 therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred
9 or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the
10 amount which may be expended for personal services in the
11 District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such
12 amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a
13 hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall
14 determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by
15 such reductions or increases in such appropriations or author-
16 izations: *Provided further*, That when and to the extent that
17 in the judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and
18 motion and sound pictures relating to the authorized pro-
19 grams of the various agencies of the Department can be more
20 advantageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the
21 Office of Information, as the central agency of the Depart-
22 ment therefor, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for
23 these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of
24 this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be
25 available for the objects specified herein, including personal

1 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That
 2 in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the De-
 3 partment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for
 4 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
 5 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944
 6 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being elsewhere herein referred
 7 to as the Organic Act of 1944, as amended by section 15
 8 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided*
 9 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
 10 the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field
 11 offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices
 12 except that not to exceed \$10,000 may be used to maintain
 13 the San Francisco radio office.

14 PRINTING AND BINDING

15 For printing and binding for the Department, including
 16 all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services, except as
 17 otherwise provided, \$1,800,000, including the purchase of
 18 reprints of scientific and technical articles published in
 19 periodicals and journals; the Annual Report of the Secretary,
 20 as required by the Acts of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C.
 21 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C.
 22 418), and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 108), and in pur-
 23 suance of the Act approved March 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C.
 24 214, 224), also including not to exceed \$250,000 for farmers'

1 bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the
2 people of the different sections of the country, an equal
3 proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or
4 sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators,
5 Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall
6 direct, but not including work done at the field printing
7 plants of the Forest Service authorized by the Joint Com-
8 mittee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved
9 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220) ; and including not
10 to exceed \$207,000 for printing and binding not less than two
11 hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty copies for
12 the use of the Senate and House of Representatives of part
13 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the
14 Yearbook of Agriculture), as authorized by section 73 of
15 the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241) : *Provided*,
16 That the Secretary may transfer to this appropriation from
17 the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use of Agri-
18 cultural Land Resources" such sums as may be necessary
19 for printing and binding in connection with marketing quotas
20 under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C.
21 1281-1407), from funds appropriated to carry into effect
22 the purposes of the National School Lunch Act approved
23 June 4, 1946 (Public Law 396), such sums as may be
24 necessary for printing and binding in connection with the
25 activities under said Act, and from funds appropriated to

1 carry into effect the terms of section 32 of the Act of August
2 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as
3 may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with
4 the activities under section 32: *Provided further*, That the
5 total amount that may be transferred under the authority
6 granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed \$145,000.

7 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

8 For necessary expenses, including exchange of reference
9 books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books, periodicals,
10 and expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not
11 to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues, when authorized by
12 the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associa-
13 tions which issue publications to members only or at a price
14 to members lower than to subscribers who are not mem-
15 bers; \$600,000, of which not to exceed \$484,924 may be
16 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

17 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

18 For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$2,-
19 243,400 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
20 including the salary of Chief of Bureau at \$10,000 per
21 annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of books
22 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, as follows:

23 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations
24 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among
25 the people of the United States, relative to agricultural pro-

1 duction, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in
2 their broadest aspects, including farm management and
3 practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing
4 of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor,
5 farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in pro-
6 duction to probable demand for the different farm and food
7 products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income
8 in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their
9 variations and trends, ~~\$1,900,000~~ \$1,988,500: *Provided,*
10 That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made avail-
11 able to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the
12 heading "Economic investigations" shall be used for State
13 and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural
14 surveys, or for the maintenance of regional offices.

15 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
16 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
17 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
18 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
19 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
20 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-
21 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin
22 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),
23 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts
24 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as
25 amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$2,375,400:

1 *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated
2 shall be available for any expense incident to ascertaining,
3 collating, or publishing a report stating the intention of
4 farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for
5 estimates of apple production for other than the commercial
6 crop.

7 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
8 RELATIONS

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for the
10 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and for enabling
11 the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the
12 Department in connection with foreign agricultural work,
13 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
14 not to exceed \$500 for newspapers, \$503,000.

15 EXTENSION SERVICE

16 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO
17 RICO

18 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
19 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

20 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:
21 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928
22 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
23 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935
24 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
25 section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as

1 amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1),
 2 ~~\$10,500,000~~ \$12,500,000; additional extension work, the
 3 Act approved April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C.
 4 343e-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the Act approved February
 5 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386e), extending the bene-
 6 fits of the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska,
 7 \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act approved June 20,
 8 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits of
 9 the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska,
 10 \$10,000, in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico, the
 11 Act approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g),
 12 extending the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-
 13 Jones Act to Puerto Rico, \$408,000; in all, Capper-
 14 Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts, ~~\$22,966,950~~
 15 \$26,966,950.

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 Administration and coordination of extension work:
 18 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of the
 19 Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-
 20 348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and
 21 to coordinate the extension work of the Department and
 22 the several States, Territories, and insular possessions,
 23 \$827,200, of which not to exceed \$663,100 may be ex-
 24 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

1 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

2 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
4 Office of Administrator, including the salary of the Admin-
5 istrator at \$10,000 per annum, and personal services in
6 the District of Columbia, and for the maintenance, opera-
7 tion, and furnishing of facilities and services at the Agricul-
8 tural Research Center, \$406,300: *Provided*, That the
9 appropriation current at the time services are rendered may
10 be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimbursements based
11 on estimated or actual charges) from applicable appropria-
12 tions, to cover the charges, including handling and other
13 related services, for equipment rentals (including deprecia-
14 tion, maintenance, and repairs) ; for services, supplies, equip-
15 ment and materials furnished, stores of which may be
16 maintained at the Center, and for building construction,
17 alteration, and repair performed by the Center in carrying
18 out the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the
19 applicable appropriations may also be charged their pro-
20 portionate share of the necessary general expenses of the
21 Center not covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*,
22 That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research
23 Administration shall be available for the construction, altera-
24 tion, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided*,

1 *however*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of con-
2 structing any one building (excepting headhouses connect-
3 ing greenhouses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount
4 for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each
5 shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and
6 approved therefor, and the cost of altering any one building
7 during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per
8 centum of the cost of the building as certified by the Re-
9 search Administrator, whichever is greater.

10 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF
11 AGRICULTURE

12 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the Act
13 approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c,
14 427f) ; for administration of the provisions of section 5 of the
15 said Act, and for special research work, including the
16 planning, programing, coordination, and printing the results
17 of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the
18 Department as the Secretary may designate or establish,
19 and to which he may make allotments from this fund, includ-
20 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; \$1,230,-
21 000, of which amount \$835,200 shall be available for the
22 maintenance and operation of research laboratories and
23 facilities in the major agricultural regions provided for by
24 section 4 of said Act, including not to exceed \$23,000

1 for construction of a poultry house at the regional poultry
2 laboratory, East Lansing, Michigan.

3 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL 4 MATERIALS

5 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
6 out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic
7 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946
8 (Public Law 520, Seventy-ninth Congress), in connection
9 with natural rubber, including personal services in the
10 District of Columbia, \$349,000.

11 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

12 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
13 tinue the program for research into the basic agricultural
14 needs and problems of the Territory of Alaska in accordance
15 with the authority contained in the Act of July 30, 1947
16 (Public Law 266), and for the same objects and purposes
17 provided therein, \$185,940, together with contract authority
18 in an amount not to exceed \$300,000 to construct buildings
19 and facilities and to acquire and install such equipment as
20 may be necessary, on land donated or otherwise acquired.

21 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

22 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO

23 For payments to the States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico
24 to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the

1 provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural ex-
 2 periment stations:

3 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
 4 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
 5 U. S. C., 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
 6 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
 7 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
 8 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
 9 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved
 10 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), ~~\$2,661,268~~ \$2,861,-
 11 268, *of which amount not to exceed \$316 shall be tranferred*
 12 *to and made a part of the appropriation "Research on agri-*
 13 *cultural problems of Alaska", without matching requirement;*
 14 Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 386-
 15 386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress
 16 to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Puerto Rico, the Act
 17 approved March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-
 18 386f), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to
 19 Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments to States, Hawaii,
 20 and Puerto Rico, ~~\$7,161,268~~ \$7,361,268.

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 Administration of grants and coordination of research
 23 with States: For necessary expenses, including not to ex-
 24 ceed \$183,000 for personal services in the District of
 25 Columbia, to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved

1 March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925,
 2 May 16, 1928, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936,
 3 and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-
 4 369, 370-383, 386, 386d-386f), relative to their adminis-
 5 tration and for the administration of an agricultural experi-
 6 ment station in Puerto Rico, \$197,000; and the Secretary
 7 shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement
 8 required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the ex-
 9 penditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordi-
 10 nate the research work of the State agricultural colleges and
 11 experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts with
 12 research of the Department in similar lines, and make report
 13 thereon to Congress.

14 Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico: For expenses
 15 necessary to establish and maintain an agricultural experi-
 16 ment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation, illus-
 17 tration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, \$124,700.

18 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
 21 ~~\$651,700~~ \$1,218,000 for personal services in the District of
 22 Columbia, for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as
 23 amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and re-
 24 lated Acts, and for investigations concerned with the live-

1 stock and meat industries and the domestic raising of fur-
2 bearing animals, as follows:

3 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
4 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and
5 breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101
6 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authoriz-
7 ing cooperation with State authorities in the administration
8 of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry
9 products, and hatcheries, \$1,405,500.

10 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of
11 diseases of animals, and for investigations of tuberculin,
12 serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$1,055,000.

13 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
14 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
15 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
16 disease of cattle, \$6,250,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
17 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
18 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supplemen-
19 tary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county,
20 or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take
21 place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as compen-
22 sation for or on account of any such animal if at the time
23 of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation thereof,

1 it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person,
2 firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or
3 delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered: *Provided*
4 *further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated no
5 payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for
6 slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
7 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the salvage
8 thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the amount
9 paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county, and
10 municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
11 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
12 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
13 animal.

14 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
15 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
16 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
17 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
18 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of
19 vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the in-
20 spection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance
21 with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and
22 the Act of July 24, 1946 (Public Law 522), and the inspec-
23 tion work relative to the existence of contagious diseases,

1 \$1,225,000: *Provided*, That service shall be maintained at
2 all stockyards having such service during the current fiscal
3 year.

4 *Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of*
5 *laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food*
6 *products, \$11,500,000: Provided, That the unobligated bal-*
7 *ance remaining in the "Meat inspection fund" established*
8 *by the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948,*
9 *shall be carried to the general fund of the Treasury.*

10 *Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions*
11 *of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),*
12 *regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-*
13 *ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-*
14 *factured in the United States and the importation of such*
15 *products intended for use in the treatment of domestic*
16 *animals, ~~\$340,000~~ \$365,000.*

17 *Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:*
18 *The sum of \$43,000 of the appropriation made by section*
19 *12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved*
20 *May 12, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 612), is hereby made available*
21 *during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein*
22 *made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the*
23 *Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855),*
24 *including personal services in the District of Columbia.*

ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

For expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia, in the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, including the payment of claims growing out of past and future purchases and destruction of animals (including poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8, Eightieth Congress), and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Public Law 8, the Secretary may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department such sums as he may deem necessary, to be available only in an emergency which threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the country, and any unex-

1 pended balances of funds transferred under this head in the
2 fiscal year 1948 shall be merged with such transferred
3 amounts: *Provided*, That, except for payments made pur-
4 suant to said Public Law 8, the payment for such animals
5 hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based
6 on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or breeding value, but
7 in case of appraisement based on breeding value no ap-
8 praisement of any such animal shall exceed three times its
9 meat, egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in case
10 of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the
11 Secretary, the payment by the United States Government
12 for any such animals shall not exceed one-half of any such
13 appraisements: *Provided further*, That poultry may be
14 appraised in groups when the basis for appraisal is the same
15 for each bird.

16 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

17 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
18 ing not to exceed \$515,300 for personal services in the Dis-
19 trict of Columbia, in carrying out the provisions of the
20 Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including
21 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy
22 industry, for carrying out the applicable provisions of the
23 Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), re-
24 lating to process or renovated butter, as amended by the
25 Act of June 24, 1946 (Public Law 427), and the Act of

1 May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates
2 to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$1,050,000.

3 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

4 ENGINEERING

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
7 and demonstrations in connection with the production and
8 improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant indus-
9 tries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the application
10 of engineering principles to agriculture; plant diseases, in-
11 cluding nematodes, and methods for their prevention and
12 control; plant and plant-disease collections and surveys;
13 the distribution of weeds and means for their control; meth-
14 ods of handling, processing, transportation, and storage of
15 agricultural products; and plants in foreign countries and
16 our possessions for introduction into the United States, in-
17 cluding explorations and surveys, and propagation and test-
18 ing in this country; for the operation and maintenance of
19 airplanes; and for personal services in the city of Washing-
20 ton, as follows:

21 Field crops: For investigations on the production, im-
22 provement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,
23 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-

1 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
2 field crops, \$2,672,300.

3 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
4 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vege-
5 table, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
6 related crops and plants, \$2,578,100.

7 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest
8 and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their
9 control, \$380,480.

10 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
11 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
12 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
13 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers, ferti-
14 lizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural use;
15 soil management and crop production on dry and irrigated
16 lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use by crops;
17 and for the classification of soils in a national system and
18 indication of their extent and distribution on maps, and
19 determination of their potential productivity under adapted
20 cropping and improved soil management; ~~\$1,466,000~~
21 *\$1,524,000: Provided, That the irrigation experiment sta-*
22 *tion at Bard, California, may be sold upon such terms as the*
23 *Secretary deems advantageous, and the proceeds of such sale*
24 *are to be available for the establishment and equipment of an*
25 *irrigation station at or near Brawley, California, or the Secre-*

1 tary may if he deems it desirable exchange in lieu of sale the
2 Bard Station for a suitable site or facilities at or near Braw-
3 ley, and in connection with the establishment of the new sta-
4 tion the Secretary may accept donations: *Provided further,*
5 That the Secretary shall have contractual authority in an
6 amount not to exceed \$100,000 to construct and/or acquire
7 buildings, facilities, and equipment for the station at Brawley.

8 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
9 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
10 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
11 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
12 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
13 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
14 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engineer-
15 ing problems relating to the production, processing, trans-
16 portation, and storage of agricultural products; \$685,690.

17 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
18 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
19 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
20 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory council
21 and the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle in the Dis-
22 trict of Columbia, \$413,900, of which not to exceed \$20,000
23 shall be available for the construction of entrance facilities,
24 including a guardhouse and rest rooms, and not to exceed
25 \$10,000 may be expended for employment pursuant to the

1 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
2 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574) as amended by section 15 of the Act
3 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

4 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
7 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic
8 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best
9 means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to
10 agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and
11 bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related
12 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of
13 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
14 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
15 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
16 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee
17 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C.
18 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and
19 the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), authorizing
20 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious
21 insects and plant pests; including the operation and mainte-
22 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed five, and
23 not to exceed \$718,350 for personal services in the District
24 of Columbia, as follows:

25 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects

1 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
2 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
3 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
4 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
5 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
6 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to
7 determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for
8 investigations in connection with introduction of natural
9 enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the
10 exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects
11 and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment,
12 and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in
13 the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases;
14 and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including
15 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their
16 application, ~~\$3,019,800~~ \$3,023,300.

17 Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out op-
18 erations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to
19 prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweet-
20 potato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach
21 mosaic, cereal rusts, and pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil,
22 including the enforcement of quarantine regulations and
23 cooperation with States to enforce plant quarantines as
24 authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
25 as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the estab-

1 lishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to
2 stamp out any infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized
3 by the Act of February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the
4 enforcement of domestic plant quarantines through inspec-
5 tion in transit, including the interception and disposition of
6 materials found to have been transported interstate in viola-
7 tion of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and
8 operations under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C.
9 166), \$2,586,200: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
10 priation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees,
11 farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or
12 destroyed: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the
13 Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended
14 for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such
15 State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this
16 purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at
17 least equal to such expenditures shall have been appro-
18 priated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or
19 local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the
20 accomplishment of this purpose.

21 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
22 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
23 States, including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines

1 and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the
2 Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
3 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7
4 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942
5 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quar-
6 antines as they pertain to Territories of the United States
7 and enforcement of regulations governing the movement
8 of plants into and from the District of Columbia promul-
9 gated under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of
10 August 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and cer-
11 tification of plants and plant products to meet the sanitary
12 requirements of foreign countries, as authorized in section
13 102 of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a),
14 \$2,212,000.

15 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
16 PLANT DISEASES

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
18 joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-
19 148c), including the operation and maintenance of air-
20 planes and the purchase of not to exceed three, and surveys
21 and control operations in Canada in cooperation with
22 the Canadian Government or local Canadian authorities,
23 and the employment of Canadian citizens, \$1,000,000
24 \$1,750,000.

1 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
4 and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, including not to
5 exceed \$237,746 for personal services in the District of
6 Columbia, as follows:

7 Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations:

8 For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act of
9 May 15, 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the applica-
10 tion of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical,
11 physical, microscopical, and technological investigation of
12 foods, feeds, drugs, plant and animal products, and substances
13 used in the manufacture thereof; for investigations of the
14 physiological effects and for the pharmacological testing of
15 such products and of insecticides; for the investigation and
16 development of methods for the manufacture of sugars, sugar
17 sirups, and starches and the utilization of new agricultural
18 materials for such purposes; and for the technological investi-
19 gation of the utilization of fruits and vegetables and for
20 frozen-pack investigations; for the investigation of naval
21 stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components; the
22 investigation and experimental demonstration of improved
23 equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval stores;
24 and the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and
25 utilization of naval stores; ~~\$589,050~~ \$634,050.

1 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the re-
 2 searches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
 3 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
 4 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research
 5 on food products of farm commodities, \$5,000,000, including
 6 not to exceed \$50,000 for the construction of a hazardous
 7 operations building at the Eastern Regional Research Lab-
 8 oratory located at Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania.

9 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

10 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 11 ing not to exceed \$311,765 for personal services in the
 12 District of Columbia, for conducting investigations of the
 13 relative utility and economy of agricultural products for
 14 food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special
 15 suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective
 16 utilization of such products for these purposes, and such
 17 economic investigations, including housing and household
 18 buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the
 19 rural home, and for disseminating useful information on
 20 this subject, \$813,000.

21 CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

22 For expenses necessary for carrying out operations,
 23 measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, con-
 24 trol, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases

1 which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United
2 States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto
3 as may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act
4 of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167),
5 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
6 the purchase (not to exceed two) and operation and main-
7 tenance of airplanes, as follows:

8 Gypsy and brown-tail moths: Gypsy and brown-tail
9 moths, pursuant to section 102 of the Act of September 21,
10 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$603,600.

11 Forest Pest Control Act: Forest Pest Control Act
12 (Public Law 110, approved June 25, 1947), \$135,000.

13 White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pursu-
14 ant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a),
15 \$3,750,000, of which amount \$582,000 shall be available
16 to the Department of the Interior for the control of white
17 pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the
18 jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes
19 which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restric-
20 tions of the United States; \$1,974,650 of said amount to the
21 Forest Service for the control of white pine blister rust on
22 or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$1,193,350
23 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant
24 Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the
25 entire program, method development, and for operations

1 conducted under its direction for such control, including,
2 but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust on
3 or endangering State and privately owned lands.

4 Dutch elm disease: Dutch elm disease, pursuant to sec-
5 tion 102 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C.
6 147a), \$51,800: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the
7 Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be
8 made for applying methods of control of the Dutch elm dis-
9 ease in any State where measures for the removal and de-
10 struction of trees on non-Federal lands suffering from the
11 Dutch elm disease are not in force, provided such removal
12 and destruction are deemed essential or appropriate for the
13 carrying on of the control program, nor until a sum or sums
14 at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appro-
15 priated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local
16 authorities, or by individuals, or by organizations concerned:
17 *Provided, however*, That expenditures incurred for removal
18 of trees infected with Dutch elm disease from non-Federal
19 lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations,
20 subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided further*, That no
21 part of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal
22 and destruction of trees infected with the Dutch elm disease
23 except where such trees are located on property owned or
24 controlled by the Government of the United States, or on
25 property included within local experimental control areas.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary, including not to exceed \$1,097,582 for personal services in the District of Columbia, not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; to experiment and make investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed \$10,000, with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved out of the

1 appropriations made under this Act for the Forest Service
2 by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such
3 building as certified by the Secretary; to protect, admin-
4 ister, and improve the national forests, including tree planting
5 and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash,
6 soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve
7 water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize
8 the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game
9 supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein;
10 to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experi-
11 ments and investigations made by the Forest Service:
12 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation
13 for "National forest protection and management", and not
14 to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for "Forest fire
15 cooperation" may be transferred to the appropriation
16 "Printing and binding, Department of Agriculture", for forest
17 fire prevention posters and related printed material, as
18 follows:

19 General administrative expenses: For general admin-
20 istration, including the salary of the Chief Forester at
21 \$10,000 per annum, and for expenses of the National Forest
22 Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the
23 Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), \$650,000.

24 National forest protection and management: For the
25 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,

1 and development of the national forests, including the estab-
2 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including
3 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,
4 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and
5 the care of plantations and young growth; the operation
6 and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to ex-
7 ceed four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the
8 construction and maintenance of all other improvements
9 necessary for the proper and economical administration,
10 protection, development, and use of the national forests,
11 including experimental areas under Forest Service admin-
12 istration, except that where, in the opinion of the Secretary,
13 direct purchases will be more economical than construction,
14 improvements may be purchased; the construction (not to
15 exceed \$10,000 for any one structure), equipment, and
16 maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities; timber cul-
17 tural operations; development and application of fish and
18 game management plans; propagation and transplanting of
19 plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the
20 national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and
21 other resources and development and application of plans for
22 their effective management, sale, and use; examination,
23 classification, surveying, and appraisal of land incident to
24 effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands within
25 the boundaries of the national forests that may be opened

1 to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of June
2 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C.
3 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16
4 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of water
5 rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests
6 in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water
7 rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the admin-
8 istration and public use of the national forests; and all
9 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
10 protection, and general administration of the national forests,
11 ~~\$24,889,175~~ \$25,364,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000
12 shall be available for the purchase of one nursery site.

13 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
14 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service adminis-
15 tration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
16 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes,
17 \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting
18 obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

19 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
20 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
21 approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581,
22 581a, 581f-581i), including the construction and mainte-
23 nance of improvements, as follows:

24 Forest and range management investigations: Fire,
25 silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and

1 experiments under said section 2, as amended, and investiga-
 2 tions and experiments to develop improved methods of man-
 3 agement of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest
 4 or range experiment stations or elsewhere, ~~\$2,750,000~~
 5 ~~\$2,825,000~~.

6 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
 7 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
 8 Laboratory, or elsewhere, ~~\$1,000,000~~ ~~\$1,125,000~~.

9 Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest
 10 survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics
 11 under section 10, ~~\$750,000~~ ~~\$822,000~~.

12 FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

13 For cooperation with the various States or other appro-
 14 priate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and
 15 the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance
 16 with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act
 17 approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-
 18 570), \$9,000,000, of which not to exceed \$76,125 shall
 19 be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

20 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

21 To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service
 22 to advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using
 23 industries or other appropriate agencies in the application
 24 of forest management principles to federally owned lands
 25 leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain

1 sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber
2 resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabiliza-
3 tion of employment and economic continuance of forest
4 industries, and to carry into effect, through such agencies
5 of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of
6 the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18,
7 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed \$660,034)
8 and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700)
9 and 5 (not to exceed \$65,766) of the Act approved June
10 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary
11 thereto; in all, not to exceed \$809,500, of which not to
12 exceed \$54,636 may be expended for personal services in
13 the District of Columbia; and not to exceed \$30,000 for
14 the construction, alteration, or purchase of necessary build-
15 ings, and other improvements.

16 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

17 Under Weeks Act: For the acquisition of forest lands
18 under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911,
19 as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$500,000, to
20 be available only for payment toward the purchase price
21 of any lands acquired, including the cost of surveys in
22 connection with such acquisition.

23 Under special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facili-
24 tate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating
25 within the exterior boundaries of the following national

1 forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following
 2 Acts authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for
 3 such purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts
 4 from such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests,
 5 Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as
 6 amended, \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of
 7 May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000;
 8 San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside
 9 County, California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634),
 10 as amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests,
 11 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as
 12 amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act
 13 of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland
 14 National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of June
 15 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National
 16 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637),
 17 \$35,000; in all \$142,000.

18 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

19 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 20 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
 21 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for
 22 the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads
 23 and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service
 24 administration, (1) \$9,750,000 for forest development
 25 roads and trails, and (2) ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$5,300,000 for forest

1 highways, which sums are authorized to be appropriated by
2 the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), in all,
3 ~~\$14,750,000~~ \$15,050,000 (including not to exceed \$100,-
4 000 for personal services in the District of Columbia), to
5 be immediately available and to remain available until ex-
6 pended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available
7 for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of build-
8 ings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and
9 supplies used for road and trail construction and mainte-
10 nance, but the total cost of any such building purchased,
11 altered, or constructed under this authorization shall not
12 exceed \$10,000, with the exception that any building
13 erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was
14 \$10,000 or more, may be improved within any fiscal year
15 by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of
16 such buildings certified by the Secretary.

17 FLOOD CONTROL

18 Flood control: For expenses necessary, in accordance
19 with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936
20 (Public Law 738, Seventy-fourth Congress), as amended
21 and supplemented, to make preliminary examinations and
22 surveys, and to perform works of improvements, \$6,000,000,
23 including not to exceed \$135,000 for personal services in
24 the District of Columbia, to be immediately available and
25 to remain available until expended, with which shall be

1 merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appro-
2 priated or transferred to the Department for flood-control
3 purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be
4 used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little
5 Tallahatchie watersheds without specific approval of the
6 county board of supervisors of the county in which such lands
7 are situated: *Provided further*, That hereafter funds appro-
8 priated for the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds
9 shall be available for *necessary* work projects in all areas up
10 to that over which the Department of the Army has juris-
11 diction and responsibility or to carry out emergency measures
12 authorized by section 7 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat.
13 1225), as amended.

14 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

15 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
16 the Act approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f),
17 which provides for a national program of erosion control
18 and soil and water conservation, including not to exceed
19 \$856,750 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
20 furnishing of subsistence to employees, operation and main-
21 tenance of aircraft, and the purchase and erection or altera-
22 tion of permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of
23 any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive
24 of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system
25 and connecting the same with any such building, shall

1 not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings are acquired in
2 conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes
3 and except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost
4 not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That
5 no money appropriated in this Act shall be available for
6 the construction of any such building on land not owned
7 by the Government: *Provided further*, That in the State
8 of Missouri where the State has established a central State
9 agency authorized to enter into agreements with the United
10 States or any of its agencies on policies and general pro-
11 grams for the saving of its soil by the extension of Fed-
12 eral aid to any soil conservation district in such State,
13 the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States
14 with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior
15 approval of such central State agency before they shall
16 become effective as to such district, as follows:

17 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
18 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects
19 of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil
20 and water conservation (including the construction and
21 hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and
22 water regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards
23 in the Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures
24 for all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a
25 sum not in excess of funds made available for such work by

1 the State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof) ; and
 2 for construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental
 3 watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations,
 4 ~~\$1,048,000~~ \$1,548,000.

5 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
 6 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
 7 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and
 8 the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement
 9 of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and
 10 operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conserva-
 11 tion plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information,
 12 ~~\$44,000,000~~ \$43,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
 13 appropriation may be expended for soil and water conserva-
 14 tion operations in demonstration projects.

15 LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF 16 SUBMARGINAL LAND

17 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 18 title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved
 19 July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and the provisions
 20 of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (Public Law 179,
 21 Seventy-ninth Congress), including not to exceed ~~\$29,100~~
 22 \$38,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 23 ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,250,000.

1 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

2 ADMINISTRATION

3 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

4 RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
6 into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the
7 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved
8 February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q),
9 and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
10 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the
11 provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381, and 383 and
12 the provisions of titles IV and V), including personal
13 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$6,000
14 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such
15 displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within
16 the United States; \$150,000,000, to remain available
17 until December 31, 1949, for compliance with pro-
18 grams under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjust-
19 ment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February
20 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the
21 1948 programs carried out during the period July 1,
22 1947, to December 31, 1948, inclusive: *Provided*, That
23 not to exceed \$24,500,000 of the total sum provided

1 under this head shall be available during the current
2 fiscal year, for salaries and other administrative expenses
3 for carrying out such programs, including the tobacco and
4 peanut-marketing quota programs, the cost of aerial photo-
5 graphs, however, not to be charged to such limitation; but
6 not more than \$7,000,000 shall be transferred to the appro-
7 priation account, "Administrative expenses, section 392, Ag-
8 ricultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That
9 payments to claimants hereunder may be made upon the
10 certificate of the claimant, which certificate shall be in such
11 form as the Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried
12 out the conservation practice or practices and has
13 complied with all other requirements as conditions for
14 such payments and that the statements and informa-
15 tion contained in the application for payment are cor-
16 rect and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief,
17 under the penalties of the Act of March 4, 1909, as amended
18 (18 U. S. C. 80): *Provided further*, That none of the
19 funds herein appropriated or made available for the
20 functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency
21 pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of
22 February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or
23 expenses of any regional information employees or any
24 State or county information employees, but this shall not
25 preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of infor-

1 mation to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such
2 amount shall be available for salaries and other administra-
3 tive expenses in connection with the formulation and ad-
4 ministration of the 1949 programs (amounting to \$225,000,-
5 000, including administration, and formulated on the basis of
6 a distribution of the funds available for payments and grants
7 among the several States in accordance with their conserva-
8 tion needs as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*,
9 That the proportion allocated to any State shall not be reduced
10 more than 15 per centum from the 1946 distribution and that
11 no participant shall receive more than ~~\$500~~ \$750) of soil-
12 building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices,
13 under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and pro-
14 grams under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as
15 amended; but the payments or grants under such program
16 shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect
17 to which such payments or grants are to be made, in con-
18 formity with farming practices which will encourage and
19 provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving prac-
20 tices in the most practical and effective manner and adapted
21 to conditions in the several States, as determined and ap-
22 proved by the State committee appointed pursuant to sec-
23 tion 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
24 ment Act, as amended for the respective States: *Provided*
25 *further*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, from

1 time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such
2 sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses
3 of said Office in auditing payments under this item: *Provided*
4 *further*, That such amounts shall be available for the pur-
5 chase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming
6 materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants
7 thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying
8 out farming practices approved by the Secretary under pro-
9 grams provided for herein: *Provided further*, That the Sec-
10 retary is authorized and directed to make payments to
11 farmers who complied with the terms and conditions of
12 the agricultural conservation programs, formulated pursuant
13 to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
14 and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, if the Secre-
15 tary determines that, because of induction into the armed
16 forces of the United States, such farmers failed to file, or
17 were prevented from filing, applications for payment under
18 any such program during the period the applicable appro-
19 priation for such program was available for obligation, such
20 payments to be made out of the unobligated balance of the
21 appropriation, "Conservation and use of agricultural land
22 resources", in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation
23 Act, 1946: *Provided further*, That an application for pay-
24 ment on the prescribed form is filed by any such farmer (or
25 the person entitled to payment in case of death, disappear-

1 ance, or incompetency of the farmer under regulations issued
2 pursuant to section 385 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
3 of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C., 1940 edition, 1385))
4 within one year from the date of his discharge from the
5 armed forces, or by December 31, 1948, whichever is
6 later: *And provided further*, That no part of any funds avail-
7 able to the Department, or any bureau, office, corporation, or
8 other agency constituting a part of such Department shall be
9 used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or
10 travel expenses of any person who has been convicted of
11 violating the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious
12 political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended,
13 or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of
14 section 6 of the Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201),
15 to have violated or attempted to violate such section which
16 prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment
17 of personal services or other expenses designed to influence
18 in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any
19 legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request
20 of any Member or through the proper official channels.

21

SUGAR ACT

22 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
23 visions of the Sugar Act of 1948, approved August 8, 1947
24 (Public Law 388), including such amount as is required
25 to complete payments under the Sugar Act of 1937, as

1 amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), \$72,000,000, to re-
2 main available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That ex-
3 penditures (including transfers) from this appropriation for
4 other than payments to sugar producers shall not exceed
5 \$1,385,545.

6 *EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF*
7 *AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES*

8 *Not to exceed \$500,000 of the appropriation made avail-*
9 *able by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C.*
10 *612 (c)), shall be used to pay any subsidy, benefit, or in-*
11 *demnity to manufacturers of or dealers in insulation products.*

12 *NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT*

13 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
14 the National School Lunch Act of June 4, 1946 (Public
15 Law 396), there is hereby made available \$65,000,000 of
16 the funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1949 by section 32
17 of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)),
18 such amount to be without regard to the 25 per centum
19 limitation contained in said section 32, and to be exclusive
20 of funds expended in accordance with the last sentence of
21 section 9 of the National School Lunch Act: *Provided*, That
22 no part of such funds shall be used for nonfood assistance
23 under section 5 of said Act.

MARKETING SERVICES

For expenses necessary, including not to exceed ~~\$2,187,827~~ \$2,197,827 for personal services in the District of Columbia, in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, as follows:

Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy and poultry products (including broilers), fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products, ~~\$1,667,250~~ \$1,687,250.

Market inspection of farm products: For the investigation and certification, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested parties of the class, quality, and condition of any agricultural commodity or food product, whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed, and any product containing an agricultural commodity or derivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at

1 points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under
2 such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including
3 payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly
4 as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered,
5 \$712,000.

6 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
7 among the people of the United States useful information
8 relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification,
9 grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation,
10 storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including
11 the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform
12 standards of classification of American farm and food products
13 throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber
14 as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d),
15 for carrying out the provisions of section 201 (a) to 201
16 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment
17 Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), and for coordinating nutri-
18 tion services made available by Federal, State, and other
19 agencies, including not to exceed \$10,000 for employment
20 pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the
21 Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 541b), as amended by
22 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
23 and not to exceed \$20,000 for transportation and other
24 necessary expenses including not to exceed \$10 per diem
25 of persons serving without compensation while away from

1 their homes or regular places of business; printing and bind-
2 ing; and not to exceed \$150 for newspapers, \$1,084,500:
3 *Provided*, That the Secretary may make available to any
4 bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts
5 from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the
6 functions for which this appropriation is made, and any such
7 amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or
8 otherwise made available to appropriation items in this Act.

9 Tobacco Acts: To carry into effect the provisions of
10 the Act to establish and promote the use of standards of
11 classification for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official
12 tobacco-inspection service, approved August 23, 1935 (7
13 U. S. C. 511-511q), the Act to provide for the collection
14 and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department,
15 approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as
16 amended, and the Act to prohibit the exportation of tobacco
17 seed and plants, approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516),
18 \$1,552,000.

19 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts:
20 To carry into effect the provisions of the Act authorizing
21 the Secretary to collect and publish statistics of the grade
22 and staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927, as
23 amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471-
24 476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him by chap-
25 ter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton

1 futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect
2 the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act,
3 approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65),
4 \$1,399,000.

5 Marketing regulatory acts: For expenses necessary to
6 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural
7 Commodities Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), the
8 Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce
9 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), the Act to provide standards for
10 baskets and containers for fruits and vegetables, as amended
11 (15 U. S. C. 251-256), the Act to fix standards for hampers,
12 round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vege-
13 tables (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), the Act to provide export
14 standards for apples and pears (7 U. S. C. 581-589), the
15 United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87),
16 the United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273),
17 the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers
18 and Stockyards Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181-229),
19 the Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), and the Federal
20 Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of June 25,
21 1947 (Public Law 104), \$3,178,350.

22 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

23 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to
24 carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange

1 Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), including not to
2 exceed \$153,000 for personal services in the District of
3 Columbia, \$530,000.

4 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

5 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
6 the District of Columbia, to carry into effect the provisions
7 of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the
8 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C. 1000-1029),
9 as amended, the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946
10 (Public Law 731), approved August 14, 1946, and Public
11 Law 563, approved July 30, 1946, as follows:

12 Loans: Title I and section 43 (including payments in
13 lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50), \$15,000,000; title
14 II, ~~\$60,000,000~~ \$75,000,000.

15 Salaries and expenses: For the making and servicing of
16 new loans, insuring mortgages, the servicing and collecting
17 of loans made under prior authority, and the liquidation of
18 assets transferred to Farmers' Home Administration pursuant
19 to the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946,
20 \$22,000,000, together with a transfer to this appropriation
21 item of not to exceed \$120,000 of the fees and administra-
22 tive expense charges made available by subsections (d) and
23 (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
24 as amended.

1 WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID
2 AREAS

3 To carry into effect the provisions of the Act to promote
4 conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United
5 States by aiding in the development of facilities for water
6 storage and utilization, approved August 28, 1937, as
7 amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), \$1,750,000, of
8 which not to exceed \$11,000 may be expended for personal
9 services in the District of Columbia.

10 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

11 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electri-
12 fication Act of 1936, approved May 20, 1936, as amended
13 (7 U. S. C. 901-915, as amended by the Act of July 30,
14 1947 (Public Law 266)), as follows:

15 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses,
16 including personal services in the District of Columbia; not
17 to exceed \$500 for newspapers; and not to exceed \$500 for
18 financial and credit reports; ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$5,450,000.

19 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5
20 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7
21 thereof, \$400,000,000, to be borrowed from the Secretary
22 of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section
23 3 (a) of said Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF

AGRICULTURE

SEC. 2. No funds appropriated or made available under this title shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department or any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes or approves, or directs or authorizes the approval of, any loan or advance by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, unless such loan or advance (1) is for the purpose of protecting the security for or assisting in the collection of a loan or advance theretofore made by the Corporation, or (2) is for use in and confined to a specific area or region in which the Secretary of Agriculture shall have found that such loans for specified agricultural purposes and for limited time periods are necessary because of economic emergencies or production disasters. All loans and advances made pursuant to this section will carry the full personal liability of the borrower, shall be secured by crops or livestock and such additional collateral as is deemed necessary to afford reasonable assurance of repayment, and will be accompanied by a certificate of refusal of the loan or advance by a local bank or the production credit association serving the area.

1 SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the
2 lump-sum appropriations made for the Department under
3 this title shall be available for the purchase of passenger
4 motor vehicles, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary
5 in the conduct of the work of the Department outside the
6 District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles pur-
7 chased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the
8 Department for which appropriations are made under such
9 title shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase
10 by the Department under the statements of proposed expendi-
11 tures for purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles in
12 the Budget.

13 SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
14 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
15 employment of translators when competent citizen translators
16 are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency
17 of persons in the field service of the Department for periods
18 of not more than sixty days; and (3) employment under
19 the appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural
20 Relations.

21 SEC. 5. Appropriations made in this title shall be avail-
22 able for health service programs as authorized by law (5
23 U. S. C. 150) .

24 SEC. 6. Appropriations and other funds available to the
25 Department during the current fiscal year (except those

1 appropriated or authorized in title II of this Act for such
2 fiscal year) shall be available for the payment of claims pur-
3 suant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28
4 U. S. C. 921).

5 SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this
6 title shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
7 who engages in a strike against the Government of the United
8 States or who is a member of an organization of Government
9 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
10 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member
11 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
12 Government of the United States by force or violence: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be con-
14 sidered prima facie evidence that the person making the
15 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
16 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United
17 States, is not a member of an organization of Government
18 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
19 ment of the United States, or that such person does not ad-
20 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
21 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
22 force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative
23 or supervisory employees of the Department as may be desig-
24 nated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized
25 to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required

1 by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing:
2 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
3 against the Government of the United States or who is a
4 member of an organization of Government employees that
5 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
6 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
7 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
8 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
9 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from
10 any appropriation contained in this title shall be guilty of a
11 felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than
12 \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:
13 *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in
14 addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions
15 of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this sec-
16 tion shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person
17 employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work
18 involving the loss of human life or destruction of property,
19 and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons
20 from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such
21 emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by
22 this section.

23 SEC. 8. Limitations on amounts to be expended for per-

1 sonal services under appropriations in this Act shall not
2 apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of
3 December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-e).

4 SEC. 9. This Act may be cited as the "Department of
5 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949".

6 TITLE II—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

7 SEC. 201. The following sums are appropriated, out
8 of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
9 for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation for the current
10 fiscal year, namely:

11 ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

12 Operating expenses: For operating and administrative
13 expenses, \$3,725,000, including not to exceed \$700 for
14 newspapers.

15 SEC. 202. The following corporations are hereby author-
16 ized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds
17 and borrowing authority available to each such corporation
18 and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and com-
19 mitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as pro-
20 vided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control
21 Act, as may be necessary to carry out the programs set
22 forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for each such
23 corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

1 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, COMMODITY CREDIT

2 CORPORATION

3 Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act
4 shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit
5 Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program
6 authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed
7 \$7,575,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
8 of the Corporation, including not to exceed \$400 for
9 periodicals, maps, and newspapers: *Provided further*,
10 That all necessary expenses (including legal and special
11 services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not
12 including other personal services) in connection with
13 the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or
14 disposition of any real or personal property belonging
15 to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, includ-
16 ing expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be
17 considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
18 hereof.

19 SEC. 203. The authorities, restrictions, and prohibitions
20 specified under the head "General provisions" in the Govern-
21 ment Corporations Appropriations Act, 1949, shall be ap-
22 plicable to title II of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives March 18, 1948.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 1327

80TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 5883

[Report No. 1283]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit
Administration) for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

MARCH 19 (legislative day, MARCH 15), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MAY 12 (legislative day, MAY 10), 1948

Reported with amendments

H. R. 5883

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 13 (legislative day, MAY 10), 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. RUSSELL to the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 49, lines 4 and 5, strike out the figure
- 2 “\$225,000,000” and insert in lieu thereof the figure
- 3 “\$300,000,000”.

80TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5883

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Russell to the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

MAY 13 (legislative day, MAY 10), 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5883

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 18 (legislative day, MAY 10), 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MAGNUSON to the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 59, strike lines 19 through 21, including the
- 2 word "repayment" in line 22, and substitute therefor the
- 3 words "be made in conformity with the provisions of section
- 4 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of
- 5 1932, as amended (title 12, U. S. C. 1148),".

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5883

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MAGNUSON to the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

MAY 18 (legislative day, MAY 10), 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

17. **PERSONNEL SERVICES.** The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee approved for reporting (but did not actually report) H.R. 4426, providing basic authority for certain functions and activities of the Weather Bureau, and H.R. 4427, authorizing the use of Commerce Department appropriations for furnishing to employees of that Department and other personnel outside the continental U.S., free medical service, commissary service and messing facilities, certain recreational facilities, and living and working quarters (p. D511).
18. **LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.** Sen. Wherry, Nebr., obtained unanimous consent to consider the agricultural appropriation bill immediately following the vote at 3:30 today on the President's veto of the Atomic Energy Commission loyalty test bill (pp. 6355-6), and obtained unanimous consent for a call of the calendar for the consideration of unobjected-to bills on Mon., May 24 (p. 6309).

BILLS INTRODUCED

19. **GRAZING LANDS.** H.Res. 604, by Rep. Barrett, Wyo., creating a select committee to investigate the administration of public lands for grazing purposes. To Rules Committee. (p. 6400.)
20. **PERSONNEL.** H.R. 6641, by Rep. Mills., Ark., to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide annuities for certain surviving spouses of annuitants retired prior to April 1, 1948. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 6400.)
21. **RECLAMATION.** S. 2713, by Sen. McFarland, Ariz. (for himself and Sen. Hayden, Ariz.), to authorize the disposal of withdrawn land in tracts too small to be classed as farm units under the reclamation act. To Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. (p. 6310.)
- S. 2715, by Sen. McFarland, Ariz. (for himself and Sen. Hayden, Ariz.), to authorize the reimbursement of the reclamation fund for the cost of the construction and certain costs of operation and maintenance of the Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to the Yuma Federal irrigation project in Ariz. and Calif. To Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. (p. 6310.)
22. **FLOOD CONTROL.** S. 2716, by Sen. Ferguson, Mich., to provide for a preliminary examination and survey of River Rouge, Mich., for the purpose of determining action necessary to control floods on the River Rouge drainage area. To Public Works Committee. (p. 6310.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

23. **VETERANS' BENEFITS.** Rep. Rogers, Mass., inserted and discussed the House Veterans' Affairs Committee explanation of H.R. 4488, the veterans' homestead housing bill (pp. A3309-10).
24. **FEDERAL AID; EDUCATION.** Extension of remarks of Rep. Fernandez, N.Mex., favoring Federal aid for education and inserting Josephine Ripley's Christian Science Monitor article, "Education is Losing Ground" (p. A3314).
25. **MEAT INSPECTION.** Extension of remarks of Rep. Holifield, Calif., favoring S. 2256, to provide for meat inspection at Federal expense, and inserting a Western States Meat Packers Assn. letter on the subject (pp. A3316-7).
26. **HOUSING.** Extension of remarks of Rep. Smith, Maine, calling attention to a discharge petition to bring the TEW housing bill before the House and listed names of those who signed the petition and others favoring the bill (pp. A3317-8).

27. FOREIGN AGRICULTURE. Sen. Kilgore, W.Va., inserted Wm. L. Shirer's N.Y. Herald Tribune article on the agricultural and industrial economy of Poland (pp. A3319-20).
28. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Donohue, Mass., inserted his recent address on the importance of agriculture to the Nation (pp. A3323-4).
29. FOREIGN TRADE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dingell, Mich., including two newspaper editorials, on extension of the Trade Agreements Act (pp. A3329-30).
Rep. Gearhart, Calif., inserted George Rothwell Brown's Newspaper article on extension of the Trade Agreements Act (pp. A3325, A3326-7).

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

30. WILDLIFE. H.R. 107 provides for the acquisition and maintenance of wildlife management and control areas in California. Approved May 18 (Public Law 534, 80th Cong.).
31. SURPLUS LANDS; WILDLIFE. H.R. 4018 authorizes the transfer to the States or the Interior Department of surplus Federal real property, chiefly valuable for the conservation of wildlife. Approved May 19 (Public Law 537, 80th Cong.).
32. FOREIGN TRADE. H.R. 5933 provides for the temporary free importation of racing shells and raises from \$100 to \$300 the maximum value of foreign goods which U.S. citizens returning from abroad may bring into the U.S. free of duty. Approved May 19 (Public Law 540, 80th Cong.).
33. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. H.R. 4068 authorizes the Federal Works Agency to construct a General Accounting Office building. Approved May 18 (Public Law 533, 80th Cong.).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for May 21: H. Expenditures in the Executive Departments, property-management bill; S. Appropriations, ERF appropriations; joint civil service subcommittees, Federal pay bill (ex.); S. Post Office and Civil Service, Government employees' efficiency ratings; S. Public Works, flood control projects in S. Dak., Nebr., and Okla.; conference on Government service separation bill (ex.); conference on amendment to Surplus Property Act (ex.); H. Appropriations, deficiency and Military Establishments and Independent Offices, Navy, and Treasury-Post Office supplemental appropriations (ex.); H. Agriculture, USDA transfer of lands to Okla.; H. Banking and Currency, continuation of certain war powers; H. Public Lands, addition of lands to Uinta and Wasatch National Forest, Utah.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 113 Adm.

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always develops when we are operating on a schedule and attempting to close the session—that we might take up the agricultural appropriation bill at the conclusion of consideration of the pending question tomorrow and, if possible, dispose of all the amendments except one or two with respect to which there may be controversy and then let the bill go over until Monday.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, it will not require 10 minutes to dispose of all the amendments which are not controversial. I do not know that there are more than one or two such amendments in the bill. I wish to cooperate with the Senator and with the majority of the Senate in expediting the business of the Senate. We pass appropriation bills rather rapidly. It is a rather important question we are now discussing, and I am sure that neither side is discussing it facetiously. It is really an important constitutional question. While I am anxious to expedite consideration of the question, I could not agree to 2 o'clock as the time for voting. I would agree to 4 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, while the Senator is very optimistic as to the length of time which the agricultural appropriation bill will take, I am quite confident that it would be a miracle if within 10 minutes we could dispose of all the amendments except one or two controversial amendments.

Mr. BARKLEY. We can never tell how long a time will be required to finish consideration of a bill, but we know how rapidly we can dispose of amendments to appropriation bills to which there is no objection. They go through rapidly. I am sure that between 4 o'clock and 6—and we shall not adjourn much earlier than 6 tomorrow—we could dispose of the amendments which are not controversial and allow the one or two controversial amendments to go over until Monday.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the Senator from Maryland has raised three fingers. He is one of my favorite Senators. I presume the Senator means that he would be willing to vote at 3 o'clock.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I have only one vote; but let me say to the Senator from Nebraska that long service in this body has convinced me that no Senator who takes a position on a constitutional question ever surrenders to the other side. I do not know that anything is to be gained by a long debate.

Mr. WHERRY. I suggest to the minority leader, and also to the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] that the hour of 3 o'clock tomorrow be fixed for voting.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I understand that if the hour is set at 3 o'clock, the time will be equally divided between proponents and opponents of the veto.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, when will the Senate again take up the displaced persons bill?

Mr. WHERRY. The displaced persons legislation is the unfinished business. The veto message was laid down as a

privileged matter. When consideration of that subject is terminated, the unfinished business will be the displaced persons bill. It was my thought that if we could take up the agricultural appropriation bill tomorrow by unanimous consent, we might conclude consideration of that legislation, and then the Senate would return to consideration of the displaced persons bill on Monday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I had the honor of making the only speech in opposition to this proposal when it was passed on a voice vote a few weeks ago. It is not the intention of the Senator from Connecticut to try to give a long dissertation on constitutional law and on the history of the efforts of the legislature to encroach upon the Executive. However, I believe that the question which we are now considering goes to the very fundamentals of constitutional government.

For my part, if the Senator from Nebraska could see his way clear to agree to it, on the theory that we would not get started until 12:30, I should be willing to set the time at 3:30. I think we should have a 3-hour debate.

Mr. WHERRY. How would that hour suit the Senator from California?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I certainly agree with the minority leader that this is an important question, and that both sides are conscientiously trying to present their point of view. Would it suit the requirements of the Senator from Connecticut if we were to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow?

Mr. McMAHON. I have no objection. However, many Senators would have no previous notice that such a thing was to be done. Perhaps many Senators have made appointments in their offices. I think it is rather unfair to ask the Senate to meet either in the evening or at an earlier hour than usual, without a day's notice.

Mr. KNOWLAND. My thought was that if we were to meet at 11 or 11:30 the extraneous business of inserting matters in the RECORD might be disposed of in time to leave a full 3-hour period for debate.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, what the Senator says is true; but there is nothing which any Senator may wish to place in the RECORD tomorrow at 12 o'clock which could not wait until 3:30 or 4. Therefore, we might well dispense with the preliminaries of insertions in the RECORD, and proceed directly to this discussion. The difficulty with me personally—and I wish to make a brief address on the subject, but I do not think it will take me more than 10 or 15 minutes—is that I have an important engagement tomorrow at 11, and I cannot cancel it because it is not one that I made myself. I should like to be here during the session. I think we can accomplish all purposes, even if we have to stay a little later tomorrow afternoon, by agreeing to vote at 3:30 p. m. tomorrow.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I simply wish to suggest that already 2 hours or more have been consumed in this de-

bate. That time has largely been used by those who seek to override the Presidential veto, although as a matter of fact they have been interrupted by innumerable questions—which were pertinent and contributed to the debate. So I doubt whether we shall find that the time suggested is sufficient.

The Senator from Kentucky has said that he would like to speak for 15 or 20 minutes. I know that will mean at least 20 minutes, and I should like to hear him speak for 30 minutes, as a matter of fact, on this subject tomorrow.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I appreciate the anxiety of my good friend the Senator from New Mexico to hear me speak for 20 minutes or even longer, but what I really said was that I did not think my remarks would require more than 10 or 15 minutes. I would really be willing to forego any speech at all on the subject if I could persuade the Senator from New Mexico to take the time instead.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I would not be willing to have the Senator do that.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I submit the unanimous-consent request according to the modification suggested by the minority leader, namely, that the hour for voting on the pending question be 3:30 tomorrow afternoon; that on the convening of the Senate tomorrow, the time between the hour of convening and 3:30 p. m. be equally divided between those who favor sustaining the veto and those who favor overriding it; that the time for those who wish to speak in favor of sustaining the veto be allotted by the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], and that the time for those who desire to speak in favor of overriding the veto be allotted by and be in charge of the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request thus proposed? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President—

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator from Iowa desire to conclude his remarks tonight?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. It will take me perhaps 15 or 20 minutes longer, or possibly 30 minutes, to complete my remarks. I do not like to hold the Senate in session very much later tonight. As a matter of fact, I may be able to cut down very substantially the time I shall consume tomorrow in the presentation of the remainder of my remarks.

If the Senator from Nebraska desires to have the Senate take a recess at this time until tomorrow, that will be satisfactory to me, provided I may have the floor.

Mr. BARKLEY. Under the agreement, that will be in the control of the Senator from California.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair suggests to the Senator that under the agreement which has been entered, the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is to parcel out or allot the time for those who desire to speak in favor of overriding the veto.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I wish to say that I have a great deal of faith in the Senator from California, but of course he has not yet promised me any time tomorrow.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Let me say to the Senator that he need have no worry on that score.

ORDER FOR CONSIDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the consideration of the pending question, the veto message of the President, the Senate proceed to the con-

sideration of House bill 5883, the agricultural appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, as it has apparently concluded its work for the session today, I move that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow, Friday, at noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, May 21, 1948, at 12 o'clock noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 20, 1948:

MUNICIPAL COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Hon. Andrew McCaughrin Hood, of the District of Columbia, to be an associate judge of the Municipal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. (Judge Hood is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires July 7, 1948.)

CIRCUIT COURTS OF HAWAII

Edward A. Towse, of Hawaii, to be second judge of the First Circuit, Circuit Courts of Hawaii, vice Hon. Albert M. Cristy, elevated.

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 24, 1948
For actions of May 21, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 92

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated agricultural appropriation bill; to continue today after call of calendar. Senate received President's message recommending Alaska development.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 5883 (pp. 6425-36, 6438-40).

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Lodge, Mass., to increase the market news service item by \$5,000 for dairy-poultry news in Boston (p. 6427).

Rejected an amendment by Sen. Lodge to increase SCS research by \$1 million (p. 6427).

Rejected, 28-34, an amendment by Sen. Umstead, N. C., to increase the Agricultural Conservation Program by \$100,000,000 (pp. 6435-40).

Agreed to various committee amendments as printed in the bill.

Sen. Morse, Oreg., spoke in support of REA and more funds for its salaries and expenses (pp. 6428-35). Sen. Barkley, Ky., expressed his opinion that more funds should be provided for REA salaries and expenses, but said "it may be possible to correct it if experience shows the amount to be inadequate before this Congress shall adjourn" (p. 6440).

The following are among amendments to be presented today (p. 6440): By Sen. Young, N. Dak., to make FCIC unobligated balances available for liquidation of 1947 and prior crop-year programs; by Sen. Stewart, Tenn., to increase the school-lunch program to \$100,000,000; and by Sen. Wiley, Wis., to increase the Forest Products Laboratory by \$125,000. Also an amendment by Sen. Wherry, Nebr., to increase the flood-control item by \$475,000 with a provision that \$2,070,500 shall be available for preliminary examinations and surveys (p. 6424).

2. ALASKA DEVELOPMENT. Redeived from the President a message recommending Statehood for Alaska, improving its transportation system, construction of housing and community facilities, lands for natives, encouragement of land settlement, etc.; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S. Doc. 159)(pp. 6420-3).

3. ECONOMIC REPORT. The report of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report states as follows:

"We agree with practically all of the President's report on the subject of agriculture and food policies beginning at page 79. The war guaranty of a price equal to 90 percent of parity expires at the end of 1948, or at the end of the 1948 crop year. The President recommends no long-term farm policy, but we feel it is essential that Congress therefore assume the leadership in this field and enact such a policy before adjournment. While the present income of farmers is very satisfactory, we do not know what may occur in the field of agricultural prices before Congress meets again in 1949. Various programs have been recommended by farm organizations, by economists, and by congressional committees. We have not ourselves made a sufficiently complete study of the problem. We do feel that the farmer is in a special situation, because he must go on producing in order to live no matter what the price of his products may be. A prosperous economy requires that farm prices be not entirely out of line with other prices which respond more slowly to changing economic conditions. We believe Congress should consider a support price program at some relation to the general price level which will carry the farmer through bad times, and yet will not maintain a production for which there is no demand.

"We feel that a complete collapse in agricultural products would have a very bad effect on the whole economy of the United States. It might well be the principal factor leading to a serious depression. We feel that Government action is justified, but that it should not be of a character to interfere with a reasonable elasticity in farm prices so that they may be rapidly adjusted to changes in supply and demand."

4. MINERALS. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1006, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act so as to increase the acreage of leases for various minerals which may be issued (pp. 6424-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. PERSONNEL SERVICES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4427, authorizing the use of Commerce Department appropriations for furnishing to employees of that Department and other personnel outside the continental U.S. free medical service, commissary service, and messing facilities, certain recreational facilities, and living and working quarters (S. Rept. 1370); and H.R. 4426, providing basic authority for certain functions (similar to those in H.R. 4427) of the Weather Bureau (S. Rept. 1369) (p. 6423).
6. INDIAN RESERVATIONS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S.J. Res. 162, which rescinds Interior Department's orders establishing Indian reservations in Alaska and prevents further establishment of such reservations (S. Rept. 1366) (p. 6423).
7. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. The D. C. Committee reported without amendment H.J. Res. 381, to provide for the quartering of troops in Federal buildings in D.C. in connection with the 1949 inaugural ceremonies (S. Rept. 1382) (p. 6423).
8. RECESSED until Mon., May 24 (p. 6441). At that time the calendar is to be called, followed by the agricultural appropriation bill (p. 6425). Following this, the Senate is expected to return to the displaced-persons bill and then to debate the selective-service bill (p. 1522).

HOUSE

9. FOREST LANDS. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee S. 1090, to remove the limitation governing exchanges of certain lands in the Superior National Forest, Minn., to safeguard and consolidate

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5883

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 20), 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. STEWART to the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 52, line 15 strike out the figure "\$65,000,000"
- 2 and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$100,000,000".

80TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 5883

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. STEWART to the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 20), 1948

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80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5883

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 20), 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WHERRY to the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 43, line 22, strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert
- 2 in lieu thereof "\$6,475,000".

5-21-48—B

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. W^HENRY to the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 20), 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 5883

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 20), 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WHERRY to the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 43, line 22, insert after "\$6,000,000" the fol-
- 2 lowing: "of which \$2,070,500 shall be available for prelimi-
- 3 nary examinations and surveys, and".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WENNER to the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

May 21 (legislative day, May 20), 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 5883

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 20), 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. YOUNG to the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 63, line 14, after the word "newspapers"
- 2 change the period to a comma and add the following:
- 3 "together with the unobligated balance of the appropria-
- 4 tion for this purpose for fiscal year 1948 which shall be
- 5 available to complete the orderly liquidation of the 1947
- 6 and prior crop year programs."

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5883

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Young to the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 20), 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

rations shall receive or hold under permit or lease more than 10,240 acres in the aggregate nor more than 1 permit or lease for each 200 miles of its railroad lines served or to be served from such coal deposits exclusive of spurs or switches and exclusive of branch lines built to connect the leased coal with the railroad, and also exclusive of parts of the railroad operated mainly by power produced otherwise than by steam.

"Nothing in this section shall preclude such a railroad of less than 200 miles in length from securing one permit or lease thereunder but no railroad shall hold a permit or lease for lands in any State in which it does not operate main or branch lines."

SEC. 2. Section 9 of the act (41 Stat. 440, 30 U. S. C., sec. 211) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to lease to any applicant qualified under this act, through advertisement, competitive bidding, or such other methods as he may by general regulations adopt, any phosphate deposits of the United States, and lands containing such deposits, including associated and related minerals, when in his judgment the public interest will be best served thereby. The lands shall be leased under such terms and conditions as are herein specified, in units reasonably compact in form of not to exceed 2,560 acres."

SEC. 3. Section 10 of the act (41 Stat. 440, 30 U. S. C., sec. 212) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. Each lease shall describe the leased lands by the legal subdivisions of the public-land surveys. All leases shall be conditioned upon the payment to the United States of such royalties as may be specified in the lease, which shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior in advance of offering the same, at not less than 5 percent of the gross value of the output of phosphates or phosphate rock and associated or related minerals. Royalties shall be due and payable as specified in the lease either monthly or quarterly on the last day of the month next following the month or quarter in which the minerals are sold or removed from the leased land. Each lease shall provide for the payment of a rental payable at the date of the lease and annual thereafter which shall be not less than 25 cents per acre for the first year, 50 cents per acre for the second and third years, respectively, and \$1 per acre for each year thereafter, during the continuance of the lease. The rental paid for any year shall be credited against the royalties for that year. Leases shall be for a term of 20 years and so long thereafter as the lessee complies with the terms and conditions of the lease and upon the further condition that at the end of each 20-year period succeeding the date of the lease such reasonable readjustment of the terms and conditions thereof may be made therein as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior unless otherwise provided by law at the expiration of such periods. Leases shall be conditioned upon a minimum annual production or the payment of a minimum royalty in lieu thereof, except when production is interrupted by strikes, the elements, or casualties not attributable to the lessee. The Secretary of the Interior may permit suspension of operations under any such leases when marketing conditions are such that the leases cannot be operated except at a loss."

SEC. 4. Section 11 of the act (41 Stat. 440, 30 U. S. C., sec. 213) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. Any lease to develop and extract phosphates, phosphate rock, and associated or related minerals under the provisions of sections 9 to 12, inclusive, of this act shall provide that the lessee may use so much of any deposit of silica or limestone or other rock situated on any public lands embraced in the lease as may be utilized in the processing or refining of the phosphates, phos-

phate rock, and associated or related minerals mined from the leased lands or from other lands upon payments of such royalty as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, which royalty may be stated in the lease or, as to the leases already issued, may be provided for in an attachment to the lease to be duly executed by the lessor and the lessee."

SEC. 5. Section 12 of the act (41 Stat. 441, 30 U. S. C., sec. 214) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. The holder of any lease issued under the provisions of sections 9 to 12, inclusive, of this act shall have the right to use so much of the surface of unappropriated and unentered public lands not a part of his lease, not exceeding 80 acres in area, as may be determined by the Secretary to be necessary or convenient for the extraction, treatment, and removal of the mineral deposits, but this provision shall not be applicable to national forest lands."

SEC. 6. The first sentence of section 27 of such act, as amended (41 Stat. 448, 30 U. S. C., sec. 184), is amended to read as follows:

"No person, association, or corporation, except as herein provided, shall take or hold coal or sodium leases or permits during the life of such lease in any one State, exceeding in the aggregate acreage 5,120 acres for each of said minerals: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion where it is necessary in order to secure the economic mining of sodium compounds leaseable under this act, permit a person, association, or corporation to take or hold sodium leases or permits for up to 15,360 acres in any one State. No person, association, or corporation, except as herein provided, shall take or hold at one time oil or gas leases exceeding in the aggregate 15,360 acres granted hereunder in any one State; and no person, association, or corporation shall take or hold at one time phosphate leases or permits exceeding in the aggregate 5,120 acres in any one State, and exceeding in the aggregate 10,240 acres in the United States."

SEC. 7. The first sentence of section 39 of such act of February 25, 1920, as amended (47 Stat. 798, 30 U. S. C., sec. 209), is amended to read as follows:

"The Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of encouraging the greatest ultimate recovery of coal, oil, gas, oil shale, phosphate, sodium, potassium, and sulfur, and in the interest of conservation of natural resources, is authorized to waive, suspend, or reduce the rental, or minimum royalty, or reduce the royalty on an entire leasehold, or on any tract or portion thereof segregated for royalty purposes, whenever in his judgment it is necessary to do so in order to promote development, or whenever in his judgment the leases cannot be successfully operated under the terms provided therein."

SEC. 8. The act entitled "An act to grant extensions of time under coal permits," approved March 9, 1928, as amended (45 Stat. 251, 30 U. S. C., sec. 201a), is hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. The second sentence of section 3 of the act entitled "An act to promote the mining of potash on the public domain," approved February 7, 1927, as amended (44 Stat. 1057, 30 U. S. C., sec. 283), is amended to read as follows: "Any lease issued under this act shall be for a term of 20 years and so long thereafter as the lessee complies with the terms and conditions of the lease and upon the further condition that at the end of each 20-year period succeeding the date of the lease such reasonable adjustment of the terms and conditions thereof may be made therein as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior unless otherwise provided by law at the expiration of such periods. Leases shall be conditioned upon a minimum annual production or the payment of a minimum royalty in lieu thereof, except when production is interrupted by strikes, the elements,

or casualties not attributable to the lessee. The Secretary of the Interior may permit suspension of operations under any such leases when marketing conditions are such that the leases cannot be operated except at a loss. The Secretary upon application by the lessee prior to the expiration of any existing lease in good standing shall amend such lease to provide for the same tenure and to contain the same conditions, including adjustment at the end of each 20-year period succeeding the date of said lease, as provided for in this act."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, and the Potassium Act of February 7, 1927, in order to promote the development of certain minerals on the public domain; and for other purposes."

Mr. BUTLER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House. The motion was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT AS TO CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, for the benefit of Senators, I may say that I have had several inquiries about the calling of the calendar. Unanimous consent was obtained yesterday to call the calendar when the Senate convenes on Monday as to bills to which there is no objection, beginning where we left off on the last call of the calendar on Wednesday.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate reverts under the unanimous-consent agreement to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5883). The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture—exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration—for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, in reporting House bill 5883, the agricultural appropriation bill, the Senate committee increased the appropriations over the amount fixed by the House by a little more than \$34,000,000, which is made up primarily of four items. The largest item is an increase of \$15,000,000 in the appropriation for production and subsistence loans under the Farmers Home Administration, the funds to be loaned to farmers for necessities when they cannot borrow from any other source. The record submitted to us shows that there is an unusually large number of veterans who are asking for loans of this type, and that the Farmers Home Administration has almost entirely limited itself to the financing of veterans from this fund.

The second largest item, Mr. President, is \$11,500,000, covering the expense of meat inspection. It will be recalled that last year, for the first time in 40 years, the meat-inspection item was deleted from the agricultural appropriation bill and the cost was placed upon the packers themselves. Since that time the Senate unanimously passed a bill reported unanimously by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry authorizing the return of this expense to the Government of the United States. Since the Senate Appro-

priations Committee acted and reinstated this cost as a part of the appropriation, the House has likewise passed the bill. It now remains for the President's signature, which I have no doubt it will receive.

That accounts for the twenty-six and one-half million dollars of the \$34,000,000. One of the larger items was \$2,000,000 which was added by the Senate committee for the Extension Service because of the difficulty found in connection with the retention of county agents. While employees of the Department of Agriculture have had, over the years, increases in salaries amounting to 32 percent, the salaries of county agents have lagged far behind, and in only some instances were they raised as much as 7 percent. The committee felt that the county agent was the only individual who could disseminate information among the farmers and that we should retain the services of county agents as being experienced men.

The other item was an addition of \$3,200,000 for carrying out the provisions of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. The House provided \$2,000,000 for this purpose, but it was placed in a section of the bill which was devoted entirely to marketing. Believing that production is as vital as anything else in this country, now that we have taxed our agricultural resources to the maximum for a number of years, and having had presented to us a great number of projects which needed attention, the Senate Committee increased this item by \$3,200,000. Unlike the House, which allocated all the increase to one section of the bill, we reverted to the original bill and proportionately assigned the appropriation to various items, so that each branch of the Research and Marketing Act would be treated alike.

With that explanation, Mr. President, of the major increases, I ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with and that it be read for amendment, the committee amendments to be first considered.

I want to state for the benefit of the Senate that the subcommittee was in almost complete unanimity, as was also the full committee, on the amendments as reported.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senator's request that the committee amendments be first considered is granted.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Before the Senate proceeds to consider the amendments, I should like to ask a question. The bill is entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture—exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration," and so forth. May I ask why the Farm Credit Administration appropriations are omitted from the bill?

Mr. BROOKS. They come under the Government corporations bill, another appropriation bill.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Is that a change of policy?

Mr. BROOKS. So far as I know, it is not a change of policy.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Then why is it necessary to have a parenthetical statement in the bill?

Mr. BROOKS. I think it is probably for clarification.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is what I am seeking. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will proceed to state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Office of the Secretary—Salaries and expenses," on page 3, after line 24, to strike out:

Within the funds available to the Department, but without limitation of other authority, the Secretary of Agriculture may employ, in any position in the Department, not to exceed 10 persons in the special executive and special professional grades (CAF-16 and P-9) as authorized by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, but no such person shall be paid at an annual rate in excess of \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Research and Marketing Act of 1946," on page 4, line 22, after the numerals "1946"), to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$4,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 4, after the word "act", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$4,800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 8, after the word "act", to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$2,400,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 15, after "August 14, 1946)", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$4,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 16, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$12,000,000" and insert "\$15,200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Office of the Solicitor", on page 6, line 15, after the word "service", to strike out "\$2,024,500" and insert "\$2,124,500"; and in line 23, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,403,033" and insert "\$1,430,033."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Agricultural Economics," on page 12, line 9, after the word "trends", to strike out "\$1,900,000" and insert "\$1,988,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Extension Service—Payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico," on page 14, line 2, after "(7 U. S. C. 343d-1)", to strike out "\$10,500,000" and insert "\$12,500,000"; and in line 14, after the word "acts", to strike out "\$22,966,950" and insert "\$26,966,950."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Experiment Stations—Payments to States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico," on page 18, line 10, after "(7 U. S. C. 427-427g)", to strike out "\$2,661,268" and insert "\$2,861,268, of which amount not to exceed \$316 shall be transferred to and made a part of

the appropriation 'Research on agricultural problems of Alaska,' without watching requirements"; and in line 20, after the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out "\$7,161,268" and insert "\$7,361,268."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Animal Industry—Salaries and expenses," on page 19, line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$651,700" and insert "\$1,218,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 3, to insert:

Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food products, \$11,500,000: *Provided*, That the unobligated balance remaining in the "Meat inspection fund" established by the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be carried to the general fund of the Treasury.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 16, after the word "animals", to strike out "\$340,000" and insert "\$365,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—Salaries and expenses," on page 29, line 16, after the word "application", to strike out "\$3,019,800" and insert "\$3,023,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases," on page 31, line 23, after the word "citizens", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry—Salaries and expenses," on page 32, line 25, after the word "stores", to strike out "\$589,050" and insert "\$634,050."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Forest Service—Salaries and expenses," on page 39, line 11, after the word "forests", to strike out "\$24,889,175" and insert "\$25,364,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 4, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$2,750,000" and insert "\$2,825,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 8, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,125,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 11, after "section 10", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$822,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Forest roads and trails," on page 42, line 25, after "and (2)", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$5,300,000"; and on page 43, line 3, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$14,750,000" and insert "\$15,050,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Flood control," on page 44, line 9, after the word "for", to insert "necessary."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Soil Conservation Service," on page 46, line 4, after the word "installations", to strike out "\$1,048,000" and insert "\$1,548,000."

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, would it be in order to offer an amendment to the committee amendment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It would be in order.

Mr. LODGE. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 46, line 4, it is proposed to strike out "\$1,548,000" and insert "\$2,548,000."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I offer the amendment at the request of certain farmers of Massachusetts who requested me to offer it because of their complaint that the 1949 appropriations for soil conservation and research in Massachusetts have been cut 46 percent as compared with the appropriations authorized in prior years.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Massachusetts that the committee went into the matter very carefully. The House increased the appropriation for the program to \$6,000,000.

We had before us not only representatives of the Department of Agriculture, but representatives of the various farm groups, and the president of the Association of Soil Conservation Districts. They were all agreed that it would be very beneficial if we took \$500,000 of the \$6,000,000 that was increased for this particular project and transferred it to research. In all the testimony presented we believed we reached a meeting of the minds of the best authorities we could find on the subject, and therefore I hope the amendment will be rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The amendment of the committee was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 12, after the word "information", to strike out "\$44,000,000" and insert "\$43,500,000."

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator having the bill in charge why it was that in this important program of soil conservation the committee has reduced the amount available in this item by \$500,000.

I think everyone agrees that the soil-conservation program is very vital and important. There is nothing that would add more substantially to the resources

of our country than the preservation of the fertility of the soil not only as it is now, but the reclamation of the soil which has undergone waste and deterioration over the past years. What is the explanation for the reduction in the amount?

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I will say to the distinguished minority leader that it is merely a transfer of funds within the Soil Conservation Service itself. The House of Representatives, feeling very much as do the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Illinois, believed it was a vitally important matter, and they appropriated for this particular item \$6,000,000 more than the budget request. Then came the request from the Department and from the president of the Association of Soil Conservation Districts asking that of the \$6,000,000 that was added above the budget, \$500,000 be allocated to research within the Soil Conservation agency, rather than the actual action program. So it was to meet the request of the soil-conservation districts that we transferred this amount to research. We did not reduce the amount at all.

Mr. BARKLEY. So it is accurate to say that within the Department itself it is a bookkeeping arrangement, by which more money will be used for research, and a little less for actual operation.

Mr. BROOKS. That is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land," on page 46, line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$29,100" and insert "\$38,000"; and in line 23, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Production and Marketing Administration—Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," on page 49, line 11, after the word "than", to strike out "\$500" and insert "\$750."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, after line 5, to insert:

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Not to exceed \$500,000 of the appropriation made available by section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), shall be used to pay any subsidy, benefit, or indemnity to manufacturers of or dealers in insulation productions.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Marketing services," on page 53, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,187,827" and insert "\$2,197,827."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 14, after the word "products", to strike out "\$1,667,250" and insert "\$1,687,250."

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I move an amendment to this committee amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 53, line 14, it is proposed to strike out "\$1,687,250" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$1,692,250."

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, this amendment increases by the modest amount of \$5,000 the appropriation recommended by the committee of some \$1,600,000 for market-news service. It is designed specifically to permit the broadening of the market-news coverage at the Boston, Mass., office of the Dairy and Poultry Market News Division, Department of Agriculture. The increased amount is based upon an estimate submitted to me by the Department.

The Boston office of the Dairy and News Division is now reporting prices of live poultry as they apply to the Boston market proper. This service was inaugurated several years ago. In the meantime, there has been a marked tendency toward the processing of poultry at points nearer immediate areas of production. Thus, in Massachusetts, processing plants are now located at such points as Avon, Billerica, Canton, Chelsea, Franklin, Fitchburg, Palmer, and Woburn. These plants are important outlets for live poultry, some of which was formerly shipped to Boston. The effect of these processing operations points to further decreases in live poultry receipts at Boston, thus making that market relatively less important. It is obvious, therefore, as outlets closer to producing areas are broadened, that the prices paid for live poultry by buyers who operate processing plants become increasingly important to local poultry producers.

For some time past, all branches of the poultry industry in New England have been very much dissatisfied with the prices reported for live poultry by the Boston office for the reasons I have outlined. The dissatisfaction is caused entirely because the prices reported are inadequate, and do not cover a broad enough area. The \$5,000 amendment which I now propose meets the acute need for the necessary broadening of the prices reported, and will, I believe, effectively bring about a much-desired improvement in the market-news service reporting of live poultry prices in the New England area.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, in this particular item we did include four additional market news services, and there was a letter, I am sure, requesting the one which has been mentioned now by the Senator from Massachusetts. I have no objection to accepting the amendment and taking it to conference.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. I thank the Senator from Illinois.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Farmers Home Administration," on page 57, line 14, after "title II", to strike out "\$60,000,000" and insert "\$75,000,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Rural Electrification Administration," on page 58, line 18, after the word "reports", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$5,450,000."

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, would it be agreeable to allow this amendment to go over? I do not know whether an amendment will be offered to the item, but I understand it is not contemplated that the bill will be concluded this afternoon, and that it will have to go over anyway. There may not be any discussion of this item, but I should like to look into the appropriation, if it is agreeable to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I understand the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] wishes to make some comments on the amendment, so will the Senator from Kentucky withhold his request until we hear the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. BARKLEY. Certainly.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have some brief comments on the proposal to appropriate \$5,450,000, in line 18, page 58. I think an additional \$450,000 should be included. However, I wish to assure the Senator from Illinois that I thoroughly understand the problem which confronted him as chairman of the subcommittee, and I should be less than appreciative if I did not say to him that I think he has done a grand job in piloting this very difficult appropriation bill through the committee and to the floor of the Senate. I am also of the opinion, Mr. President, that as a matter of general policy we should be most hesitant to make floor amendments to appropriation bills when they reach the floor of the Senate after they have been given the very careful consideration which a committee such as that presided over by the Senator from Illinois has given to the bill which is now before the Senate.

Nevertheless, for future reference I wish to make some brief remarks, because I am satisfied that in due course of time a supplemental appropriation will be needed for this particular item, and I want these remarks in the RECORD at this point for future reference when the supplemental request is made. My remarks will not be lengthy, but I wish to make my record on this question, because I think that a shortage of \$450,000 in the amendment of the committee would do much to cramp the official operations of REA.

Mr. President, in Oregon more than 90 percent of our farms have electric service. We are proud of that record but the fact remains that about 4,000 Oregon farms and ranches are still without central station service. In addition, it is becoming increasingly obvious that the demand from farmers for power is exceeding the capacity of existing systems to supply it. Our present power systems are being outgrown.

The proposed expansion of the lending authorization of the Rural Electrifi-

cation Administration would make a substantial improvement in both respects.

Before the REA program started in 1935, the commercial companies had already provided service to many of the areas in our State where electric service was likely to result in a profit. It is obvious that they will not be interested in extending their lines into the back country and across the broad plains where the thousands of still unserved rural families live. If these people are to be reached, we must look to the non-profit cooperatives and public bodies established with the help of the Federal Rural Electrification Administration. We must make it possible for these groups to obtain from REA the loan capital they need to expand their facilities.

When REA started in 1935 only about 28 percent of Oregon farms had service. Since then, the 15 REA borrowers, 14 of them cooperatives and one a public-utility district, have used loans of \$12,000,000 to build 4,500 miles of new power line serving 16,000 rural families. Because of what they have done, and the stimulus they have provided to other suppliers, many thousand other Oregon farms have been electrified since 1935.

But our rural leaders are not content to rest so long as any of their neighbors lack power. I have recently received a number of letters from rural groups in my State which indicate a readiness to expand into the areas yet unserved, if Congress will provide the necessary loan funds and enable REA to furnish the technical assistance needed to do the job. I want to read from some of these letters.

The Benton-Lincoln Electric Cooperative wrote to me on May 11 as follows:

Future finance is one of the major problems of the cooperative. Construction in the immediate future of lines in rural areas not now served, and system improvements alone will require financing in excess of half a million dollars. We will require in excess of \$150,000 per year to connect new consumers along existing lines. * * * Unserved consumers are in abundance. As of this date we have requests from approximately 300 in areas not now being served, and requests from approximately 200 in areas which we are now serving who require extensions of 5,000 feet or less.

The Malheur Cooperative Electric Association told me, in a letter of May 10, after describing two loan applications it has already submitted to REA:

The appropriations now being considered at this time by the Congress of the United States may be the determining factor as to whether we will be able to provide service to all the folks in the area who desire service and whether we will be able to provide it in a satisfactory manner. We feel that they are entitled to as good service as the other members more favorably located and that all should receive benefits.

The Douglas Electric Cooperative, of Roseburg, wants to serve an additional 577 families, and said:

Our construction is proceeding at only such rate as our finances will allow. Our board of directors have, by resolution, requested loan funds on three different occasions since last fall, none of which have been honored to date.

The Umatilla Electric Cooperative Association of Hermiston needs additional

capital to provide service to 400 additional consumers this year and to increase the capacity of its system because the average power use has grown from an initial 37 kilowatt-hours per month to more than 300 at present. The Tillamook People's Utility district reports 80 unserved families in its area. The North East Clackamas County Electric Co-op of Sandy is building a line to serve 300 potential users.

If this condition exists in Oregon, where 90 percent of the farms already have service, it is all the more true in the rest of the country, where one farm in three is still unserved.

Additional funds are needed by REA not only to extend service to new consumers but also to make improvements in existing systems. Electric service to rural people must not only be available, it must be adequate. Farmers must be able to have all the power they want and need at the time they need it.

As recently as December 1941 the average farm connected to REA-financed power lines in Oregon used 74 kilowatt-hours. By December 1947 the average was three times as great, rising to 223 kilowatt-hours. When such statistics as those are translated into a higher standard of living and a richer life, Mr. President, for the farm people of my State and elsewhere in the Nation, it is easy to see the direct relation, as I sought to bring out in my speech the other day when we were discussing the Bonneville problem, between supplying electric service to farmers and a higher standard of living for the rural population of America. Such an increase in demand for power means that the systems already in existence must be improved to give them a greater capacity. They must have more and larger wires, more and larger substations—what the engineers call "heavying up." The letters which I receive illustrate this need.

There is practically no difference of opinion regarding the necessity for increasing the REA loan fund to the \$400,000,000 which the committee has recommended. The major question before us is whether the increase of \$450,000 in administrative funds recommended by the committee is enough to assure that the loan fund will be used effectively. This is only half of the Budget request for \$900,000 additional funds.

REA provides technical advice and consultation to its borrowers much like that which a bank might provide for the commercial and industrial firms it finances. The REA borrowers are operating in areas into which commercial suppliers had largely refused to go. They thought the returns did not promise to be commensurate with the effort and investment required. In addition, these borrowers have been new groups without previous experience in the utility business. The advice and assistance of the REA specialists have been necessary to the success of the program and are in great demand by the borrowers.

The need for additional personnel in REA was pointed out by Administrator Claude R. Wickard before the Senate

Appropriations Subcommittee on April 30. He said:

We are going to have to recruit some personnel if we are going to be able to carry the work load which we are going to have next year because of the great expansion in our program. Expansion not only of the loan fund but expansion in the construction program, expansion due to the complexity of the program, and expansion in the work load due to the more difficult territory that we are going to serve, particularly territories in the Western States. We estimate that our program and our work load next year will be at least four times what it was before the war, and we are able to take care of that work load with only 18 percent increase in administrative funds and no increase in the number of people over prewar, through the economies which we have put into effect and which we contemplate putting into effect as conditions warrant.

The REA accompanied its request for additional administrative funds with a very careful and detailed break-down of the work load that will devolve upon the agency in administering the increased-loan program. See page 921, hearings before subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, on H. R. 5883.

This analysis indicates that \$5,900,000 for administrative expenses is the minimum that will be necessary to carry on the program in 1949. This is \$450,000 more than the Senate Appropriations Committee recommends.

The Appropriations Committee's report on REA is inconsistent. It wisely admonishes the Administrator to use the loan funds "very carefully in order to maintain the REA in good repute with both farmers and the general public."

At the same time the committee recommends cutting in half the additional administrative funds which are necessary to enable REA to administer a vastly increased loan program with the care that the admonishment requires.

I join the committee in wanting the agency to continue to exercise the greatest care in the lending of these funds. I want it to maintain the same high standards it has always maintained in the past. But I do not see how we can expect that this will be accomplished by cutting in half the agency's request for additional administrative money that it needs to do a careful and thorough job.

One reason the REA borrowers need more advice and assistance than would otherwise be the case is that they are constantly under the necessity of protecting themselves from attack by unfriendly interests. The Eastern Oregon Electric Cooperative wrote to me on May 7 that a private power company was actively engaged in building competing lines to take away customers from the cooperatives.

The Malheur Cooperative Electrical Association said:

Our electric cooperative and its development has consistently been hampered by the determined attitude of the local private utility to destroy it. This is the same utility which previously had not shown any interest or desire to serve the outlying areas. They have indeed taken an unfair attitude.

This is not a new attitude. The established suppliers had taken the best areas before the REA was created, and they

have consistently tried to skim the cream of areas mapped for cooperative development. This has resulted in the REA borrowers having to operate in areas where problems are numerous and complex.

The Benton-Lincoln Electric Cooperative, of Corvallis, in the same letter from which I quoted earlier, expressed the situation well:

More prompt and better service is needed from the Rural Electrification Administration and we urgently request that additional funds be made available for administrative purposes in the REA. The business of the cooperative is seriously handicapped due to the shortage of qualified personnel in the Rural Electrification Administration.

The following was received on May 11 from the Lane County Electric Cooperative, which has offices in my home town:

We wish you to know that we are sincerely grateful for your interest in appropriation for the Rural Electrification Administration. Our members feel proud of the fact that the representatives in Congress are far-sighted enough to recognize the importance of the REA program. We of the "grass roots" are feeling tremendous effect it is having on rural life as the cooperatives grow in Oregon.

We respectfully request your support for the entire appropriation requested by REA both for loan purposes and administrative funds.

From the Coos Electric Cooperative I received a letter containing this statement:

We have come a long way in the past 9 years in serving our area, but we still have a long way to go and will need a lot of help before we can attain our goal of service to everyone. We will need all the support you can give us when the bill comes up in the Senate.

As the REA borrowers extend their lines into less densely settled areas, and as the load grows on their systems, they are going to continue to need the services of skilled specialists—help for which they have no place to turn except to REA. REA must be staffed to provide those services, both to safeguard the Government's investment and to bring to our rural people the benefits which Congress intends them to get from the REA program.

I wish to file as a part of my speech a review of the progress of the REA program in Oregon since its inception. With the consent of the Senate, I shall file this without reading it to the Senate, other than the first paragraph thereof, in which I point out, by way of introduction to the survey of the work of the REA in my State which I have compiled during the past few weeks, the following:

I am intensely interested in seeing that the full benefits of the REA program are made available to all rural citizens of America. I have followed the rural electrification program from its very beginning, and I have seen the great good that the REA has brought to the rural people. I have seen it repeatedly in my own State of Oregon, and I have seen it elsewhere—spread outwardly across the continent during these last 13 years.

Several weeks ago I started a survey of the effect of REA in my State, writing to the various cooperatives and farm organizations which have benefited from the REA program. I wish to file as a part of my statement today the factual data which I have received from them,

which I think is a great tribute to the important services of REA, and which I think clearly substantiate, if anyone wishes to analyze the data which have been filed with me, the need for full and adequate support of the REA program.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the memorandum will be printed in the RECORD.

The memorandum is as follows:

I am intensely interested in seeing that the full benefits of the REA program are made available to all rural citizens of America. I have followed the rural-electrification program from its very beginning, and I have seen the great good that the REA has brought to the rural people. I have seen it repeatedly in my own State of Oregon, and I have seen it elsewhere—spread outwardly across the continent during these last 13 years.

The Rural Electrification Administration's program has been enthusiastically received by the rural citizens of Oregon from the beginning. These people know the value of electricity on the farm. This is attested by the spread and growth of REA systems in Oregon.

When REA came into existence in May of 1935, central-station electric service, as I stated earlier, was being received on only 17,839 Oregon farms, a figure which represented only 27.5 percent of the farming units in that State.

A survey made as of July 1, 1947, indicated that rural electricity was then reaching 58,226 or 92.2 percent, of the farms in Oregon. Oregon ranked eighth among the States in the percentage of farms receiving central-station electric service. Even then, however, an estimated 4,899 farms were still without electric service.

Those Oregon farmers whose premises are now supplied with electric service had been quick to grasp the opportunity offered by REA. And it seems needless to add that those approximately 5,000 rural land owners who still remain unserved want electricity, and that they are only awaiting the opportunity to obtain it through the REA cooperatives which they hope will be enabled to expand.

The State of Oregon has a peculiar interest in rural electrification in that the Hood River Valley lays claim to being its birthplace in the United States, where in 1906 a 2-mile rural-electric system was erected near the town of Hood River to serve five farm patrons. Thus, through the erection of this small, pioneer system, it is obvious that Oregon early in this century recognized the value and potentialities of electric service to the rural areas.

That the State of Oregon continued its pioneering interest in rural electrification is also marked by the research work conducted by the State university in the field of application of electric power to farming.

This research program was directed in large share to pasture irrigation, and the results are still quoted as a national authority on this subject.

The first REA loan approved in the State of Oregon was dated in December 1936 and the first rural-electrification line thus financed in the State went into operation on June 15, 1938. The State's first borrower was the Nehalem Valley Cooperative Electric Association.

By April 26, 1948, REA had approved \$12,041,184 in loans for 15 borrowers, including 14 cooperatives, in the State. These loans are intended to enable the borrowers to finance a total of 6,514 miles of lines, in addition to other electric facilities, to serve 19,501 rural consumers.

Up to February 29, 1948, REA had advanced \$8,831,106 as loans in Oregon and the REA borrowers in the State were operat-

ing 4,574 miles of lines which were serving 16,243 farms and other rural establishments.

As I have mentioned, the average monthly farm consumption of electricity on the REA-financed lines in Oregon has increased from 74 kilowatt-hours in December 1941 to 223 in December 1947.

Naturally enough, this increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks and to help provide for a more comfortable and secure rural living. In the Oregon areas covered by REA-financed systems, some of the more important types of farming to which electricity can be applied easily and profitably are poultry and egg production, dairying, sheep raising, and irrigation.

I should like to refer more in detail to the Benton-Lincoln Electric Cooperative of Corvallis, Ore., from whose letter of May 11 I have previously quoted in part.

The Benton-Lincoln Electric Cooperative, like hundreds of other organizations of its kind in the United States, was organized by a group of rural people who had been unable to obtain central station electricity from local power companies at a price that they could afford to pay.

It was originally organized to serve farms and rural homes in Benton and Lincoln Counties, in the heart of the Willamette Valley. The small section of line owned by this cooperative, which started as a 175-mile system serving 548 consumers, has grown until it now is approximately 1,000 miles in length and serves 3,400 members.

The original section of line was served from the Bonneville Power Administration's Albany substation, and since then two additional substations have been brought into service to provide power to the ever-increasing population of this valley. They are the Harrisburg and Wren substations. A recent engineering study of the system has showed advisability of adding three new substations.

One of the leading power consumers is John Silbernagel, president of the Benton-Lincoln Electric Cooperative's board of directors. Mr. Silbernagel lives 9 miles northeast of Scio in the Jordan Valley area, in the same neighborhood in which he was born. He has 8 children, 4 of whom are veterans of World War II and are back on the farm again.

Mr. Silbernagel and his sons have accumulated approximately 600 acres in the last 20 years. They raise dairy and beef cattle, grass seed, and grain. Mr. Silbernagel has been active in cooperative work for 25 years.

Al Phillips, vice president of the Benton-Lincoln board, lives in Marion County, Ore., 10 miles northeast of Stayton, in the same community in which he was born. He has 4 children, 3 of whom served in World War II. He owns 640 acres of land on which he raises beef cattle, sheep, and strawberries.

Mr. Phillips is a member of the State Cooperative Cannery board and has served on this board for 20 years. It is one of the largest cooperative canneries in Oregon. Mr. Phillips estimates he will produce a crop of 1,500 tons of strawberries this year which will be processed at the cooperative cannery.

Oscar Smith, secretary-treasurer, of the Benton-Lincoln board, lives 10 miles southwest of Dallas, Ore., on land that was granted to his grandfather. He owns approximately 300 acres on which he raises sheep and hogs. Twenty-five acres of his land are in hops, into which an investment of from \$20,000 to \$25,000 for labor and other expenses is required each year before the crop is harvested. Mr. Smith has been operating his hop yard successfully for 20 years.

Electricity has done outstanding things for these and other rural Oregon citizens.

It has brought dairy farming to the front and made it profitable. It has converted the

otherwise worthless steep slopes of the mountainous costal area into valuable grazing land. The raising of grass seed has become a profitable business since the farmers have been able to do their own seed cleaning with small, privately owned seed cleaners and medium-size cooperative cleaning operations in each community.

The poultry industry has come into prominence by the use of electric brooders and lighting. The increased profit in the turkey industry has made it one of the major sources of income in rural Oregon.

Modernization of the farm home by means of the conveniences provided by electricity has stopped the trend of the younger generations to leave the farm home for the modern city home.

The standard of education in rural schools has been raised with the use of proper lighting and modern plumbing.

But future finance is one of the major problems of the Benton-Lincoln Cooperative, as it is in the case of REA-financed co-ops everywhere else in America.

The Malheur Cooperative Electric Association of Vale, Ore., from whose letter of May 10 I have briefly quoted, is owned and operated by its rural members in Baker and Malheur Counties, Ore., and Payette County, Idaho. At present, the system operated by this cooperative consists of 325 miles of energized distribution lines which serve 625 members. These lines have been constructed since the co-op was activated on August 19, 1938. The members of the Malheur Cooperative Electric Association are rural residents in these counties who, like so many others, had exercised, without success, all possible efforts to obtain central station electric power service prior to their date of organization. They were convinced of their right to have electricity on their rural premises.

The present members of the Malheur Cooperative's board of directors are Harry Wilcoxon, president, and Charles Retting, secretary-treasurer, both of Vale; A. B. Robbins, vice-president, of Ontario; L. B. Hyatt, Payette, Idaho; Tully A. Griffin, Ontario; R. H. Murry and Hardy B. Murry, both of Unity; and M. Heckathorn, Charles Swan and Charles Ingram, all of Vale.

It is the policy of this co-op to have representation on its board from each section served. In this way is provided a close contact among the members, the directors, and their cooperative.

The first undertaking of the Malheur co-op was to bring electric service to the rural areas around the community of Vale. From these extensions it was proposed to construct distribution lines to serve all rural residents who could feasibly be connected. The co-op's objective was 100 percent coverage. Construction was well under way to accomplish this when wartime restrictions delayed progress.

In order to contribute to the war effort in food production, the Malheur co-op members were able to continue in accordance with rules of the War Production Board. To bring service in the most economical way to the unserved areas in the vicinity of Ironside, Unity, and Hereford, Ore., and with a minimum use of critical materials, they extended their existing lines to such a distance that it was impossible for them to provide the co-op's additional members with unlimited power and service of the most satisfactory type. Because of the long distances involved in reaching these areas, they experienced a power shortage which made it impossible for all patrons of the co-op to be reached.

To remedy this situation recently they submitted an application to the REA requesting an allocation of funds to be used in new construction to provide these communities and surrounding areas with ample power. They plan to secure a new source of power

at Durkee, Ore., which would shorten the lines to serve these areas and permit unlimited service to be provided for all members of the co-op in that area.

This co-op also requested funds with which to provide connections for additional members along existing extensions and for necessary system improvements. To accomplish its plans the co-op has estimated that an REA loan of some \$200,000 will be necessary. The appropriations now under consideration for REA may be the determining factor as to whether these worthy folk in Oregon receive the electric service for which they have so long worked and waited.

If it is able to complete its plans, the Malheur co-op will be providing electric service to some 750 members who would not otherwise be receiving the benefits of rural electrification.

Mr. Harry Wilcoxon, president of the Malheur Cooperative's board of directors, told me by letter: "In regard to what electricity has done for the people of this rural area, the benefits are too numerous to list. Briefly, we can say that without it we would be depriving our rural people of the benefits electricity offers in this modern world. With it, we are able to maintain a standard of living comparable to the standards of others in this great country of ours."

The Douglas Electric Cooperative, of Roseburg, Ore., also previously quoted in its letter of May 7, and which wants to serve an additional 577 families, had a total of 1,833 consumers as of April 30.

Mr. Harold Backen, Jr., the manager of this co-op, states that electricity has "made it possible for these deserving people to have a new way of life. The burden of producing dairy products, lumber, and all types of farm produce has been lightened through the use of electricity made available through the democratic process of electric cooperatives financed through our Government."

This is one of the numerous REA-financed co-ops that have made advance amortization payments on their REA loans. The Douglas co-op is \$42,393.73 ahead of its debt-repayment schedule.

The Umatilla Electric Cooperative Association was organized and incorporated in 1937 as a result of the insistent demand on the part of the rural people in West Umatilla and North Morrow Counties of Oregon for electric service.

Today this co-op is giving service to farms and other rural establishments in an area comprising about 600 square miles. Additional capacity for the system is made necessary, however, by two types of growth: First, the increased usage per consumer; and, second, the increasing number of consumers requiring service.

The increase in average use per consumer has been phenomenal during the period since the cooperative initiated service. The initial average usage was 37 kilowatt-hours per consumer per month, whereas at the present it has increased to about 400 kilowatt-hours per consumer per month, with some individuals using much more.

The increasing number of consumers is brought about by the constant growth in density of population in that area, together with the development of industries and farms, the most notable factor in the growth of industry being the construction of hydroelectric dams. McNary Dam is being built in that immediate vicinity. In addition, the Umatilla co-op finds it necessary to construct a number of short power line extensions designed to serve established locations which are still without electric service. The co-op is now receiving applications for new service almost daily, with about 100 such applications already on file and more coming in.

These conditions make it necessary to take immediate steps to relieve the limitations for service which are laid down by the present physical capacity of the system. The co-

operative has recently completed a study of the system by means of which it has been determined just what the needs of the system are.

The first vital need is for an increase in power supply. Additional capacity is contemplated through the construction of several three-phase feeder lines. It is also considered imperative by the co-op to obtain additional temporary power from the temporary substation at McNary Dam and through a new substation at Hermiston. These needs are vitally important.

The Tillamook People's Utility District, to which I have previously referred, is organized under the Oregon public utility district law. This public agency has already obtained a loan from the REA in order to extend electric service to some 300 unserved farms which the commercial utility had for years refused to provide with service. Mr. C. F. Stranshan, president of the Tillamook district, informs me that the power company began building lines "as soon as the REA loan was announced from Washington."

This co-op feels that by having obtained a loan from the REA it was indirectly able to bring about the serving of 250 additional farms with electric power, as, I am informed, the established suppliers had made no effort to serve these farms until it became known that the REA had approved the co-op's application for a loan.

At present the Tillamook district is serving 165 consumers, and there remain 80 others who are unserved in the area in which it maintains lines. In order to transmit power to these additional farms, however, it will be necessary for the agency to obtain an additional REA loan.

The Coos-Curry Electric Cooperative, organized in 1939 and serving Coos and Curry Counties in Oregon, is another co-op that has come a long way in the past 9 years, but with still a long way to go before it can expect to attain its goal of service to all of the potential consumers within the area it serves.

This co-op received its first REA loan for the purpose of building 84 miles of line. Since that time it has grown to the point that it now operates 389 miles of line serving 2,041 members. There still remain, however, some 300 miles of line which must be constructed before electric service can be brought to the homes of 1,200 more rural people within its service area.

The leaders of the Coos-Curry co-op tell me that dollars and cents cannot begin to measure what electricity has done, or can do, for our farm people, who are looking to the Government's Rural Electrification Administration to help them finish the job.

In Coos-Curry Counties, for example, irrigation is only beginning in the area served by the Coos-Curry co-op. Additional electric service is greatly needed by the dairying industry in this area for the necessary development of pasture and meadow irrigation. Coos County has 20,000 dairy cattle at present, and there are 5,000 dairy cattle in Curry County. Moreover, the possibility for development of cranberry irrigation through rural electric power along the coast is unlimited.

The Coos-Curry co-op has on file applications from sawmills for more than 5,000 horsepower. Prospective consumers are constantly asking this co-op for service in areas where there has been no allocation of funds for the construction of lines, and where, therefore, it is thus far impossible for the co-op to extend service. This co-op now has pending a \$350,000 REA loan application for the extension of its electric system.

Mr. Ivan Laird, a rancher and one of the leading citizens of the community, has been president of the cooperative since it was organized in 1939. He has devoted much time and effort, as have other leaders of the co-op, to make it one of the outstanding business enterprises in the area.

Mr. Elmer Gant was elected to the office of secretary-treasurer in October 1947 and has a vital interest in the cooperative for the reason that he represents an area not completely served. Mr. Gant was formerly postmaster for the city of Bandon, Ore. Mr. A. E. Sandbo, of Brookings, is vice president of the co-op, and the six other board members, by reason of their geographical location, make up a true representation of the entire area served by the Coos-Curry co-op.

The Eastern Oregon Electric Cooperative Association, to which I have heretofore referred, is a relatively new REA-financed co-op. It was organized in 1946 by a group of citizens desiring electric service in rural areas east of Pendleton, Ore., and north and east of Weston, Ore., including Cayuse, Thorn Hollow, Gibbon, Weston Mountain, and the Tollgate recreational area. Subsequently the projected service area of the cooperative was expanded to include Meacham and Kamela, Ore. The co-op immediately applied for a loan from the REA to finance the construction of lines from the Bonneville substation in Pendleton to the rural areas where the co-op members reside.

This co-op has 273 members, of whom about 50 are enrollees of the Umatilla Indian Reservation near Pendleton. Ultimately, the co-op expects to have some 400 members within its presently planned service area. Its principal problem has been to obtain the necessary materials for construction of its lines.

The future finance and service needs of the eastern Oregon co-op include a supplemental REA loan appropriation of \$30,000 to \$50,000 to enable the organization to build lines into the Beacham and Kamela areas. Within the next few years the needs of the cooperative for REA financing will be greatly enlarged if the co-op is able to embrace within its service area extensive unserved rural territory lying south and west of Pendleton and including Ukiah, Long Creek, and adjacent small communities.

The co-op estimates that around \$600,000 will be required to build into this territory, and that more than 400 consumers, including large industrial sawmill loads, would be provided with central station service for the first time.

The president of the eastern Oregon co-op is Howard P. Baker, owner of the Bingham Warm Springs Dude Ranch and Summer Resort. The vice president is Neil Lieuallen, a large-scale wheat farmer who resides in Athena, Ore., and who has an alternate residence in the Tollgate recreational area. The treasurer is Allen Temple, who has an interest in the Temple Hotel in Pendleton and who operates a dairy near Pendleton. The secretary is Mrs. Esther Temple, a widow, who operates a wheat farm east of Pendleton. Other members of the co-op's board are Frank Orthmeyer, a grocer at Cayuse; Dale Erickson and W. E. Van Winkle, both of whom are farmers on Weston Mountain; and Dolph Thompson, a grocer at Gibbon.

A story of successful perseverance is told by the history of the Lane County Electric Cooperative, my own home community, of Eugene, Ore., which was organized by a small group of farmers and businessmen of the Mackenzie River district in 1939. Their intention was to build an REA-financed distribution system for the large upper river area which was not served by a private power company.

But their application to REA for a loan was not immediately approved on the grounds that their organization was too small to bear the overhead costs of operation. They then met with a group of farm leaders in the Eugene rural areas and interested them in the organization. With this added membership, their second application for a loan of \$53,000 was approved on July 1, 1940, and construction was begun on the McKenzie lines and a contract was entered into with the

Eugene Water Board to buy wholesale power from the Leaburg plant.

In 1941 the cooperative bought out the old distribution system in the city of Oakridge, rehabilitated it, and added these consumers to the co-op membership. The cooperative did this for but one reason: to provide greater area coverage; that is, reach unserved citizens who were in need of electric power for their homes and farms. The co-op's purchase of the old distribution system gave it a physical and economic bridge by which it was able to extend its lines to unserved families who want electricity and who could not be reached in any other way. The acquisition permitted the co-op to average in the city lines, with many consumers to the mile, with those built into the back country, so that the result is a self-sufficient power system serving all sections.

As the co-op established a reputation for dependable power, groups formed in other unelectrified areas to urge the expansion of service to them. Plans were made and an REA loan approved for building approximately 140 miles of lines to serve these people. The engineering and staking were completed and the materials were on hand when the war began, and the Government, to conserve manpower and materials, halted construction for the duration. This proved a hardship on the system, as during the war years 90 percent of the staking and clearing was lost. As soon as possible after the war, the project was restaked and recleared and the entire 140 miles built.

In 1946 REA authorized 116 miles of construction to serve 715 more consumers. This construction has recently been completed and energized. In addition to these larger projects, the co-op has maintained small construction crews for continuous construction of smaller member extensions and shorter taps.

To date, this co-op has been allocated \$1,608,000 of REA loans and of this amount has drawn \$1,127,132.35. With this money it has constructed 485 miles of lines which are now serving 2,860 consumers.

The Lane County co-op writes me that rural electric power, made possible through REA financing of this cooperative, has worked wonders in the Lane County area.

This rural power service has permitted a steady increase in the standards of living for 1,463 Lane County residential consumers. It has raised production and living standards as well on 1,232 Lane County farms by electrified development of crop irrigation and the use of milking machinery, electric brooders, farm refrigeration, machine shops, etc.

Rural electricity has also provided many farms with fire protection through pressure water systems not hitherto possible.

It now serves 150 Lane County commercial consumers, including retail stores, churches, schools, refrigeration lockers, theaters, tourist courts, and the like.

It has increased lumber production by electrifying 12 lumber mills in Lane County.

And rural electricity in this county has served another important purpose by supplying power to the United States Army engineers for construction of Dorena flood-control dam on Dower River and Meridian flood-control and power dam on the upper Willamette River.

The Lane County cooperative finds it difficult to predict accurately the future needs of the co-op because of the rapid expansion of industry and the heavy influx of population, which combined create a constant change in the demand for power in this region.

It is manifest, however, that an engineer's estimate in 1947 of the cooperative's expected power load in 1952 will be reached in the latter part of 1948.

This co-op estimates that there are 1,050 unserved potential consumers now within the boundaries of its service area. To serve

these unserved citizens of Lane County will require the construction of around 200 additional miles of lines through new REA loans of \$500,000.

The officers of the Lane County co-op are outstanding citizens of the community. The president is Lennie Halderson, a farmer, who was born in the county and who now operates a 100-acre farm, raising grains, hay, and fruit. He is county deputy for the Oregon Grange, and is one of the organizers of the Lane County Cooperative.

The vice president is Smith Taylor, a retired United States forest ranger, who has spent most of his life on the Mackenzie River in the ranger service. He is one of the group that organized the cooperative and has served continuously on its board of directors.

Clarence Belknap, the treasurer, has spent most of his life in the Mackenzie River district as a lumberman and farmer. He too was instrumental in organizing the cooperative and he also has been on the board of directors of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and president of the Oregon Electric Cooperative Association.

Sidney Bales, the secretary, has been in the lumber business near Dorena for the last 15 years. He was active in bringing REA cooperative power to that district and has had a constant interest in the affairs of the co-op. He also is vitally interested in the improvement of the rural school system of Oregon.

The Blackly Lane County Cooperative Electric Association of Blackly has 800 members who are actually receiving service, as well as 300 applicants for co-op membership who have been waiting for service since before World War II.

A study of this co-op's present system indicate a later requirement for an additional REA loan of \$600,000 for the construction of lines to mills and industrial plants now without service, and to an estimated 1,300 dwellings that are expected to go up at an early date in rapidly developing subdivisions.

The system now maintained and operated by this cooperative is entirely inadequate to serve the present load, and increasing its capacity is dependent upon a future REA loan.

The Columbia Basin Electric Cooperative, of Heppner, was organized in 1940 and a loan application filed with the REA in early 1941. However, lack of a power source, the war, shortages of materials, and various other circumstances combined to prevent any actual work until September 1946.

This cooperative has 630 members, and many of those expecting to be served are large grain farmers and cattle ranchers. Future needs of this cooperative will include REA funds to serve some 300 additional farms.

Henry Baker, of Ione, is president of the Columbia Basin Electric Cooperative. A wheat farmer, Mr. Baker is vice president of the Morrow County Grain Growers and chairman of the Morrow County triple-A program.

Ralph Potter, of Condon, vice president, is a large wheat rancher and landowner in Gilliam County and active in civic affairs. E. E. Rugg, of Heppner, secretary-treasurer, operates an extensive wheat and stock ranch in Morrow County and is active in Grange programs.

Complete area coverage for the rural citizens of Clatsop, Columbia, Washington, and Yamhill Counties is the goal of the West Oregon Electric Cooperative, of Vernonia.

Already this cooperative, organized March 8, 1944, is providing rural electric service for 1,750 consumers. At present this co-op is constructing additional lines in Columbia and Washington Counties to serve 250 new members, and plans are under consideration for an additional 80-mile section to serve 276 more member users.

The West Oregon Co-op is experiencing definite power shortages in two sections of

its present system. In order to strengthen the system, this co-op expects in the near future to request another REA loan for additional "backbone" lines, transmission lines, and substations. In what amount this new application will be has not been computed as yet.

Various communities in its project area have called upon the West Oregon Cooperative for electric service, and it is considered likely that the need for additional funds with which to meet these additional service requests will exceed \$200,000. Of this I am informed by Mr. Guy I. Thomas, the co-op manager.

"It is the aim of this cooperative," Mr. Thomas tells me, "to electrify all rural sections within our project area and thereby better the living standards of those who are now denied the comforts and labor-saving devices that electricity will afford them."

The Central Electric Cooperative, of Redmond, is one of the older REA-financed co-ops in Oregon. The first section of its system was energized in the spring of 1941. Today it has 362 miles of line in operation, serving 1,056 members. An additional 55 miles of line, to serve 60 members, will be completed this month, and the co-op has applied for an REA loan to construct 393 miles of line, to serve 735 consumers.

The Central Electric Cooperative has on hand 64 additional applications for new service and other applications are coming in daily. To serve these 64, the construction of an additional 31.5 miles of primary line will be necessary.

Rural electrification is an important need in the agricultural development of central Oregon, which is famous for its potato and poultry production. Electricity is used for grading and loading potatoes and ventilating the potato cellars. Poultry producers use electricity for brooders, incubators, water heating, and the air conditioning of egg-storage houses. In the production of turkeys, electricity is used for the illumination of outside roosts.

This cooperative has made \$32,000 advance payments on its obligations to the REA.

Another of the older REA-financed rural electric cooperatives in Oregon is the Wasco Electric Cooperative, energized May 24, 1941, and serving principally Wasco and Sherman Counties, and parts of Gilliam, Wheeler, and Jefferson Counties. It is contemplated that a larger portion of these latter counties will be serviced later. At present practically all of the rural areas of Wasco and Sherman Counties receive central station electric power from the cooperative, except where commercial supplies existed before the co-op started.

This cooperative, too, is in excellent financial condition. Its directors are W. E. Davis, president; S. M. Hix, vice president; Lester DePriest, secretary; Leo E. Hammel, treasurer; Raymond Crabtree, Lloyd T. Woodside, K. V. Benson, Roy J. Forman, and Ted M. Ball. All are substantial wheat and livestock farmers.

During the last few years considerable use has been made of this low-cost power for irrigation. The co-op has 16 irrigating consumers who pump from deep wells. One of these used more than 75,000 kilowatt-hours of energy in the month of September 1947.

Five irrigation cooperatives have been formed in the area adjacent to the Wasco cooperative. These co-ops have drilled deep wells and installed electric motors of 100 horsepower or larger to pump water for modern sprinkler-type irrigation.

The Wasco cooperative has a special rate which makes these projects feasible. Around 1,000 acres of land have been placed under water which would not have been irrigated but for the cheap power rate made available by the cooperative. Many farmers have put in small-scale irrigation systems, some of them pumping from streams, rivers, and wells.

The cooperative serves six sawmills. Electricity in remote sections has led to the development of various small mills which together have a sizable output of lumber. These mills have not been able to receive central station electric power from other sources in their area.

The Wasco cooperative has approximately \$1,200,000 invested in its facilities. The individual members have spent an estimated three times the investment of the cooperative for improvements on their farms.

Since the rural areas of Wasco and Sherman Counties have been served with electricity farm home life has greatly changed. For the past 30 years migration from farm to city has been pronounced. However, with the introduction of electricity to farms the tendency has been to develop substantial modern homes there and for the younger people to remain and engage in modern farming.

Rural electric service has led to a general improvement in health, cleanliness, and the pride of operating a permanent farm home comparable to the most desirable dwellings of some of our large cities.

The history of the Northeast Clackamas County Electric Cooperative, of Sandy, is a record of enterprising men and women working cooperatively, overcoming obstacles and disappointments, and remaining united in a common effort to bring the indispensable power of their own Columbia River to themselves, their neighbors, and their friends.

To this little group of rural citizens of the Dover and George areas, the timber-clad slopes of Mount Hood typified the uncleared land on which they toiled so strenuously to bring up their families. And the tall towers and transmission lines that carried power from Bonneville Dam across the highway near Sandy reminded them of their daily struggle without electricity within sight of America's cheapest and most plentiful power supply.

For years prior to 1939 the people of the Dover and George areas had requested service from the Portland General Electric Co. Always the company's answers were in the negative. The Dover and George areas were too thinly populated. The electric load would be too small. Service to these people would not be profitable. Only those living near the company lines, and who could pay for their own extension, might expect to be served.

But today power from Bonneville Dam surges over the rural electric lines that criss-cross these areas south of Sandy, thanks to the REA and the determination of the Northeast Clackamas Co-op members. And the same spirit that motivated the original organization group is now evident in plans of the co-op members to extend Bonneville power to everyone within reach of the co-op system.

At present this cooperative is serving some 500 members who are using power to increase production through irrigation, dairying, poultry, and livestock breeding. The co-op expects to serve 300 additional users upon construction of a line to Government Camp. Plans for this line were made in 1943, and most of the project materials are already on hand.

The Bonneville Power Administration agreed to serve this project from a substation on the cooperative's line at Aims. The substation site was purchased and made ready, and the co-op had spent a large sum for engineering costs and construction of a tie line when the members were notified that the appropriation for construction of the substation had been removed from the Bonneville Power Administration's budget.

This cooperative greatly needs the Bonneville substation at Aims, as it forms the basis of all plans for the proposed new section of the system. The cooperative has endeavored to have this item restored to the BPA budget, but so far without success. This substation would permit almost unlimited use of electricity at low cost, providing a 33,000-volt pressure on the subtransmission system

which would feed the load centers of the cooperative.

Load forecasts indicate that in the next year or so membership in the co-op will treble and that average family power consumption will be up 80 percent.

Commercial customers are expected to triple in number also, and more than 400 new summer homes will need service. The members of this co-op, like other co-op members, realize with a sense of gratification that with every electric bill they pay they are making an investment in their own power system, which some day they will own outright and debt-free.

C. J. Sandstrom, a turkey grower, has been president of the Northeast Clackamas Co-op since its organization. M. E. Martin, a farmer and lumber grader, is vice president; W. L. McCabe, a farmer and millwright, is treasurer; and Mrs. Mildred R. Decker, who is the wife of a farmer, is secretary of the co-op and of the Oregon Rural Electric Co-operative Association as well. The five other members of the co-op's board are G. E. Bollinger, W. E. Bews, and W. H. Joyner, farmers; and J. J. Teuscher and L. E. Baker, dairy farmers.

Such are the records of the REA-financed rural electric agencies which are actively operating in the State of Oregon today, furnishing power and lights to thousands of worthy rural inhabitants who, until the advent of the REA program, were unable to obtain the benefits of electricity in their homes and on their farms and ranches.

These are typical in many aspects of the other Oregon groups participating in the REA program, as well as those which operate today in the other States of our Nation. That this program has benefited millions of American citizens during these last 13 years is a simple statement of tremendous fact that bases its support in electrified rural industry throughout the length and breadth of our land. This great work must go on. The principle of its continuation is recognized everywhere. This great work should be speeded as much as possible. That fact is evident. Millions of citizens have rejoiced and are rejoicing today at the blessings brought to them in their rural communities through the medium of the REA program. But there remain millions of our citizens who have not been so blessed, and who may never know the advantages of electricity except through continuation of the REA program.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, because of urgent representations of rural people from all sections of the country, the Congress is expanding the Federal rural-electrification program. We are asking the Rural Electrification Administration to add a large volume of new work to the steadily mounting responsibility we have given the agency in past years. It is only reasonable that we should make provision for the agency to discharge the responsibilities that we are assigning to it.

REA originally requested an administrative fund of \$5,000,000 to safeguard a previous Government investment of about \$1,000,000,000, and to process new loans of \$300,000. The requested sum is less than one-half of 1 percent of the amount the Government has invested in loans to electric cooperatives and other borrowers and which the REA is asked to safeguard. After Congress approved a supplementary loan authorization of \$175,000,000, REA requested an additional \$200,000 for administrative expenses to enable it to carry out the addi-

tional work which the action of Congress imposed.

This request did not take into account the increase in the regular loan authorization for 1949 from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 which has passed the House and has been approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

If, as was indicated, the additional \$900,000 was needed for administrative expenses for the added \$175,000,000 in loans, it is most inconsistent to cut the administrative increase in half when adding another \$100,000,000 to the loan funds. This is what the Senate Appropriations Committee has recommended.

The administration of the REA program has earned warm praise and has met every test. However, we cannot expect it to maintain its present high position in the regard of both farmers and the general public if it does not have adequate funds to do an efficient job.

In closing these remarks, I wish to repeat what I said to my good friend from Illinois [Mr. Brooks] at the beginning of my statement. I, for one, appreciate very much the attitude which he has displayed throughout the hearings on the REA problem. I shall not offer an amendment to increase the administrative budget \$900,000, for two reasons. First, I believe that as a matter of general policy, wherever possible, even though we may reserve a difference of opinion with a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee as to amounts recommended, members of the committee are entitled from the other Members of the Senate to the benefit of the doubt, and to a recognition on our part that after all, if we are to be frank about it, compromises must be arrived at by the Appropriations Committee in regard to the many requests for funds. I am appreciative of that fact. I do not think it would be proper for me not to extend to the Senator from Illinois my cooperation in regard to this matter.

In the second place, to be frank, I shall not offer the amendment because I know it would not be adopted, and I do not believe in unnecessarily bumping my head against a stone wall. However, I am making this RECORD today for future reference, because I am of the opinion that in due course of time my good friend from Illinois will be confronted with a request for a supplemental appropriation. When that time comes I want the RECORD to show the arguments which I have made today for larger appropriations for administrative expenses of REA.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I have a question to ask in regard to the Rural Electrification Administration appropriation. As I recall, in the appropriation bill of a year ago there was a proviso that no money should be expended for the construction of generating plants without notice being given the Appropriations Committee at least 30 days before such money was to be expended. I notice that there is no proviso to that effect in the appropriation bill this year. I understand that last year reports were made, as required, to the Appropriations Committee and are on file. Did the com-

mittee feel that it was unnecessary to continue that proviso?

Mr. BROOKS. As I recall, it was not a proviso in the law last year. There was such language in the committee report. It certainly was not the intention of the committee to discontinue the practice. Such reports are being made in regular order, and we have had no protest of any kind against continuance of the practice. We expect that it will be continued.

Mr. AIKEN. I wished that point to be made clear in the RECORD.

I also understand that in case of emergency, when generating equipment has been destroyed and must be replaced without delay, the committee would not expect to have any delay while it was being notified. In fact, I am not sure but that such a statement was made in the report last year.

Mr. BROOKS. There would be no question, in my judgment, about their calling the chairmen of the two committees and conferring with the ranking minority members in an emergency and obtaining an immediate response. Of course, this statement is contained in the report. Even though it is only in the report, I think it would be the will of the Senate to meet a situation of that kind. I can imagine no real difficulty in case of an emergency.

Mr. AIKEN. I thank the Senator from Illinois. I simply wish to keep clear for the RECORD what was expected of the REA in this connection.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I should like to inquire about the number of rejections, if any, the committee acted on last year.

Mr. BROOKS. I know of none that were rejected.

Mr. THYE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. On the question raised by the Senator from Vermont, did I correctly understand the Senator to say that the same language is in the report this year?

Mr. BROOKS. No; it was not put back in the report. But it was certainly the understanding of the chairman and, I am sure, of the other members of the committee who were present, that it was a continuing understanding with the REA, for even when we were in the closing hours of the hearing, I asked the Administrator if he would bring his report up to date, so that we could know what it was, before reporting the bill. If the Senator would like to have it in the report, we can write it in.

Mr. LUCAS. No. The only reason I made the inquiry is that I was under the impression, from a memorandum which I have before me, that there was delay in the operations of some of the cooperatives, when they were up against an emergency as a result of a 30-day notice.

I was wondering whether it is still the opinion of the committee that the REA would have to comply with the 30-day notice, as written in the report.

Mr. BROOKS. I can say to the Senator that I am sure the Members of the Senate know that is the understanding.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator, because that will clear up any misunderstanding on the part of some of the REA officials. They followed the report, even though such language was not written into the law. They believed they had to do that, and I think perhaps they were right, even though legally they were not bound by language in the report. I am glad it was taken out.

Mr. BROOKS. Perhaps the Senator misunderstood what I said. I said it was not taken out as an indication that we disapproved of it. We merely accepted it as a policy. They merely indicated to the committee that they were delayed.

When we talk about delays in the REA, it should be pointed out that although they now have enough money, it will probably be 3 years before they can get all these projects under way. Unless there is an emergency, such as stated by the Senator from Vermont, the giving of a 30-day notice that they are going to build a generating plant could not possibly delay them.

Mr. LUCAS. I am only talking about such an emergency.

Mr. BROOKS. I have stated that there is no protest, and I have stated for the RECORD that I feel sure that in an emergency they could come to the committee and ask that it be considered; and I am sure it would be considered, and I am sure the Senate would back up the chairman or the ranking minority member, whichever it happened to be at the time.

Mr. LUCAS. I simply wish to know whether the REA would have to follow the law or the committee report.

Mr. BROOKS. It was not in the law, but it was in the report. So far as I know, it is a continuing understanding with the REA.

Mr. LUCAS. I think it is unfortunate that we do not write it into the law—if that is what the Senate desires. Actually, I do not think the Administrator of the REA should be required to follow a committee report in administering such an important program. In other words, the committee says in the former report, "Before you can do certain things there must be a 30-day notice," but that statement is not in the law. However, the Administrator of the REA is construing it as if it were the law. Probably he has to do that in order to get along with Congress. But I submit that this is not the proper way to legislate.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not think it will delay the consideration of the bill on Monday to have this amendment go over. So I should like to have the amendment go over, in order that I may look into a matter pertaining to the amount which has been recommended for appropriation for administrative expenses.

Mr. BROOKS. There is another amendment coming up on Monday. If we are going to let this amendment go over, then I should like very much to have an understanding, as nearly as we can do so, about when we shall reach a

vote on Monday. If we are going to have the bill go over until Monday, because of one or two amendments, that is one matter; but if on Monday the whole field will be opened up for further and continued discussion, I think that will be very unfortunate.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yesterday we had an understanding that we would try to complete the action on the amendments as to which there is no controversy, and that amendments which are controversial would go over. I am inclined to think that this amendment will not be controversial, but there is one feature which I should like to have an opportunity to look into over the week end. We are almost through the amendments anyway, I think.

Mr. BROOKS. Yes; we are almost through them.

I may say for the benefit of the Senate that in my most congenial relationship with the ranking minority member of the committee, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], who for years was chairman of the subcommittee, I agreed to have the bill go over until Monday for an amendment that he wishes to submit. I made that agreement as a matter of convenience to other Senators. But I was very anxious to get the other matters cleared up before then, if I could do so.

If Senators wish to have this amendment go over, and if there was an agreement that such matters would go over—and even though I did not share in the agreement, I do not doubt that it was made—it is agreeable to me. So if objection is made to final action being taken on this amendment at this time, and if request is made to have it go over, it will have to go over, under the agreement.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not making objection, but I wish to have this matter go over until Monday.

Mr. BROOKS. Very well.

I wish to say to the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Kentucky that this committee has been constantly a friend of the REA. Last year, as Senators will recall, the House reduced the amount of the loaning authority from \$250,000,000 to \$225,000,000, and also reduced the appropriation for administrative expenses. The Senate committee restored the \$25,000,000 and restored at least \$1,000,000 of the appropriation for administrative expenses last year, as I recall. The Senate increased that amount from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

This year the request was made for a very large loaning authority, and instead of reducing the appropriation from \$250,000,000 to \$225,000,000, the House, in taking action on a \$300,000,000 budget estimate, allowed them \$100,000,000 more. But immediately they come to us with a request for an appropriation of \$900,000 for administrative expenses. The testimony shows that because of the shortages of material and the difficulties in regard to time they are not going to be able to loan all this money, and much of it will be loaned to already-existing REA cooperatives, for the expansion of which very little in the way of administrative expenses is needed.

We felt that it was fair to give them half of what they requested. I am sure

that will not cripple them in any way, and I am sure it was not the intention of the committee to cripple them in any way. Consequently, I feel that there should be no objection.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not doubt the sincerity of the Senator from Illinois or of the committee itself. What strikes me, in common with the Senator from Oregon, is this: In view of the increase in loaning ability, I wonder whether all of it can be exercised in 1 year or whether it will take longer than 1 year; and in view of the fact that only half of the amount requested for administrative expenses has been recommended by the committee, and also in view of the increased loaning ability or authority and evidently the increased load of work, I wonder whether the amount requested is necessary in order to permit the carrying of the additional load.

I may be convinced that it is. I may be completely satisfied on that point. If I am, I shall not make any point regarding it or attempt to delay the committee or the Senate in the consideration of the matter.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I wish the RECORD to be perfectly clear that in the opinion of the junior Senator from Oregon, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], has demonstrated over and over again that he is a friend of REA. There is no doubt about the fact that we would not have been able to secure the increased appropriation which we secured last year or, for that matter, the amount which was recommended in the report this year, had it not been for the chairman of the subcommittee and the other members of the subcommittee who have shown their friendship for REA. I do not want anything in my remarks, in the slightest extent whatever, to carry an implication that I think the Senator from Illinois is not a very great friend of REA. His record bespeaks the fact that he is a friend of REA. I, along with the Senator from Kentucky, am simply confronted with the question as to whether or not the great increase in the loaning power of REA provided in this bill does not necessarily carry along with it a requirement for a larger appropriation for administrative functions.

The Senator from Illinois has just pointed out that he does not think REA will be able to use all loan money this year, because of a shortage of supplies and for other reasons. I merely wanted to call the Senate's attention to the fact that as the loans are made it is going to put an increased burden upon REA from an administrative standpoint. I think eventually we are going to have to increase the administrative appropriation of REA, if our Federal funds loaned by REA are going to be best protected in the public interest.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, we do know that the reduction in the administrative appropriation last year, and the requirement by reason of that that salaries be to some extent reduced, resulted in the loss of some of their men, some of their more valuable men, who

went into private employment. I suppose the increased loaning authority will require necessarily some additional employees of an expert type who are qualified to go into the field and coordinate this work, which is on the surface simple but which is in fact somewhat complicated.

The only question in my mind is whether the allowance, in view of the lag in last year's operations, is sufficient. I may be completely satisfied about that, and I have made no question about the friendly attitude of the Senator from Illinois. I hope nothing I said could be interpreted as questioning his or the committee's friendly attitude toward REA. But probably if the matter had gone over without even this discussion some time would have been saved, if in the meantime I could have been completely satisfied in my own mind that under the circumstances it is a wise provision.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I want to reiterate what I said to the Senator from Kentucky and to other Members of the Senate, that we restored last year \$1,000,000 in administrative funds. While REA lost some of its better men, the evidence will show that some of those better men went to work for the cooperatives, because they could make better money working for the cooperatives than they could make working for REA. So it was not altogether a lack of funds that resulted in their loss. It was the inadequacy of Federal salaries, as well, and that is a question we shall have to consider.

Mr. BARKLEY. That may be true, yet a lack of funds has something to do with the lack of adequate salaries.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Illinois agree to the request which has been made?

Mr. BROOKS. I agree that the amendment may go over until Monday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. UMSTEAD. Mr. President, I submit an amendment, which I send to the desk, and I ask that it be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 47, line 16, it is proposed to strike out "\$150,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$250,000,000."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. UMSTEAD. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the Senate to the glaring inconsistency of the amounts appropriated for the agricultural conservation program—the program which provides Government assistance to farmers throughout the Nation in carrying out practices to conserve our national soil and water resources.

For the 1947 program, the Congress last year provided a final appropriation of around \$265,000,000 for this program. For the program in the fiscal year 1948, the pending bill carries the sum of \$150,000,000. Since \$24,500,000 of this amount must go to cover administration of the program, the funds available for assistance payments to farmers under the

1948 program actually total only about \$125,000,000. For next year's program, 1949, the bill as passed by the House a few weeks ago and approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee provides an authorization of \$225,000,000. An amendment to this bill has already been introduced in the Senate which would raise this authorization for next year's program to three hundred million. That amendment in my opinion should pass.

Let me repeat: For 1947 the amount provided was about two hundred and sixty-five million; for 1949, the pending bill authorizes \$225,000,000, which I hope will be increased to \$300,000,000; for 1948, only \$150,000,000 is made available. Why this difference? Why is the program less necessary this year than last year, or than it will be next year?

Only one fact could justify the small appropriation for this year, and that would be that the need for conservation this year is smaller and less urgent than it was last year or than it will be next year. And we know that is not the case.

For this reason, I am offering an amendment to the conservation and land use item, which would increase the appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 to \$250,000,000. This sum would be more in line with funds appropriated for other years.

It is true that the President's budget message requested only \$150,000,000 for this year's program, but I understand that this was done mainly because it was felt that appropriation requests by the budget should not exceed the contract authorizations provided in last year's appropriation bill in the sum of \$150,000,000 for the 1948 program. But it is not yet too late to rectify this mistake; there is still time to increase the amount so that a more adequate conservation job can be done by farmers this year.

Reports not only from my own State of North Carolina, but from all over the country, are emphatic in stating that this reduced appropriation will seriously cripple this important program this year.

It is abundantly clear that an increase in the appropriation for 1948 could be used to good advantage.

Increasing the appropriation from \$150,000,000 to \$250,000,000 would almost double the amount available for assistance to farmers. The administrative expenses are already taken care of under the allocations of the original \$150,000,000 authorization, so almost the whole amount of the increase would go to the farmers for additional conservation practices.

And there are many practices, badly needed practices, which may yet be completed this year. It is too late to do anything about those conservation operations normally carried out only in the spring and early part of the year, which would have been performed if more funds had been available. But there is ample time to encourage more of those practices suitable for fall and early winter performance.

Farmers can still apply needed plant foods such as lime, phosphate, potash, and sulphur. Supplies and equipment are available in adequate amounts.

Farmers can still carry out such erosion-control practices as terracing and diversion ditches.

Farmers can still seed and improve their pastures. They can contour fall crops as a protection against irreparable erosion damage. Winter cover crops, including legumes and small grains, can still be seeded. Livestock water developments can still be encouraged. These are only a few of the many urgently needed practices which farmers can still be assisted in carrying out this year.

The conservation of our national soil and water resources is vitally important to all of us. It should not be postponed. Let us do what we can to encourage more of it by increasing the amount of the Government's assistance for this year.

This program has been a tremendous success. It has offered encouragement, assistance, and help to the farmers who wished to improve the soil, diversify crops, and prevent farmland from washing away. It has helped to conserve fertility of the soil and water resources. It has added to tax values and it has increased productivity.

Furthermore, it is well to remember in this connection that sound soil conservation practices such as strip cropping, pasture coverage, tree planting, and the planting of grasses and legumes are practical methods of assisting in the control of water flow in sections endangered by the hazards and destruction of floods.

This program is administered largely by community, county, and State committees. To them must go a large part of the credit for its unusual success. They serve at great sacrifice to themselves, and are actuated not by the small compensation they receive, but by their patriotic devotion to the welfare of agriculture and the well-being of the country at large. I also wish to commend the officials of the Department of Agriculture, both in Washington and in the field, for the efficiency with which this program has been conducted.

At this time, when agriculture is being again called upon for maximum production, certainly everything reasonable should be done to encourage it and make it possible. Therefore, I urge the adoption of the amendment which I have offered.

Mr. President, I repeat, that if the program was sound last year and is recognized as being sound for next year, then why is not the program equally sound for this year? If it is sound, then my amendment should be adopted.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, before I reply to the Senator's statement I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Calm	Ecton
Baldwin	Capehart	Ellender
Ball	Capper	Ferguson
Barkley	Chavez	Flanders
Brewster	Connally	Fulbright
Bricker	Cooper	George
Bridges	Cordon	Green
Brooks	Donnell	Gurney
Buck	Downey	Hatch
Butler	Dworshak	Hayden
Byrd	Eastland	Hickenlooper

Hill	McKellar	Stennis
Hoey	McMahon	Stewart
Holland	Magnuson	Thomas, Okla.
Ives	Malone	Thomas, Utah
Johnson, Colo.	Millikin	Thye
Johnson, S. C.	Moore	Tobey
Kem	Morse	Tydings
Kilgore	O'Connor	Umstead
Knowland	Pepper	Vandenberg
Langer	Reed	Wherry
Lodge	Revercomb	White
Lucas	Robertson, Va.	Wiley
McClellan	Russell	Williams
McFarland	Saltonstall	Wilson
McGrath	Sparkman	Young

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD].

CONDITIONS IN PALESTINE

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I wish to raise a question which has been giving us increasing concern, namely, the developments of recent days in connection with the situation which now prevails in Palestine. I wish particularly to address an inquiry in this matter to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, which seems to have close cognizance of this program.

I desire to read briefly from a report of the War Investigating Committee under the chairmanship of Senator MEAD, who conducted a rather extensive investigation. I quote from page 34 of his report issued in 1946, and call attention to this paragraph:

Our failure to recapture or at least retain full control over lend-leased weapons and armaments may well have repercussions in delicate future relations between nations. A matter of such importance as the permanent transfer of weapons and armaments to foreign nations should be studied and acted upon by Congress.

The wisdom of those words I think has been amply demonstrated by more recent developments.

I read from page 68 of the report, as follows:

Several major questions of our national policy are necessarily involved in the adoption of any program for the transfer of armaments. They are:

1. The effect upon any future world program for disarmament.
2. The effect upon policing plans and responsibilities under the United Nations Organization.
3. The result of the existence of the means of waging war in the hands of foreign nations presently on friendly terms, not only with the United States, but with themselves, which may subsequently become embroiled in a dispute either with the United States or among each other, in which such armaments may be used as an instrument of national policy, either potentially or by open resort to arms in combat, under which circumstances, the United States would have no power to control the use of such armaments.
4. The use of such armaments for the control of backward peoples, whether now under the domination of some other foreign power, or to be subsequently brought within such foreign control.

I call attention to the statement of the British Government 3 days ago that arms and ammunition are being furnished by the British Government to the Arab nations which are now attacking the new nation of Israel, which we have recognized, and that they expect to continue to furnish the aid of such arms and am-

munition, the loan of British officers who are now governing that action, and the extension of financial aid in the amount of \$3,000,000 a year to the Government of Transjordan, which is carrying out at the present time the invasion of this area. Having called attention to those facts, I want to call attention further to what the War Investigating Committee said 2 years ago. I read from page 69 of the report:

The sale or gift of armaments by our Government in peacetime is a matter of such importance and delicacy in our relations with the other nations of the world that it deserves full consideration and study by Congress itself. The committee believes that the present programs for the transfer of armaments to other nations should be reviewed by Congress immediately, and that any subsequent program for the sale, gift, or transfer of armaments should be embarked upon only after express and clear authorization by Congress.

The Government of the United Kingdom now has troops deployed in areas where there has recently been or where there is threatened to be open fighting—Indonesia, Greece, Palestine, Egypt, India. Whether armaments which we have transferred to the British in the United Kingdom settlement are actually employed in such conflicts, either those which have occurred since VJ-day or those which may occur in the future, is not the real point. The fact that we have contributed to the total arms which the British Empire has is the important fact and it imposes upon us a responsibility for the use of those arms which we cannot escape. Although we have no voice in the foreign policy of the British Government nor in the formation or execution of colonial policies of the British Empire, we have aided them and have made possible whatever the British Empire may elect to do that involves a use of arms.

In recommending the removal of American markings on nondemilitarized combat material transferred to other governments, the State Department obviously had some of the above implications in our foreign policy in mind. The committee does not believe that the removal of identifying labels on our equipment is a complete discharge of our responsibilities to nations and peoples, against whom such equipment, possibly against our will, may be employed.

I venture to suggest that those who may die in Palestine as the result of the use of American arms and ammunition will not be particularly impressed with the fact that the American markings may have been removed. I think the casualties will be equally great in spite of such removal. I suggest that this is a matter which should invite the most serious attention both of the administration and the American people.

I want to address in particular one question to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] as to whether or not attention has been given or is being given to the vast stores of arms and ammunition which the report shows were left in the Middle East. There is a compilation in Report No. 110, part 7 showing millions upon millions of dollars' worth of arms and ammunition left in the Middle East, much of these vast arms stores being turned over to the British.

I will say in justice to the State Department that I was informed by Mr. Lovett within the past week that they were assured by the British Govern-

ment that it was not turning these American arms and ammunition over to the Arabs. Whether or not that answers the question so far as our conscience is concerned is another matter, because obviously if the British are able to turn over arms and ammunition of British make, as they stated within 3 days they were doing, it is in part a result of the supply of arms and ammunition which we made available to the British under our lend-lease and their operations. We have retained some measure of control but whether or not that control is being exercised is of very profound moment.

In addition, we are making available funds to the British Empire, as I understand, and the United Kingdom. Meanwhile they have under treaty within the past month agreed to make available to Transjordan \$3,000,000 a year for the support of these armed forces. The announcement in the press of this week was that that financing had been available both for this year and for next year. Meanwhile, as I understand, we are supplying the deficit in the British balances so far as their foreign relations are concerned.

So I wish to ask the chairman of the Appropriations Committee to what extent this matter has received attention or is to receive attention by the Committee on Appropriations in connection with the money we are now making available under our European relief program.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Maine that, of course, I feel strongly on the matter of the hop-skip-and-jump policy, the hop-skip-and-jump technique of the administration dealing with Palestine, because it leaves not only the people of the United States and the Congress of the United States, but the people of the world in wonderment as to just what our policy is.

Mr. BREWSTER. I may say that I think the New York Herald Tribune very properly referred to it as the "porpoise policy," which will be familiar to the inhabitants of our coast.

Mr. BRIDGES. We have changed our position so many times that it would take rather a shrewd and skillful person to follow the winding course we have pursued.

We have now recognized the nation of Israel. Having recognized the nation of Israel, I think, personally, that the next appropriate step would be the repeal of the arms embargo, so that free nations and free people may purchase arms with which to defend themselves. That is not a new policy for me, I might say to the Senator from Maine, because I have always felt that way. Away back when the majority of the Senate and of the House also were opposing the repeal of the arms embargo prior to World War II, I favored its repeal. I also was one of the six United States Senators who voted against the Neutrality Act.

Mr. BREWSTER. Am I correct in my understanding that the lifting of the alleged arms embargo is entirely within Executive discretion?

Mr. BRIDGES. As I understand the embargo status at the present time it is within the power of the administration

to lift the arms embargo. Therefore such opinions as we may express in the Congress today are our opinions as legislators, but the power to lift the embargo is vested in the executive branch of the Government.

The Senator from Maine has addressed a question to me as chairman of the Appropriations Committee. I may point out to him, first, that, as he knows, the foreign policy of our country is within the hands of the executive branch of the Government. It is its responsibility. Congress has been told on many occasions that it is the responsibility of the executive branch of the Government and not the responsibility of the legislative branch. Nevertheless, in a secondary way the Congress of the United States directly and indirectly has not only an interest in, but has something to say with reference to foreign policy. The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, headed by the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], is the committee having the primary responsibility in that connection. But the Appropriations Committee, insofar as it deals with appropriations for the State Department, and insofar as it deals with appropriations for aid to other countries, indirectly enters the picture.

The Senator asks me, as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, whether or not the question of financial aid to Great Britain, with relation to help so far as the Arab countries are concerned, has been given any attention. I will say that that question has not been officially before us. But the question whether or not the aid granted the United Kingdom in an economic way allows the British to help other nations in a military way, of course, has disturbed some of the members of the committee. I feel that the Appropriations Committee, as it examines requests for funds for economic recovery—although they are not military funds in any way—can very properly inquire as to the use of the funds directly or indirectly for the purpose which the Senator describes. As I say, we could approach that problem only indirectly; but when we are spending billions of dollars for aid to a nation, we can very appropriately, I think, make inquiry as to the disposition of the funds, and as to whether or not their disposition makes available funds for a purpose contrary to our beliefs.

Mr. BREWSTER. As I recall, during the debate on the European recovery program, in the colloquy between the distinguished Senator from Michigan, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from Michigan very clearly pointed out that it was the responsibility of the Senator from New Hampshire to determine to what extent authorized appropriations were required for the purposes indicated in the legislation which we were considering. Whether or not the funds which might be required in connection with the activities of the United Kingdom in the Middle East at this time in any way have

their impact upon the aid which is being extended would seem to be a very pertinent inquiry, to determine to what extent the United States is assisting those who both at Lake Success and in the Middle East are apparently so militantly opposing the policies of the United States. I think our position in world affairs has been made sufficiently ignominious by what has heretofore happened, without further adding to it by assisting a nation which, at Lake Success and in the Middle East, is opposing what we allege to be our policy at this time.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the Senator is correct. It is entirely proper that the Appropriations Committee should make inquiries in that direction, as we consider requests for further appropriations of billions of dollars which will go to the United Kingdom. I will say in answer to the Senator that the committee will make such an inquiry, and that it will be a subject of examination at that time.

Mr. BREWSTER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, when I called for the quorum I did not do so for the purpose of the statements which have been made, but I share the sentiments expressed in those statements. I think we are in the rather ridiculous position of holding out a great hope to the new state of Israel, and then letting them stand there without the opportunity of purchasing arms, holding the arms embargo in effect while we aid another nation which admittedly furnishes arms to the people with whom the state of Israel is in conflict.

My hope and prayer is that conflicts all over the world may be stopped. I do not know all the factors which may contribute to greater conflict, but certainly it adds to the confusion of the world to have a policy which the people of the United States do not understand. Our policy has been to extend economic and military aid to Great Britain. No nation on God's earth ever received more military aid from us than did Great Britain. When we read that our sustenance is being used to furnish arms to the tune of \$8,000,000 a year to those who are contesting with the new nation of Israel, which we have recognized, it seems to me that we are holding out a false hope. It seems to me that the executive branch ought to do one thing or the other. It is well within the discretion of the executive branch to lift the arms embargo. They should do so.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not want to enter into an extended discussion at this late hour. I think in fairness it ought to be said that the President and the Secretary of State are at this time considering the question of lifting the embargo. There are undoubtedly some complications. They probably do not want to act hastily. I am satisfied that in the beginning they considered very carefully the question as to whether they should impose the embargo. But the question is under consideration. I share the hope that it may be found in the interest of justice to lift the embargo at the earliest possible date.

Mr. BROOKS. Above all things, I hope that a truce can be arranged.

Mr. BARKLEY. I share that hope. In view of the known situation, I trust that at the earliest possible date bloodshed may be completely avoided in that part of the world, so that the new nation may be allowed to move forward under its own steam as rapidly as possible in accomplishing its mission.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I think the suggestion made by the Senator from Illinois, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, is a very sound one. A tragic situation now exists. The executive branch of the Government could make no greater contribution than by immediately using its good offices or its power to bring about a truce, so that the bloodshed and terrorism which are taking place today may be stopped. I agree that that should be the first step, and that then we should proceed along the lines which have been suggested.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if I may add a word, it is a hopeful sign that the United Nations has just designated an outstanding citizen of Sweden as mediator or arbitrator between the factions in Palestine and Israel. I hope that such action may result in an agreement for a truce and ultimate settlement of this difficulty.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished minority leader whether or not that is merely another step in the attempt to bring about a truce, an attempt which has been going on for many years; and whether or not it is obvious that far stronger measures are required. Is there any doubt that if our Government should insist with sufficient strength to our British friends that they must stop furnishing aid—including arms, munitions, financial aid, and officers—to the Transjordan Legion, which is apparently practically a puppet of the British Government, we would rapidly approach the desired end?

Mr. BARKLEY. That may well be true. I mention the appointment, by a unanimous vote, of the mediator as at least holding out a hope for a truce. If a truce can be brought about, and the people can be calmed, so that the parties may sit down and consider the practical situation, such a course may lead to an ultimate settlement.

Mr. BREWSTER. Is Count Bernadotte the arbitrator who has been named?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. BREWSTER. We certainly wish him well in his great task; but it is imperative that there be early action.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I should like to talk for 1 hour but do not wish to trespass on the time of the Senate at this late hour; but I cannot let this opportunity pass without concurring heartily in the sentiments which have been expressed by the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], and the minority leader, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY].

I think the Senator from Illinois has placed his finger on the action which should be taken; a truce ought to be

imposed on both sides this very day. It is imperative to stop the bloodshed and the impending massacre which is presently threatened in the Holy Land now, not next week or next month.

Of course, the vicious arms embargo which we have imposed against Israel, whom we have recognized as a member of the family of nations, places us in a very stupid position. It ought to be lifted without further delay.

I hope that our Government will move quickly, because loss of time now will mean the loss of a hundred thousand lives in the next few days. We must have action, and quick.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, as I recall the facts, when the War Investigating Committee looked into the question of the transfer to Britain of the war surpluses in the Near East, it was found that in the agreement there was a provision that we could recoup those goods at any time. It appears to me that if the munitions about which the able Senator from Maine has been talking are being transferred to Transjordan, we are to blame, in a way, because under our agreement we could take back those goods from Britain, and thereby could stop the goods from going to Transjordan.

So under the facts, as I recall the agreement, it would seem that we could step in at once and make sure that the goods we transferred to Britain under a conditional agreement would not be used in these ways.

Of course it is true that we did remove the markings, so that if the goods were used in battle it would not seem as if we were actually using them. But all of us know they were United States goods. When I was in the Near East, we saw those large surpluses. So there is no use attempting to deceive ourselves simply by removing the markings.

I think this entire matter should be looked into immediately, because we do not wish to be furnishing these goods for these purposes.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I wish to join in the discussion of this matter. I gather from what the chairman of the Appropriations Committee has said that he is going to look into the matter through his committee, without delay. I hope he does so, and I hope the committee will obtain the full facts.

It seems to me that it does very little good to lift the arms embargo unless the other situation ceases. It must be stopped. Of course our arms embargo should be lifted while this condition of war continues—and that would seem to be the prospect at the present time—it seems to me that immediately our Government should exercise its every influence to have the British Government's apparent present policy stopped.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS, 1949

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, the amendment now under consideration has

to do with increasing the \$150,000,000 item for the program for conservation and use of agricultural land resources. I think I should review, for the benefit of the Senate, the history of this matter and how this \$150,000,000 program happened to be arrived at.

It will be recalled that last year the House of Representatives, acting in the middle of the year, cut back the amount to \$165,000,000, although the year before the law provided an authorization for a \$300,000,000 program. At the time the House made that reduction in the middle of the year, it also delayed any authorization for the year for which this \$150,000,000 is provided.

The Senate committee first raised the amount for last year from \$165,000,000 to \$258,000,000. In conference we found that we had to cut it back to \$228,000,000. But by allowing the Department to use \$37,000,000 which it had in surplus, the total was raised to \$265,000,000—by the effort of the Senate committee.

We were told by the Department of Agriculture that it would much prefer some program for this year, rather than to attempt to go back to the \$300,000,000 program of last year, although they liked both of them. It was through the greatest of effort that we arrived at the \$150,000,000 program. In doing so, we wrote into the law a provision that it was to be limited to \$500 payments, which would be the maximum payments to any farm, and we further wrote in a provision that the money was to be distributed according to need, which would result in a more equitable distribution among those who need the aid. We further provided that only a certain amount could be taken from one State to another. As I recall, the limitation was 15 percent, in connection with adjusting the needs between the States. Everyone understood that. It was written into the law, and the programs have been let or laid out accordingly.

Now an attempt to override the entire committee, which was unanimous in regard to this matter, is being made. I hope the amendment of the Senator from North Carolina will be rejected.

Mr. UMSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BALL in the chair). Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. UMSTEAD. As I understand the Senator's statement, last year both the Senate committee and the Senate took the position that the other body of Congress had made a mistake in this matter—as is evidenced by the action of the Senate in increasing the amount then and in making provision for \$150,000,000 for this year.

Mr. BROOKS. Let me correct the Senator. We said the House made a mistake because it authorized nothing. The House did not authorize any program at all. We said that was a mistake. We finally got the House to agree with us that a \$150,000,000 program should be authorized.

Mr. UMSTEAD. Since that time, the House of Representatives has provided, in this bill, an authorization for next

year, for a program of \$225,000,000, has it not?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes.

Mr. UMSTEAD. Then has not the House itself admitted that it made an error last year?

Mr. BROOKS. I cannot determine that simply by means of observing what the House has done.

Mr. UMSTEAD. Is there any better way of determining that the House has made an error than by observing what the House has done in that respect?

Mr. BROOKS. The Senator will have to draw his own conclusions in that regard.

Mr. UMSTEAD. I hope the Senator from Illinois will draw the obvious conclusion.

In view of the interest of the Senator's committee and in view of the Senate's interest in this matter and the recognition of the importance of this program, and in view of what both branches of Congress did about last year's program and what the Senate was finally able to do about this year's program, does not the Senator agree that the Senate should go all the way by correcting all the errors the other body of Congress made, instead of simply stopping a little past the halfway mark?

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I shall not discuss what was the halfway mark.

We faced a condition last year. I took the position then that when the Congress has authorized a program the Congress has a moral obligation and responsibility to stand by that program. So I did my level best to get the Congress to stand by the \$300,000,000 according to the program.

We finally got the amount up to \$267,000,000, and last year we wrote in a provision for a \$150,000,000 program for this year. That is what I think we should insist upon now.

Mr. UMSTEAD. Mr. President, I appreciate the Senator's splendid efforts, and I agree with the program as it is, as far as it goes. But if the Senator feels that the program is as important as he felt it was last year, then why is it that the Senator cannot go along with the logical conclusion?—If \$265,000,000 was necessary and useful and helpful for last year, and if \$225,000,000 is satisfactory for next year, then why is it that the Senator cannot go along on the proposition that \$250,000,000 is needed for this year?

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I answer the Senator by stating that I believe we should keep our word to the country. I believe in the program. I believe the Department of Agriculture and the various farm organizations when they state that the program is the thing that must be kept alive with the committees. Inasmuch as they have come in with the \$300,000,000 program, I believe we should live up to our commitment. I was in the Congress when we voted that program. I am willing to live up to any commitment we make along that line.

But we were not able to secure that entire amount. We were able to secure \$267,000,000 of the \$300,000,000 program. I believe we should keep the program alive. We did the best we could. We have provided for a \$750 limitation as a maximum for each farm, and we have

provided for a \$150,000,000 program. We limited its distribution according to need. We limited the amount that could be taken from one State to another. So we made the rules, and they were firmly fixed. They call for \$150,000,000. I am going to stand by the \$150,000,000. I agree that the \$225,000,000 is not too much to commit for next year, and when it comes to the Senate, I shall stand by the \$225,000,000. But I believe it is more important to keep the word of the Congress with the farmers and to save their program than it is to be changing the rules in the middle of the game all the time. That is why I say I am going to stand—and I ask the Senator to stand—by the commitment we made. I asked him to do it last year, and I shall ask him to do it now, and when we make our commitment for next year, I shall be standing here, asking him to stand by it.

Mr. UMSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. UMSTEAD. I certainly agree with the Senator that Congress ought to abide by its commitments, and I so stated when last year's bill was under consideration by this body. But, of course, it is true, is it not, that the \$150,000,000 authorized last year for the current fiscal year is not the final amount which the Congress can provide? It would not violate any agreement if the Congress, now, in the middle of the year for which benefit payments are made, should increase that amount. To lessen the amount would be a violation of the contract of Congress. But certainly the Senator does not mean to infer it would be a violation of anything Congress did last year to increase the amount in the pending bill from \$150,000,000 to \$250,000,000.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. When last year's appropriation was cut to \$150,000,000, I do not think anybody in the Senate was more disappointed than I. I felt the amount was inadequate to meet the need. I felt that, as a result of the cut, there would be fewer farmers, particularly small ones, participating in the soil-improvement program. Subsequent events have shown that my fears at that time were fully justified.

However, the fact is that this year's soil-improvement program is well under way. Most of the farmers of the country were under contract months ago. Most of the material they have bought with the funds allocated to them has been delivered, and I think most of it has already been applied to the land.

If the amount of the appropriation is increased now it means that committees throughout the United States will again have to canvass all the farmers, asking them if they can do a little more soil-improvement work for a little more money. In certain parts of the country it might be possible for them to do that, but there are large areas of the United States where the soil-improvement season is practically over so far as the delivery and application of materials is concerned. The farmers would not be able to participate in any further appro-

priation of funds, and would therefore be penalized.

I again say that the amount of \$150,000,000 was not enough to meet the needs. But I think now we ought to look forward to next year's program, in which all the farmers of the United States can participate. I am gratified to see that the amount in the appropriation bill is \$225,000,000. I wish it could be more. I still would like to see it made at least \$250,000,000. But as for this year's program, let us not open that up again, particularly in this election year, or all the Members that are up for reelection at least will be accused of voting for it in the hopes of getting the farmers' votes, and we do not want that to happen—not in this body. Of course we all know that would not be so, but we perhaps could not convince the public it was not. So I suggest we let this year's program alone, inadequate though it may be, and concentrate on better programs for the future.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. UMSTEAD. Mr. President, on this question I request the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK] is necessarily absent and is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Delaware would vote "nay," and the Senator from Wyoming would vote "yea."

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] is necessarily absent and is paired with the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Jersey would vote "nay," and the Senator from California would vote "yea."

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] is necessarily absent and is paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "nay," and the Senator from Rhode Island would vote "yea."

The junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] is absent on official State business and is paired with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS]. If present and voting, the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] would vote "nay," and the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] would vote "yea."

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is necessarily absent and is paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Jersey would vote "nay," and the Senator from Montana would vote "yea."

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is necessarily absent and is paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK]. If present and voting, the Senator from Ohio would vote "nay," and the Senator from South Carolina would vote "yea."

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] is necessarily absent. If present and

voting, the Senator from Ohio would vote "nay."

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is absent on official business.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] are unavoidably detained.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] is absent because of illness.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are absent on public business.

The Senators from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and Mr. ROBERTSON are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the Senators from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS and Mr. O'CONOR], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

On this vote the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is paired with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT]. If present and voting, the Senator from South Carolina would vote "yea," and the Senator from Ohio would vote "nay."

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is paired on this vote with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. If present and voting, the Senator from Montana would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Jersey would vote "nay."

On this vote the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] is paired with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN]. If present and voting, the senior Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea," and the junior Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay."

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK]. If present and voting, the Senator from Wyoming would vote "yea," and the Senator from Delaware would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is paired with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES]. If present and voting, the Senator from California would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Jersey would vote "nay."

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER]. If

present and voting, the Senator from Rhode Island would vote "yea," and the Senator from Indiana would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 34, as follows:

YEAS—28

Barkley	Holland	Pepper
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Eastland	Johnston, S. C.	Sparkman
Ellender	Kilgore	Stennis
Fulbright	Lucas	Stewart
George	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Hatch	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Hayden	McGrath	Umstead
Hill	McMahon	
Hoey	Magnuson	

NAYS—34

Aiken	Donnell	Millikin
Baldwin	Dworshak	Morse
Ball	Ecton	Revercomb
Brewster	Ferguson	Saltonstall
Bridges	Gurney	Thye
Brooks	Hickenlooper	Vandenberg
Butler	Ives	Wherry
Cain	Kem	Wiley
Capehart	Knowland	Williams
Capper	Lodge	Young
Cooper	McKellar	
Cordon	Malone	

NOT VOTING—33

Bricker	McCarran	Robertson, Va.
Buck	McCarthy	Robertson, Wyo.
Bushfield	Martin	Smith
Byrd	Maybank	Taft
Chavez	Moore	Taylor
Downey	Murray	Tobey
Flanders	Myers	Tydings
Green	O'Connor	Wagner
Hawkes	O'Daniel	Watkins
Jenner	O'Mahoney	White
Langer	Reed	Wilson

So Mr. UMSTEAD's amendment was rejected.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 52, line 15, it is proposed to strike out "\$65,000,000" and to insert "\$100,000,000."

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment lie on the table until Monday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, earlier in the day an amendment was offered on page 58 of the bill. I requested that it go over until Monday because I desired to speak on the matter before consenting to the amendment. I wish to say that I am convinced in my own mind that the sum is inadequate and should be increased. I shall not ask that the amendment go over, because it may be possible to correct it if experience shows the amount to be inadequate before this Congress shall adjourn. Therefore, I withdraw my objection to the consideration of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 58, line 18, it is proposed to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$5,450,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 63, at the end of line 14, after the word "news-papers.", it is proposed to change the period to a comma and to add the following: "together with the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose for fiscal year 1948 which shall be available to complete the orderly liquidation of the 1947 and prior crop-year programs."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I should like to speak with reference to that amendment. I think it can be accepted, but I should like to have it go over. It is a short amendment. I do not think there is much controversy with regard to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will go over.

Mr. BROOKS. I also understand that an amendment will be offered by the acting majority leader, and I should like to have it go over also.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment, which I ask to have printed and lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska will be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I understand that it is not expected that there will be a final vote on the bill tonight. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair cannot answer that question.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, as already agreed late in the session on yesterday, the Russell amendment and another controversial amendment were to be carried over until Monday. Two or three other amendments will also come up. There will be no final vote on the bill until the debate is concluded on Monday. We hope to finish the debate at an early hour and proceed with consideration of the displaced persons bill. I should like to say to the members of the Senate once again, as I announced at the beginning of today's session, that yesterday unanimous consent was granted to call the calendar of unobjected to bills when the Senate convenes on Monday at noon. That will come ahead of the agriculture appropriation bill.

Mr. WILEY. I thank the Senator for that information.

I desire to submit an amendment on page 40. I presume the amendment on that page was acted on today. I was not present. I got off the train only a few moments ago. If the Senate agreed to the sum of \$1,125,000 for forest-products experiments, and so forth, I wish to submit an amendment to increase that amount to \$1,250,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment has been adopted and the action taken will have to be reconsidered before the Senator can offer his amendment.

Mr. WILEY. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to reconsider the vote on that amendment. I am not asking it for the benefit of my State alone; I am asking it for the benefit of the Na-

tion. The amount involved is small. The amount now provided would mean the laying off of persons connected with the Forest Products Laboratory in Asheville, New Orleans, Missoula, Portland, and Berkeley.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I may say that of course the Senator appeared before the committee, where he made a very forceful statement which was completely considered. Half of what the Senator asked for was obtained. I do not like to object to reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment was agreed to, but I ask him to withhold his request for reconsideration until Monday, until I can talk the matter over with him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the Senate having concluded consideration of all the committee amendments to the appropriation bill, and other amendments which can be acted upon today, I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BALL in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask that the treaty on the Executive Calendar be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the treaty will be passed over. The clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

UNITED NATIONS

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Henry F. Grady to be representative of the United States of America in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East established by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Robert Butler to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Cuba.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Ralph H. Ackerman to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Dominican Republic.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent that the other nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service be confirmed en bloc.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 25, 1948
For actions of May 24, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 93

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated agricultural appropriation bill. Senate received Brannan nomination. House committees reported bills to provide for control of cattle grubs, to change base period for Md. tobacco, to request USDA to prevent crop damage from 2,4-D, to continue certain allocation and export-import control powers, and to continue trade-agreements authority for 1 year. Rep. Robertson criticized Wheat Agreement.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 5883 (pp. 6478-94).

Agreed to the following amendments:

- By Sen. Young, W. Dak., to permit use of unobligated FCIC appropriations to liquidate the previous program (p. 6478).
- By Sen. Russell, Ga., to increase the 1949 ACP authorization to \$300,000,000, by a 41-38 vote (pp. 6478-92).
- By Sen. Magnuson, Wash., to authorize the Secretary to authorize RACC to re-enter an area or region where an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred (pp. 6492-4).
- By Sen. Wherry, Nebr., to provide that \$2,070,500 of the flood-control item shall be available for preliminary examinations and surveys (p. 6494).

2. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of Charles F. Brannan to be Secretary of Agriculture (p. 6500).

3. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 5770, with amendments (S. Rept. 1389)(p. 6472).

4. FOREST LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1243, which provides for payment of revenues of certain lands into the tribal funds of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, Oreg., part of these lands being in the Mt. Hood National Forest (S. Rept. 1391)(p. 6472).

5. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 1445, granting consent to Idaho and Wyo. to enter into a compact for division of Snake River waters (p. 6450).
Passed without amendment H. R. 3731, authorizing modifications in the repayment contracts with the Lower Yellowstone Irrigation Districts 1 and 2, in lieu of S. 1386, which was then indefinitely postponed (pp. 6450-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. PERSONNEL SERVICES. Passed without amendment H. R. 4426, providing basic authority for certain functions of the Weather Bureau, including a provision authorizing the use of its appropriations for furnishing to its employees, and other Government employees, outside continental U. S., free medical service, commissary service, messing facilities, certain recreational facilities, and quarters (p. 6467). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 381, to provide for the quartering, in Government buildings in D. C., of troops participating in the inaugural ceremonies in 1949 (p. 6468). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. BILLS PASSED OVER included the following:
 - S. 582, to provide for payments in lieu of taxes on national-forest lands (p. 6449), at the request of Sen. Cordon, Oreg., who said he intended to offer an amendment.
 - S. 2318, the long-range farm program bill, at the request of Sen. Aiken, Vt., who said, "I should like to see it passed immediately, without objection, but I realize that it is not possible to do that" (p. 6456).
 - S. 580, to transfer certain O&C lands from the Forest Service to Interior, at the request of Sen. Lucas, Ill., who said he understood Sen. Chavez objected to it (p. 6471).

HOUSE

9. EMERGENCY POWERS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6659, to continue for a temporary period certain emergency powers of the President under the Second Decontrol Act of 1947 (H.Rept. 2022) (p. 6533).
10. CATTLE GRUBS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1043, authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs (H.Rept. 2020) (p. 6533).
11. WEED KILLER. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 452, requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to take action to prevent damage to valuable crops as a result of the use of the weed killer, 2,4-D (H.Rept. 2021) (p. 6533).
12. FOREIGN TRADE. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6556, to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act to June 30, 1949 (H.Rept. 2009) (p. 6533); and the Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of this bill (pp. 6527, 6533).
13. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments H.R. 5111, to change from Aug. 1919 to July 1929, to the period from Jan. 1936 to Dec. 1945, the base period for the determination of parity for Maryland tobacco (H.Rept. 2023) (p. 6533).
The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H.R. 5645, to assist the States in collection of cigarette taxes (pp. 6501-2, 6533).

fund on Monday, April 12, 1948, I included the following remark:

"In my resolution (the resolution I moved adoption of as a tentative agreement to settle the so-called pension dispute and which resolution was adopted by majority vote of the trustees) I make no attempt to finally settle the questions involving legal or actuarial matters. In the weeks ahead I shall avail myself of expert advice in both these fields."

At the time of my statement, April 12, 1948, I was of the opinion that the cost of the actuarial study contemplated could be a proper charge against the 1947 fund. I am still of that opinion. But I have been advised by competent counsel that because of the suit filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia on April 21, 1948, by Trustee Van Horn against Trustees Lewis and Bridges which, among other things, seeks to establish personal liability upon Trustees Lewis and Bridges for charges against the 1947 fund pending the determination of this action at law, I should have the authority of a unanimous vote of the trustees before accepting actuarial advice as a charge against the 1947 fund. I therefore have concluded that I shall not invite independent and expert advice on actuarial questions involving my duties as trustee of the 1947 fund while Trustee Van Horn's suit is pending unless the trustees unanimously agree that the cost of such independent and expert advice shall be borne by the 1947 fund and that there shall be no personal liability upon the trustees for such cost.

In view of this conflict of opinion and the responsibility which is mine as third or impartial trustee, I consider it completely essential that in working toward a permanent agreement regarding the so-called pension dispute I should have the benefit of independent, expert actuarial advice. I am not in a position to personally bear the cost of such advice. In view of the competent counsel I have received with reference to the possible effect of the suit filed by Trustee Van Horn, I do not intend to seek independent, expert advice without the assurance of a unanimous vote of the trustees that the cost will be borne by the 1947 fund and that the cost will place no personal liability whatsoever upon the trustees.

Therefore, the purpose of this letter is to invite such unanimous action by the trustees in order that I may proceed with my duties in a constructive way with a view to making to the trustees those suggestions which could be the basis for a permanent agreement regarding the conduct and use of the 1947 fund.

I hope that I may have early word from you that I may expect your favorable action upon my request at the next meeting of the trustees.

Mr. BRIDGES. It is incredible to me that even men completely familiar with the facts of the pension dispute even some men personally familiar with the very contract they signed and which was in existence as a result of their own negotiations should seek to deny the terms of that contract which are in black and white for all to see and read. Yet that is what some men have attempted to do. In addition some men occupying high positions of public trust who themselves failed to bring about that agreement which would protect the public welfare, have deliberately distorted the facts that constitute the settlement of the pension dispute. It has been suggested that some men in public office could have settled the dispute before it developed to the point where the welfare of the Nation was in jeopardy but chose rather to let it intensify with the purpose of gaining

political favor thereby. It has been suggested that when the course they had set was abruptly ended by the action initiated by the Speaker of the House, their disappointment left them without the restraint of those polite inhibitions which should be the guide for men in high places. Their inhibitions blanked out by their disappointment over the effective settlement of a vital national problem, they proceeded to distort the truth, apparently in the hope that such a distortion would injure those who had performed a public service.

In some instances a distortion of the truth was carried through the country by those who claim that they are impartial and factual observers of the Washington scene. The words of one such carrier so strongly abuse the truth that I want to make direct reference to them today.

I have before me the Kiplinger Washington Letter for Saturday, April 17, 1948. It features a story which purports to relate the facts regarding the tentative proposal settling the pension dispute but which is actually a political smear of the cheapest sort. It is unworthy of a publication upon which many sincere American people would like to depend for truthful accounts of happenings in our National Capital. By the April 17, 1948, letter, Kiplinger goes out of his way to distort the facts and to do a grave disservice to the people who pay him a good price in the belief that he will tell them the truth. That is typical of what people all over the Nation suffer from time to time, when an organization like Kiplinger's, ostensibly established to give the people inside information as to what is occurring in Washington, proceeds to tell deliberate lies and falsehoods.

I have had correspondence with a number of subscribers to the Kiplinger letter. Today I want to tell the Senate and the people of the country what I have already told those who have been thoughtful enough to communicate with me regarding Kiplinger's report on the pension dispute settlement. Kiplinger's story in his April 17, 1948, letter regarding that settlement is completely false. I would be more emphatic with reference to it except for my desire to keep within the bounds of dignity.

When there are vital problems for which the national welfare and security demand settlement, there must be men in public life with courage enough to tackle them. We are living in a time when the stability and the security of free peoples everywhere are in critical danger. It follows then that any problem which aggravates that danger must be approached by men in the Government without regard to political considerations. Such a problem must be approached forthrightly and with a determined will to find that settlement which can be accepted by reasonable men.

Those men in public life who are unselfish enough to put aside political considerations are well aware when they undertake the settlement of a controversial issue that they are subjecting themselves to criticism from men who lack courage and whose tongues are sometimes warped. I have been in public life long enough to know that when

one succeeds with a job at which others have failed, bitter criticism must be accepted along with the thanks of those who are sincere. But I have also been in public life long enough to know that the settlement of vital problems requires action as well as talk. Most of the men who have done most of the talking in criticism of a settlement which the public welfare demands are the same men who were talking before the settlement was brought about, when they should have been engaged in action in the public interest.

I conclude with a brief summary of that action in the public interest initiated by the Speaker of the House and pursued by myself to the settlement of the coal miners' pension dispute.

First. The proposal I made to the trustees of the 1947 fund for the settlement of the coal miners' pension dispute was tentative and accepted on a tentative basis by a majority of the trustees. It was in accord with the agreement made by Mr. Van Horn and Mr. Lewis with the Speaker of the House. Let me point out here that the operators have never suggested any plan, tentative or permanent, and have rejected all plans suggested.

Second. It is a fair and reasonable compromise as a basis for the activation of a firm and existing contract between the coal operators and the coal miners. In their contract they had not only set the pattern for a miners' pension plan but by their contract they created the pension program itself. Yet not \$1 had been disbursed since the contract dated July 1, 1947.

Third. My tentative proposal, on the basis of which the pension fund was activated and the miners returned to work, set \$100 as the monthly pension for eligible miners. It is a sum which can be changed if further study indicates a change is favorable. There had been at one time unanimous agreement among the three trustees that this was a reasonable basis for the actuarial study. My predecessor as the neutral trustee had officially suggested a monthly pension of \$100 and had been joined in that suggestion by the trustee for the miners.

Fourth. My tentative proposal included 62 years as the eligible age for retirement. That too can be changed as study may require but, in my opinion, it is a reasonable age taking into consideration the hazards and the toll of mining work.

Fifth. My tentative proposal made the controlling date for eligibility for pensions May 28, 1946. Under the terms of the tentative agreement this point can also be changed as study may require, but at least on a tentative basis it is reasonable to make the controlling date the same date that the Government of the United States established this new precedent in management-labor relations. I also want to repeat again that by the acceptance of May 28, 1946, as the controlling date many thousands who would have been eligible under either the Lewis or Murray proposals were eliminated to further protect the solvency of the fund.

I wanted the Senate and the country to have this factual report of the settlement of an acute dispute which was

jeopardizing the public interest. I am satisfied that the settlement constituted an urgently needed public service at a time when the problem was being badly handled.

I appreciate, as I know Speaker MARTIN does, the many messages from thousands of citizens throughout the country who have communicated with us to express their thanks for a reasonable solution to a problem which they recognized as a serious threat to the welfare of the country.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
APPROPRIATIONS, 1949

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5893) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THYE in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG].

Mr. LUCAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Gurney	Morse
Baldwin	Hatch	Myers
Ball	Hawkes	O'Daniel
Barkley	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Pepper
Bricker	Hill	Reed
Bridges	Hoey	Revercomb
Brooks	Holland	Robertson, Va.
Butler	Ives	Russell
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Cain	Johnston, S. C.	Smith
Capehart	Kem	Sparkman
Capper	Kilgore	Stennis
Chavez	Knowland	Stewart
Connally	Langer	Taft
Cooper	Lodge	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McCarthy	Thye
Downey	McClellan	Tobey
Dworschak	McFarland	Tydings
Eastland	McGrath	Vandenberg
Eaton	McKellar	Wherry
Ellender	McMahon	White
Feazel	Magnuson	Wiley
Ferguson	Malone	Williams
Flanders	Martin	Wilson
Fulbright	Maybank	Young
George	Millikin	
Green	Moore	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, the appropriation bill of last year contained some language relative to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, which provided two things: First, that the crop-insurance program would be reduced to an experimental basis, which the Department has now accomplished; secondly, that the old crop-insurance program would have to be liquidated. The head of the crop-insurance program came to me last week, after a trip through the West, and he informed me that they will not be able to completely liquidate the program during the specified period. All they are asking in this amendment is that they be allowed to go into next year, and without any additional funds, to liquidate the program and using funds now appropriated for this purpose.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I think there will be no objection to taking the amendment to conference.

Mr. YOUNG. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is now open to further amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President—

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I know of no one who is more gracious in yielding than the Senator from Illinois, but I was seeking the floor for the purpose of offering an amendment. I shall offer an amendment when I obtain the floor in my own right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield the floor for the purpose of having the next amendment called up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I desire to call up an amendment and have it read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will read the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 49, lines 4 and 5, it is proposed to strike out "\$225,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$300,000,000."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment is to provide the amount of the budget estimate for the soil-conservation and land-utilization program for the calendar year 1949. As all Senators are aware, each agricultural appropriation bill contains not only an appropriation to make soil-conservation payments for the year in which the bill is passed, but authorizes the size of the program for the coming year.

The amount proposed in the amendment, of \$300,000,000, is the same amount for a 1949 conservation program as was approved by the President's budget and submitted to the Congress.

The House of Representatives has reduced the budget amount by \$75,000,000. The amendment proposes to restore that reduction.

Mr. President, it should be unnecessary for a Member of the Senate of the United States to address this august body on the importance of conserving the most priceless asset of this country, the fertility of our soil. The fact that this program bears a national interest and that the national welfare is involved was recognized many years ago. It has been adopted as a national policy that the Congress of the United States should make provision for a cooperative program to attempt to stop the vast wastage of the fertility of our soil. The necessity for and the value of such a program is admitted by all intelligent people. It has long ceased to be an academic question. It is no longer even debated by high schools. Both national parties included in their campaign platforms of 1944 strong statements in support of a national policy of soil conservation in cooperation with the farmers, dealing through farmer-elected State and local

committees, in order that this Nation might not go the way of most civilizations of the past and be confronted with the time when we would not be able to produce the food and the fiber with which to feed and clothe the people of this country.

Mr. President, I desire to read three brief paragraphs from the report of the Department of Agriculture on the action of the House in reducing this estimate by \$75,000,000, and all that is said herein of course is applicable to the refusal of the Senate committee to make the restoration of that amount. I read:

The reduction of the authorization for an agricultural conservation program in the crop year 1949 from \$300,000,000 as requested in the budget, to \$225,000,000, as provided by the House bill, will seriously impair the ability of farmers to carry out the necessary conservation work and to maintain the high production required by the world-wide shortage of agricultural products. The effect of this reduction will be to hasten the erosion of our soil and increase the inroads upon its fertility. The outlook for world supplies for the immediate future continues to point toward the starvation and near starvation of many parts of the world. For this reason the total crop goals recommended by the Department for 1948 call for continuation of the exceedingly high level of agricultural production maintained through the war years and since.

These goals are too high from the standpoint of net land control and conservation, but there is no alternative. It is imperative, however, that all possible measures be taken to prevent permanent damage to the land. We cannot afford to postpone adoption of the most desirable practices to restore a proper balance between soil-conserving and soil-depleting crops. Toward that end the use of practices which will contribute toward production and, at the same time, protect the soil, must be increased. The agricultural conservation program contemplated by the authorization recommended in the budget is an integral part of such a program.

Mr. President, in my opinion, one of the most progressive measures which has been enacted in the Congress, looking to the future welfare of America, is the soil-conservation program. It was adopted in 1936 and was maintained by congressional appropriations in an adequate fashion until last year's appropriation bill. In my judgment, it has amply justified every dollar which has been expended since the institution of the program. During the war years, when we were confronted with unprecedented demands, the fact that we had taken even this small step forward in preserving this priceless asset enabled the farmers of the Nation with less labor, less fertilizer, and less machinery to set records of production that would have been impossible of achievement before the inauguration of the soil-conservation program. The demands upon the American farmer for production are even greater today than they were during the war years. The American people are eating 17 percent more food today than they ate in the period 1935 to 1939. In addition, there are more mouths to feed in the Nation. The population of the United States increased last year by 2,600,000 persons. There are heavier demands from overseas than ever before. Every shipload of food that leaves our shores on its way to Europe carries priceless

minerals which have been taken from our soil. It would be the height of shortsightedness not to undertake to restore those minerals in order that we may continue to produce in case of future emergencies.

I take it to be undisputed that every segment of our population, whether in the cities or on the farms, whether working in an industrial plant or behind a plow, has a vital stake in the preservation of our soil and water resources. We must not only have adequate supplies of food and fiber for the future, but we must recognize this program as being a great national defense reserve of productive capacity. The program provides a means whereby the Government and the individual farmer may cooperate and share in the cost of the conservation program which is so vital to both the farmer and the general public.

When our forebears landed on our shores there was an average of 9 inches of topsoil on all of our croplands. We allowed a third of that fertile soil to be carried by erosion, by wind and water, into the seas, into reservoirs, and into total waste before we inaugurated any effort to prevent that tremendous loss. It is a loss which has been estimated at \$3,400,000,000 annually. It is taken from the great national wealth of all the people of the United States to which they must look for sustenance in the future.

To quibble about spending the modest sum of \$300,000,000 a year on a program which bears promise of success in preventing that great loss in the future seems to me to be a very poor idea of national economy. We have already lost more than 100,000,000 acres of farm lands, which are hopelessly gone from the standpoint of present production. There is another 110,000,000 acres which is badly damaged. It will take the efforts of three or four generations, as well as the expenditure of large sums of money, to restore the fertility of those lands and make them capable of production.

This program has helped immeasurably in times past. But even today we are losing the equivalent of 500,000 acres of crop lands each and every year.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I have been very much interested in the figures which the able Senator from Georgia has mentioned with respect to the annual loss of our soil. Does the Senator have any figures indicating an estimate of how much soil we are saving and preserving by reason of the program of soil-conservation payments?

Mr. RUSSELL. At the time we were compelled to modify the program due to the demands of war it was estimated that we were practically holding our own in connection with the loss of soil. Of course the war years, of necessity, brought about an abandonment of some of the practices. They brought about a reduction of the appropriation from \$500,000,000 annually to \$300,000,000 annually. We had almost reached that happy state where we were holding our own and not suffering any great loss each

year. The figures I gave were based on the losses that would ensue where there was no conservation program.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Even the modest program for which we are asking would contribute greatly to preventing the loss of this great natural resource, would it not?

Mr. RUSSELL. It would contribute tremendously, because it keeps more farmers interested in the program. Of course the program is inadequate. I have always believed we could justify an expenditure of a half-billion dollars each and every year for this purpose. We did spend that amount from 1936 up until after the beginning of the war. It was a wise national investment, because it enabled us to feed and clothe our own people and our allies when our national security was in danger.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It is really an investment in the inherent, potential, and natural wealth of our country. Unless adequate measures are taken to conserve our soil, unless a program of this character is carried on, we shall continue year by year to suffer the loss of more and more topsoil. If that loss should go on continuously and indefinitely, without these measures being invoked, we should soon become impoverished so far as the fertility of our soil is concerned.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Arkansas has well stated the very point which I was undertaking to impress upon the Senate. I thank him for his contribution.

Mr. President, as I have said, the \$300,000,000 is inadequate for the program, and that is particularly true when we are practically mining the soil of America today with too intensive cultivation in order to supply not only our own demands, but those that come to us from overseas.

There are in this country today only 460,000,000 acres of good cropland. That is all that is available within the confines of this Republic. Twenty-five years ago, based on that figure, there were 3½ acres of good cropland to supply the needs of every individual in the country. Today there are only 2½ acres of cropland to supply the needs of each individual in this Nation.

It is estimated that the country will reach a balanced population in the year 1980, and that after that year we will have a fairly stable population. Even if we make this appropriation, and are able each year to stop the great loss of land, we will have only 1.8 acres for each individual, and if we do not protect what we have now our people will be driven to a greatly reduced standard of living.

We may see in this country the application of the theory of Malthus. Malthus was an economist of England who about 150 years ago announced a theory that was discussed all over the world. I think it should be discussed a little more today. I think people have made a mistake in losing sight of Malthus. The Malthusian theory was that if the population of the world increased we would be unable to maintain living standards. He went on to point out that the poorer people would first bear the brunt, and that soon we would have to adjust our

population, through the death of those who starved and those who were unable to find clothing with which to protect themselves from the elements, unless we either destroyed the population by starvation or conserved the sources of the production of food and clothing for the people. We know that failure to recognize the theory advanced by Malthus has brought the death of great civilizations of the past.

I had the privilege some 3 or 4 years ago of flying over north Africa, where the endless wastes of the Sahara Desert stretched forth as far as the eye of man can see. I was told that there had been found in the midst of those desert sands the ruins of old cities which had been destroyed so far back in antiquity that the conditions of their existence were not recorded. They were destroyed because the lands were unable to produce food to sustain those who lived there.

We went over the Bible lands of the Middle East, where the land was all eroded, where there were only stones where once had grown the cedars of Lebanon with which Solomon built his temple. We landed where the very Garden of Eden was supposed to have been, between the Euphrates and the Tigris Rivers. When one got 2 or 3 miles from the banks of the river, where irrigation stops, there was the most desolate land that ever met human eye.

We are not confined to the history of antiquity, for we know that the hour the Roman Empire was compelled to depend on imports of food from outside the confines of their borders marked the beginning of the decline of that great civilization.

Unless we pay attention to preserving our great resources we are sure to go the way of all the other great civilizations of the past.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Georgia is, as usual, making a most interesting and valuable address on the subject of agriculture.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. LUCAS. Turning to the majority report, page 12, I find this statement:

Experiences in this country over a period of 200 years demonstrate that, without a positive program for conservation—

I lay a great deal of stress on that word "positive"—

agricultural practices will be such as to permit destructive forces of water, wind, and cropping to destroy the productive qualities of even our most favorably located agricultural lands.

Does the Senator agree with me that even the majority who seek the cut in the soil conservation program share the opinion with us that even the most favorably located and cared for agricultural lands, if they do not have soil conservation practices, will ultimately erode and perhaps be destroyed?

Mr. RUSSELL. I stated that I thought that even the \$300,000,000 sought in the amendment is inadequate, in view of the tremendous consequences which might follow the neglect of this program.

Mr. LUCAS. I agree with the Senator in that. My reason for reading the statement in the report is because of the next statement:

On the other hand, the committee believes that the authorization is sufficient to encourage a large majority of farmers to adopt or continue soil-conservation practices adapted to their conditions under present conditions of relatively good farm income.

That statement is inconsistent, in my judgment, with the first. In other words, the soil conservation program cannot be neglected and it cannot be turned over to the farmers, who, at the present time, are extremely prosperous, on the theory that the farmers are always going to take care of their land regardless of what comes. That is exactly what this statement says.

The majority say further—and this is the real reason, perhaps, why the cut is recommended:

Furthermore, a conservation program for this purpose is less likely to meet with public disfavor in this period of heavy demands upon the public treasury.

I presume that may be the real reason, and nothing else, why they have cut this particular program at this time. That is the only reason I can think of, because in the judgment of the Senator from Illinois it is a short-sighted policy, insofar as the future welfare of the Nation is concerned, to cut the appropriation for the soil-conservation program at this time. As the able Senator said a moment ago, and pointed out in fact and figures. Since the world at this particular time is looking to the United States for the necessities of life to be produced here, and in view of the mining of the soil that took place during the war, we ought to have in reality an increase in the appropriation for soil-conservation purposes, rather than a decrease. I make that observation in the Senator's time, and I thank him, because I know he agrees with the position I take.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I agree absolutely with the position of the Senator from Illinois. I think the program is inadequate, it is woefully inadequate with the appropriation of only \$225,000,000. In my opinion it would not be a sufficient amount even if the Senate voted to restore the full amount of the budget estimate.

Mr. President, I have been long interested in this question of conservation. It is a national responsibility. It is something which gives the Congress an opportunity to rise to the height of real statesmanship, to provide for generations who are to come after we have passed from the scene of action.

Mr. President, we are handing down enough burdens to the generations which are to follow us without handicapping them by leaving them land that is unable to produce the food and fiber necessary for life to exist. Due to our unhappy handling of international relations, we have gone through two great wars, and we are handing down to coming generations the most staggering national debt with which any people have ever been confronted. They undoubtedly will be paying on it for the next 150 years. We have exhausted many of the

mineral resources of this country, such as lead, and a number of others I shall not undertake to enumerate. We can see the end of our petroleum resources, and the least we can do for the future generations is to hand down a fertile crop land which will be sufficient to supply food and fiber, depending on the ingenuity and the research work which will be done, to enable coming generations to use substitutes for these resources which we have spent so prodigally.

We at least have the obligation to the future to protect the fertility of the soil, in view of the prodigality with which we have dealt with all our other resources. If we do not do that there will be no forests. There will be land which will produce some foods, but it will not contain the elements of food value which are essential if we are to have a strong and virile citizenship. Today when we purchase our vegetables they are often beautiful to behold, but they sometimes have no food value, because the land from which they have come has been depleted of the iron and other essentials for building strong and healthy bodies for our citizens.

Mr. President, the program has had a most interesting history. In the early days when we appropriated \$500,000,000 it was not all used. The program was new. The farmers were not familiar with it. I can remember year after year when we would have \$80,000,000, \$90,000,000, or \$100,000,000 to carry over into the next year because the farmers had not recognized the benefits and the advantages which accrued to them from cooperating with the Government in this great national endeavor. Then the farmers came to rely upon the program and national progress in conservation started. When the war came we cut the program down because of the fact that we had to devote more crop lands to the production of soil-depleting crops to meet the demands which are made upon us. The program was cut down first to \$450,000,000, then to \$400,000,000, and then to \$300,000,000. But last year Mr. President, was the first time that Congress did not recognize its responsibility for the maintenance of the program. The appropriation bill for the 1947 fiscal year had established a \$300,000,000 program. When the matter was considered in the other body they reduced that amount. Though it was as definite a commitment to the farmers of the country as any contract for the construction of ships during the war, they reduced the amount to \$160,000,000, as I now recall. I do not remember the exact amount. They absolutely did away with the program for the present calendar year, and said that the soil-conservation program to which both political parties were pledged, which had been generally accepted all over the land as being one of the most desirable activities of government, should cease absolutely on the first day of January 1948.

The Senate committee, under great pressure, was able to secure at least an appropriation for \$265,000,000 to pay for last year's practices, although the farmers had been promised \$300,000,000, and

to establish a \$150,000,000 program for this year.

It must be borne in mind, Mr. President, that the administration of a \$150,000,000 program costs practically as much as the administration of a \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000 program. So we were, therefore, left with only \$125,000,000 to pay the farmers this year. We were able to save the skeleton of the program for this year, but it was practically stripped of all its flesh. It was a mere bare bone that we were able to salvage.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Am I to understand now that the smaller of the two appropriations the Senator is now talking about will be paid to the farmers the coming year?

Mr. RUSSELL. It will be paid for soil-conservation practices which were carried out this calendar year, but the farmers will not receive their checks until sometime next spring.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. RUSSELL. We were able to salvage the program, and incidentally, in my judgment, we salvaged the Republican Party. The Republican Party owes a debt of gratitude to the committee, to its chairman, and to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young], who insisted that we at least pull out and salvage these bare bones. I do not believe that the Democratic Party, if the Republicans had completely and entirely annihilated and killed the conservation program as it was contemplated when it came to the Senate, could have made such blunders as would have elected many Republican Congressmen this year.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I wish to speak a little further about the point the Senator made that sufficient appropriations have not been made to pay the full amount agreed to be paid under the Government program. In my State the farmers had earned more than there was money to pay them, which in itself would tend to discourage them from participating in the program. I think that creates a very bad relationship between the farmers and those carrying out the whole soil-conservation program.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Arkansas has mentioned the very next point I intended to deal with, and that is that we might as well kill the program outright as to carry it on under such circumstances of confusion as obtained at the present time. Last year, after the House had cut the heart out of the appropriation for last year's payment, and had annulled any program whatever for this year, 1948, there was for 2 months a hiatus during which, under instructions from Washington, the local triple A committees would not accept any conservation practices whatever because they had no idea of what the amount of appropriation would be. The year before the Congress had established a \$300,000,000 program. Here was an appropriation of \$160,000,000 to pay a \$300,000,000 debt. Now this year we have a little

\$150,000,000 program, and next year it is supposed to be, under the House figure, \$225,000,000. Well, we cannot expect farmers of the country to put out their good money under such circumstances of confusion. And bear in mind that they spend nearly \$2 on this soil-conservation program for every dollar the Government contributes to it.

I want to point out that in 1948 there are 1,250,000 less farms, fewer farms, connected with the soil-conservation program than there were in the year 1944. It is estimated that the number will decline much further this year, and the farmers will only be paid for about 40 percent of the soil conserving practices they carry out as compared with payments previously made.

Mr. President, there are those who think that the \$150,000,000 for this year is adequate. I am not disposed to be critical. I merely put this prediction in the RECORD. Wait until next year when the checks go out to the farmers, for about one-third of what they think they ought to be, and we will hear plenty from back home. The farmers are not yet fully aware of what the Congress has done to them in practically emasculating the soil-conservation program.

The program cannot possibly be a success in any such confusion as surrounds it at the present time with this haphazard method of approach, setting up a \$300,000,000 program and then cutting the appropriation, of cutting it still further for another year, and then raising it back a little bit the next year. We should have a constant program of at least \$300,000,000 if we are to hope to achieve our objective of preserving the fertility of the soil of the country. We cannot expect the farmers to continue in a cooperative measure, in a partnership with the Government when they do not know when they go to bed at night what the attitude of the other partner will be in the morning, due to the constant state of flux that has surrounded the appropriations for this endeavor in the two bodies of Congress. We will destroy the program just as surely by hopping around from one figure to another as we would by cutting it off entirely. It will not be a sudden death, but we will reach the same objective in the long run. We should eliminate this uncertainty, we should do away with this confusion, and stand by the budget estimates to carry on this great work which is so vital to our land.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is discussing what seems to me to be probably as important a feature as there is in this entire program, and that is the partnership between the Government and the farmers. I can show the Senator letters in my files from farmers who are wondering what the Government is going to do next in the soil-conservation program. In other words, if the Government shows a lack of interest in the soil-conservation program, that lack of interest will be transmitted directly to the farmers. He is saying, in substance, "If the Government of the United States, powerful as it is, is not inclined to dem-

onstrate a real interest in the soil-conservation program, I am going to follow the same path. I am going to do likewise, and slacken my interest." That is exactly what is happening throughout the country as a result of what has been going on for the past two or three years with respect to these diverging appropriations.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think there is no question that many farmers measure the importance of the program by the degree of interest which the Government shows in it. If the Government is greatly interested one year and has no interest the next, we cannot have a sustained and continuing program which will achieve the objectives for which we all devoutly hope.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. It is a little astounding to me to note that this proposal, which has already run the gantlet of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, should now come before this body with the lower rather than the budget appropriation in it for this purpose, in view of this fact: As the Senator knows, there are 21 members on the Appropriations Committee. Twelve of them are Republicans and nine are Democrats. Eleven of the Republican members on the Appropriations Committee of the Senate are from agricultural States. That represents more than half the committee. Eight of the nine Democrats on the committee are from States which are predominantly either agricultural or cattle-raising States. So the significant thing is that more than half the majority membership on the Appropriations Committee comes from States which are predominantly agricultural. It is rather an anomaly that we should be in this situation, considering the background of the majority party on this committee.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Senator is widely known as one of the real champions of agriculture and of farm legislation. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate, he has been chairman of the agricultural subcommittee for many years. I am sure the Senator from Georgia will agree with me when I say that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Brooks], who is now serving as chairman, has been doing outstanding work in behalf of agriculture. A year ago, when the other body made a recommendation that all the funds for this particular program be eliminated, the chairman of the subcommittee did everything within his power in behalf of the program. As chairman of the subcommittee, of course, he has exceptional influence in shaping this particular program. I know the Senator will agree with me that our chairman did everything he could, and did an excellent job in continuing the soil-conservation program at a time when it appeared that it might be discontinued.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know whether the Senator from Idaho was in the Chamber a few moments ago. I stated that the

Senator from Illinois had not only rendered great service to the program, but along with the Senator from North Dakota had saved the Republican Party, in my judgment, by seeing that this program was not killed completely last year. I am not discussing this question from the standpoint of partisanship. I am appealing for votes for this amendment on the broad grounds of the national welfare in building a proper America for the future.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I regret that I did not hear the Senator's previous remarks, because I have heard the Senator from Georgia during the deliberations of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, in connection with the agricultural appropriation bill, and I know that he recognizes, as do all the other members of that subcommittee, the sterling qualities and the exceptional service rendered by our chairman. I did not intend in any way to refer to anything the Senator from Georgia was saying on this specific item, but rather to counteract any false impressions which might result from some of the comments made by other Members of this body who probably are not intimately acquainted with the details.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois stood as steadfast as Gibraltar in the conference last year for the position of the Senate, as determined on the floor of the Senate. I think that was the only time that there has been a unanimous record vote. As I recall, there were two unanimous roll calls on two vital phases of the agricultural appropriation bill. I hope the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Idaho will join me in supporting this amendment.

The farm income argument has been used. It has been pointed out by the majority report, and it has been argued in other quarters, that due to the fact that the farm income was relatively high, the Federal Government should not spend any money on a soil-conservation program. The figures which are given as to farm income are illusory. The farmer's income has increased more in proportion than that of other groups because he had so much further to go. The 1939 farm income was only about \$4,500,000,000, for 20 percent of the people of the United States. Last year, despite the tremendous increases which had come about in farm prices, it was only \$19,500,000,000.

Mr. President, I wish to point out further that 19 and a fraction percent of the people of the country live on farms. For the years 1946 and 1947 their income was 9.8 percent of the total. So the increase in farm income has not yet given the farmers parity with other groups in this country so far as our national income is concerned. Roughly 20 percent of the people still enjoy only 9.8 percent of the total.

I further invite attention to the fact that during the last year for which figures are available, the year 1946, the average income of the farmer was \$779, whereas the average nonfarm income

was \$1,288. Bear in mind that the estimate of \$779 as farm income includes food, housing, and everything the farmer uses which comes from the soil as well as cash from sale of crops. We cannot have a program without Federal aid. Two million one hundred thousand of the less than 6,000,000 farmers of this country, in the last year had cash incomes of less than \$1,000. In addition, one-third of all the farmers are tenant farmers and sharecroppers. We cannot expect those people to make an investment in lands which they probably will not be occupying tomorrow, particularly in view of the pitiful amount of income which they enjoy.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. STEWART. I very much enjoy the Senator's discussion of this problem. I am interested in it to the extent that in years gone by I have contributed to the introduction of legislation, along with the Senator from Georgia and others, touching somewhat the same question.

I particularly wish to refer to the subject which the Senator is discussing at the moment, and that is the question of farm income. While that is important, farm income is more or less incidental to this program, as I view it. It is a governmental responsibility to preserve the fertility of our soil. This Nation is being called upon now perhaps more than ever before in the past to produce food for the entire world, and we cannot do that without soil which will produce food in larger quantities. We have seen, and each year are continuing to see, the removal from cultivation of many hundreds of thousands of acres, due to erosion. Only recently, within the past year or two a severe flood and storm in the Mid-West washed down the Mississippi River hundreds of thousands of fine fertile acres of top-soil from what we call the breadbasket of the Nation, thus making necessary intensive work in rebuilding and enriching the soil there, as well as extending operations into other sections of the country. So, important as is the income, that is not the most important question. The most important thing is to conserve the rich soil, so that it may not only produce increased income, but may continue to produce the food so greatly needed not only for our own Nation, but for the entire world, which we are being called upon to help feed.

Mr. RUSSELL. And for future generations yet unborn, so that they may live and enjoy the goodly land which we have inherited. I agree completely with the Senator from Tennessee. I have never thought that the soil-conservation program should be tied up with the question of farm income; but since the argument that the farmers were enjoying a good farm income has been brought forward, I was undertaking to show that there are tens of thousands of farmers who are unable to carry on the program on their farms. We have seen 1,250,000 farms eliminated from the program since 1944. Mr. President, 24 percent of all farmers in the country had a cash income of less than \$600 last year, and we can not expect those people to carry on any sort of comprehensive money-spend-

ing program to preserve the fertility of the soil for the future.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Having been a member of the subcommittee for many years, I commend the distinguished Senator from Georgia for his statement.

I wish to ask if it is not a fact, too, that in many sections of the country there is a great shortage of nitrates and other fertilizer materials, which adds all the more to the necessity for soil conservation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Undoubtedly; and one of the most important phases of this program is the planting of cover crops to put nitrates into the soil. There is a great shortage of such nitrates and other fertilizer materials, and that is one of the reasons why the soil is being depleted so rapidly.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. Is it not a fact that in the past the soil conservation program played a great part in enabling us to provide the food and fiber needed in the war?

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course that is so. Mr. President, in my judgment it would have been impossible for us to have played such a successful part in the war and to have carried it forward so rapidly to a victorious conclusion without the food and the fiber which our farmers were able to produce by reason of the fertility gained by the soil conservation program and practices. They not only have been most necessary in the past, but will continue to be essential in the future. Without a proper conservation of the soil, our production of food and fiber would be disastrously decreased. Mr. President, we are told that Napoleon said that an army travels on its stomach. Of course, even though we have vast numbers of airplanes, tanks, and all the other impedimenta of war, if we do not have sufficient food to feed the soldiers and sufficient clothing with which to equip them, all the other items of equipment will avail nothing.

Mr. McFARLAND. It is hard to understand why the House committee was not willing to restore the full \$300,000,000 in view of the program's importance to the economy of our Nation and the important part it plays in our national defense program.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senate did restore the \$300,000,000 for 1948, with the aid of the Senator from Arizona, who supported that move. But, unfortunately, in the dealings between the House and the Senate, although the conferees on the part of the Senate stood as adamantly as they could for several days, they were compelled to agree to a reduction of that appropriation, and the amount we finally were compelled to accept was only \$265,000,000, instead of the \$300,000,000. That is to be paid this year on last year's program.

But the thing I am complaining about is the utter confusion that attends this program, when one House will cut out provision for it, and the other House will undertake to restore it, so as to keep

faith with the farmers; and then we come to the point where it is necessary to give up something in order to obtain any legislation whatever on the subject. We should have a fixed and continuing program.

Last year we were told by the Department of Agriculture that due to the 2 months which had intervened between the time when the bill passed the House and the time when it passed the Senate, during which no plans whatever could be made, the \$265,000,000 would pay for all the definite commitments which had been made to the farmers. I have heard from some sources, since then, that that is not the case; but I have not had an opportunity to go into that matter thoroughly.

Mr. President, as I see the situation, this is a mere question of conforming to the budget estimates and carrying on this work in the future on an even basis, so the farmers will know what to expect in regard to one of the most important programs which has ever been conceived as a function of the National Government.

We have appropriated some \$5,300,000,000, or will appropriate it, for the European relief program, a program which will result in the shipment overseas of a great deal of the fertility of our soil. I submit that it would be better to take \$75,000,000 from that appropriation, and add it to this one, rather than to see the soil-conservation program left in the confused state in which we find it today. We should not trifle with anything of such vital importance to the future of our country.

The \$300,000,000 that is sought for this purpose is too little; but we cannot afford to do less. If we do not stabilize this program, we shall wreck it eventually. I hope the Senate will vote to provide the requested \$75,000,000, so as to enable us to restore this program to at least a semiadequate basis, lest all that we have wrought up to now in undertaking to preserve the fertility of our soil and the sufficiency of our water resources will be lost and scattered away, through the halting method by which the Congress addresses itself to establishing a real soil-conservation program.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I wish to read certain figures from the Agricultural Conservation Program Statistical Summary of 1946, which I hold in my hand. I did not obtain the exact figures to which the Senator referred a while ago, when he was speaking about the smaller number of farms now included in the program, as compared with the number in 1944, as I believe he said. At any rate, the number is considerably less.

Mr. RUSSELL. It has decreased by approximately 1,250,000 since 1944, in the number of farms engaged in the program.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, if the Senator will follow me as I present these figures, I think I can point out what will occur if we cut this appropriation down to \$150,000,000. The figures I am about to state come from statistical table No. 17 in this pamphlet, which is issued by the Department of Agriculture.

I find that from 1946, there were 3,106,812 payees under this program. Of that total, 1,255,745 of those payees actually received \$40 or less in benefit payments.

What I am emphasizing is that if this program is cut to \$150,000,000, the farmers who will be removed from the program will be those who have small farms, scattered in the various communities, and who have been receiving very small payments under this program. When we reduce the total number of those payments to half or less than half of the number of payments which were made under the \$300,000,000 program, the result will be that the number of farms on which farmers are engaged in carrying on the program will be much less, and the further result will be that great numbers of the small farms will no longer be engaged in this program.

I wish to call attention to the figures for that year for my State, and also I shall be glad to state the figures for the State of Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall appreciate having the Senator do so.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I shall give the figures for Georgia first.

In the group of farmers receiving payments of \$20 or less, there are 20,969 farmers in the Senator's State of Georgia; and of those receiving from \$20 to \$40, there were 13,948, or a total of approximately 34,000 in the State of Georgia, whereas the total number of payees in Georgia was 66,050. In other words, in the State of Georgia, as is true in my own State, as I shall point out in a moment, more than half of the payees under the program on a \$300,000,000 appropriation basis, received \$40 or less annually. If we reduce this appropriation to \$150,000,000, that is the group that will suffer the loss. Small farms will cease to operate under the program. For the small farmers whose payments are cut down to a few dollars, to a point where it is not worth undertaking to comply, there will be no incentive to them whatever to stay in the program, and so, Mr. President, a far greater number of farms will go out from under the program than the figures indicate have gone out since 1944.

I wish to insert the same figures from my State. In Arkansas, there were 81,576 payees in the same year. Of that number 26,471 drew from 1 cent to \$20; 20,835 drew payments between \$20 and \$40, the total being 47,000. Approximately 60 percent of the farmers in my State participating in the program drew less than \$40 in soil-conservation benefits. I emphasize—and I believe the able Senator from Georgia will agree with me—that if we reduce the appropriation to half, and then have to take out of that the administrative expenses, the result will be that of the small farms to which I have referred—and the condition may be almost the same in other States; indeed it will be, in many of them—75 percent of them probably will have to cease to participate in the program.

Mr. President, that is the effect of what it is proposed to do. If we merely carry along the skeleton appropriation and

program we are sabotaging the program and doing irreparable injury to our Nation and to its wealth of agricultural productive power.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator for his contribution. Of course, this program is not essentially to help the large corporate firms. There have always been limitations on the amount that could be paid out to any one farmer, in the basic law, which was \$10,000. In our extremity last year, confronted with the necessity of reducing these appropriations to \$150,000,000, we put a limitation on of \$500 as the maximum amount to be paid to any one person. But the future of the small farm to which the Senator refers is just as important to the Nation as the large corporate firms. Indeed, there are many people who are convinced that the foundation stone of all our institutions is found in the patriotism that comes from the small farm, the individual farmer, and that is the great tragedy about hamstringing this program and creating all this confusion and uncertainty about it. It drives the little farmer, the man who is least able to carry on the soil-conservation practices from the program, letting his land fall a prey to the processes of erosion.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I am very much interested in the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia, and I expect to support it. I have here on the floor of the Senate, and before then, in the House of Representatives, and in public gatherings of all sorts, for years sought to call attention to the prodigal waste of our soil, going all the way back to the early history of the country, when there was plenty of land and our forefathers moved from place to place, clearing up a strip here and there, and building little homes, wearing out the land and moving on, clearing up some more, and wearing that out, until they went all the way to the Pacific coast. In the meantime our population has increased until we are now a nation of about \$145,000,000 people, increasing in population at the rate of about 4,000,000 annually, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. RUSSELL. I suggest to the Senator it is nearer 2,600,000.

Mr. BARKLEY. Two million six hundred thousand?

Mr. RUSSELL. That was the figure last year.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is a little less than 3,000,000. Of course that means that every year in this country, every acre of land is required to be cultivated more fully than it was the year before, so that we are confronted not only with the question of preserving the fertility of the soil we now have but of reclaiming that which has been wasted by the prodigality of our people, for reasons which I just mentioned.

I was told—I do not know whether the Senator from Georgia was on the Joint Committee on Agriculture, or the committee of the Senate, whichever it

was, that went all over the country holding hearings on a farm program—I am told by some of the members who were present at the hearings that of all the farm programs which were under consideration or in progress, all the aid to agriculture which had been promulgated by the Federal Government, there was a greater degree or unanimity among the farmers in behalf of the soil conservation program than almost any other part of it. Is that the Senator's experience?

Mr. RUSSELL. I was not a member of the committee to which the Senator from Kentucky alludes, but there can be no question in my mind that the soil conservation program meets with the approval of the vast majority of American farmers. We have some farmers, Mr. President, for example in the State of California, where they have a peculiar and diversified agriculture and farm on a tremendous scale and make a tremendous income each year, where there is an occasional objection to the soil conservation program on the part of some man who pays large income taxes. But by and large the soil conservation program in my judgment meets with the approval of 95 percent of the farmers of the country, and they have shown that it meets with their approval by the wholehearted manner in which they have cooperated. Everybody is for soil conservation in the abstract. We all put it in our campaign platforms. We speak over our States about what we are doing to build up the national resources, by supporting the soil conservation program. But, Mr. President, you cannot preserve soil with platform promises, or with campaign speeches. It takes an active soil conservation program to preserve the fertility of the soil to stop this great waste from erosion. Such a program costs money.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The type of fertilizer to which we frequently refer facetiously in political campaigns is not the type the farmer needs in order to produce more abundant crops.

Mr. RUSSELL. No.

Mr. BARKLEY. At this particular time, when we not only are confronted with the responsibility of feeding our own people but inevitably, indispensably required also to contribute very largely to the supply of food to peoples of other countries, we should preserve not only the fertility of the soil that now exists but reclaim it and add to it, so that we may not hand down to our children and grandchildren impoverished soil upon which they may not be able to sustain themselves.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Kentucky was called off the floor when I pointed out that we were leaving to future generations a greater burden, for which they were not responsible, than any other generation has ever assumed, and we certainly have an obligation to leave them soil that is capable of supporting life.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am sure the Senator covered that point, and I am sorry I was called off the floor.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. With respect to the question submitted by the Senator from Kentucky, I may say I was a member of the committee that made a survey of conditions throughout the country last fall. A number of the members of the full committee were appointed as a subcommittee. The subcommittee covered the United States as far west as Denver, as far south as Memphis and Alabama, and as far north as New England. There appeared before the subcommittee at the hearings representatives from practically every State in the Union—perhaps not from the far West, California or Oregon or Washington—but certainly from the Rocky Mountains east. Without exception, in the territory visited, farm lands or otherwise, hundreds of farmers came before us. It seemed that the farmers from all sections were practically unanimous in approving, first, the soil-conservation program; secondly, the support-price program; and, thirdly, the loan program. Of all the elements of the present farm program, every witness was favorable to the continuation of the soil-conservation program. The only fear they manifested was that the program might not continue.

The subcommittee asked for new suggestions. Very few of the witnesses had any new suggestions. They seemed to say, "If we can have the present program continued and made permanent we can survive." Of all the elements of the farm program, the soil-conservation element was the one which was unanimously supported.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator for his contribution.

Mr. President, in my judgment, the two greatest steps ever taken to preserve American agriculture have been the rural electrification program and the soil-conservation program. The rural electrification program has tended to keep the farmer on the farm. The soil-conservation program has tended to help to preserve the fertility of the soil and to restore soil which has been depleted. The two go hand in hand. The program is so important to the farmer and so highly favored, as has been pointed out by the Senator from Oklahoma, that it should be relieved of all uncertainty. It should be put on a stable basis, so that the farmers will know what to expect. It is a challenge to the statesmanship of the United States to keep and preserve American civilization and to prevent it from going the way of great empires of the past which are now marked only by ruins.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I congratulate the Senator from Georgia for leading the movement to preserve the soil-conservation program. In my State the program has obtained splendid re-

sults. Much of our soils in Texas are black land which is easily eroded. Floods wash down hillsides and absolutely destroy the fertility of the soil. I have a small farm, and I was early impressed with the necessity of taking measures to preserve its soil. As long ago as 1925, 23 years ago, I had my farm terraced. The results were absolutely astonishing in preserving fertility and increasing production. I think it is absolutely vital to agriculture and to our whole economy to rebuild the soils which have been washed away. They can be rebuilt. My experience in Texas has been that in connection with a number of different phases of the question, farms which had been practically destroyed and washed away have been terraced and, under the methods of the agricultural program, have been rebuilt and made fertile and productive.

I heartily commend the Senator from Georgia upon his remarks today.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator from Texas.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. I should like to submit the brief observation that in 1945 I had the privilege of flying from Tehran to Cairo. Any one who has seen that desert country, as most Senators have, in which we are told the Garden of Eden was located, can appreciate what it means for a country not to be able to preserve the fertility of its soil, the constancy of its water flow, and the things essential to agricultural production.

At the present time it seems to me we have two very great forces working against each other. They are related to what the Senator from Georgia has pointed out today. One is the steady increase in the world's population.

It will be remembered that a few years ago we were shocked by the statement of the Malthusian doctrine that pretty soon there would be so many people in the world that they could not be fed. A great many of the alert-minded citizens of the world were very much concerned with whether the human race would vanish like some of the extinct creatures of the past which finally became so numerous that the food supply of the earth was not adequate for their sustenance.

The second thing is the rapid diminution of the soil because of being washed down into our rivers, into the sea, and being eroded, simply because we are not following wise conservation policies.

The United States has a responsibility for feeding the world. No nation has had in recent times a responsibility comparable with it. The budget has requested \$300,000,000. How can we say we are spending wisely \$75,000,000 when we are taking it out of the basic productivity of the country for food and clothing?

So it seems to me, Mr. President, that the Senator from Georgia has followed a very wise and salutary course by attempting to bring the soil-conservation appropriation back at least to the budget figure. As a matter of fact, we should

probably, in real wisdom, make it 10 times as much as the budget requests. It would be a worth-while expenditure to every part of America. I am sorry that we are so meagerly approaching the subject, as even the budget does, but surely we can do nothing less than has been requested by the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the Senator from Georgia has made such an able address this afternoon that there is nothing to be added to what he has said. He has brought out all the many factors and compelling reasons why the Senate should appropriate for soil-conservation work the sum which he has requested. The Senator, as a member of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, well knows that we have voted billions of dollars, almost inconceivable sums, for our national defense, for our Army, Navy, and Air Forces. In a few days we shall have before us a bill providing for something we have never done before in the peacetime history of America, namely, to go into the homes of America, draft our youth, put the young men into uniform, and place them in our armed forces.

Is it not true that no matter how strong, efficient, or effective our armed forces may be, no army, no navy, no air force can save America if we persist in the present practice of continuing to deplete and destroy our soil? Is not the soil, after all, the fundamental basis of American life, of American civilization, all we have and all we hold in America, and must we not preserve the soil?

Mr. RUSSELL. I agree completely with the implications of the Senator's question. We know that all wealth comes from the soil. If we do not, when we gather the wheat and the other crops, undertake to replace that which is taken, our civilization will go the way of all those which have risen to heights and have fallen into obscurity in the course of the centuries.

Mr. HILL. The Senator no doubt recalls the figures of increase in population, brought out, I believe, by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], indicating that the United States is increasing in its population approximately 2,600,000 persons each year. The hearings before the Senate subcommittee showed that since Hitler started the last world war the population in Europe alone has increased approximately 20,000,000, and that the population of the world has increased approximately 200,000,000. So that when we consider the increases here and in Europe and throughout the world, we recognize the staggering burden of providing food and clothing for them.

Mr. RUSSELL. It increases the responsibility upon us to meet the shortages without destroying our future.

Mr. HILL. That is correct. We recognize the staggering burden that is placed on us, and particularly upon the soil of America. Is not that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator from Georgia for the speech he has made. I

should like to associate myself with all the Senator has said this afternoon. He has made a great and historic speech.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, it is not because I think I can add anything to what the Senator from Georgia has said regarding soil conservation, but I wish to place my endorsement on the amendment which the Senator from Georgia has offered.

The soil-conservation program has perhaps been the most successful of all the agricultural programs that have been tried within the past 10 or 15 years, and we have been trying out a good many new ideas since the beginning of the advent of the so-called New Deal.

I agree with the Senator from Georgia that not only is the soil-conservation program one of the most successful, but likewise that the REA has been quite popular and successful itself. But I think it can be safely said that the most successful and the most highly desirable of all the agricultural efforts is the soil-conservation program, so far as the farmer himself is concerned. It enables him to secure the needed plant food, such as phosphate, potash, lime. Supplies and equipment available can be procured by the farmer under this program. They can carry on such erosion control practices as terracing and diversion ditches.

Under the program the farmers can seed and improve their pastures. They can contour fall crops as a protection against irreparable erosion damage. They can plant winter cover crops, including legumes and small grains, and the like, and under the program they can carry on generally.

It seems to me that the only thing we should consider is the question of whether we might appropriate an amount of money in excess of what is needed, not that we should be penurious about the matter, or question whether we should cut a few dollars off here or a few off there, but the paramount consideration it seems to me, should be, because of the importance of this program and the value it has been to the country, whether we might even appropriate more money than is necessary, as is sometimes done for the maintenance of various Government bureaus.

There is no question about the value of the conservation program. It has enabled the farmers to build up their farms and produce more crops, and, even though I repeat when I say it, it enables the farmers of the country to produce more on their farms, larger crops, at a time when we are being called upon to do just that very thing.

It is one of the most important programs we have, so far as our domestic economy is concerned, one of the most important matters we have to consider today, namely, proper appropriations, and proper, intelligent expenditure of money for soil-conservation purposes.

The waste of the top soil in this country in the years gone by has been a crying shame. On one occasion a farmer in Tennessee made a statement which impressed me very much. He said, "When this rich top soil washes down the river it goes on a one-way trip. It is gone, and it is gone for good."

By following practices which conserve the soil, which preserve it on the farms, which keep it there, we have certainly made a contribution to the economy of the country which actually cannot be measured.

Without further ado, I should like to say that I hope the amendment may be agreed to. I am sorry it does not provide for even more money, and that we do not have a larger and more ambitious program of soil conservation than we have today, because a full soil-conservation program is so comprehensive in its benefits. Conservation of soil includes not only the things I have mentioned, but it includes the planting of trees and other activities.

I should like to relate one incident that occurred in my State of Tennessee which shows impressively the wonderful value of soil improvement, not only of conservation of soil, but of improving the soil. There is a community in my State which within the past 2 or 3 years has received considerable recognition because of the improvement that has been made in the farm area. There are some 50 to 75 families in that community, and a few short years ago it was almost a forsaken area. The houses were not painted, the fences were falling down, the gates were hanging by one hinge, the barns, if they were not actually falling, were leaning. The soil had been planted, perhaps, in cotton, corn, peas, or other crops of the kind, year in and year out, until it refused to respond, and could not produce the food necessary to feed the families in the community.

A forward-looking farm agent came into the community and struck a responsive chord when he began to discuss the building up of farms by the use of fertilizers and other soil conservation methods, rotation of crops, and what not. Within the space of a few years the whole community was rebuilt, the houses were painted, the barns had been rebuilt, new fences had been erected, the gates were hanging on two hinges, and actually within the past 2 years some of the farmers who were almost starving to death on those poor farms have been paying income taxes.

As I see it, soil conservation is something we cannot argue against. The statement has been made by some that the soil-conservation program is one which should be cast aside, that we should do away with it, that we should abandon it, because it represents a sort of subsidy to farmers and is unnecessary. Mr. President, I believe this program is so rooted in the domestic thinking of this country that the farmers themselves would rise up in considerable indignation if we should undertake to abandon it. By the same token, I think that if we maintain it, it must be fully maintained.

I am for the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, with all the speeches which have been made on the subject under discussion, I think the Senate should be reminded that there are still \$225,000,000 in the soil-conservation program for next year. I think it should be pointed out again that last year, when the House of Representatives

determined to cut back the \$300,000,000 program to \$165,000,000, it was the leadership on this side, with the help of the other side of the aisle, the minority side, which was able to restore the \$265,000,000 payment.

As a matter of fact, though, of course, soil-conservation practices are valuable, they are not all entered into at one time. While it caused confusion last year to cut the program back from \$300,000,000 to \$265,000,000, it was testified that some of the practices which had been contemplated under the \$300,000,000 program were not actually undertaken, and consequently, to a large extent, the confusion was eliminated.

With respect to the statement that next year when the farmers receive their payments it will be found that they thought they should receive more, I will say that the Agriculture Department was not authorized to undertake any program above \$150,000,000. That figure was written into the law. Consequently, if there is any confusion it is because the Department went beyond the authority given to them by the Congress.

Mr. President, I completely agree that the soil-conservation program is a fundamental, an essential and a most desirable program. During the 6 years I was on the subcommittee while the distinguished Senator from Georgia was chairman of it, I supported the soil-conservation program in every vote I cast. I supported it last year, and I support it now.

I think it should be pointed out again that the House this year went over the budget by \$6,000,000 in the soil conservation service, which brought the amount up to \$45,000,000 to be utilized in research and action programs in the soil-conservation districts created throughout the country. Then comes the authorization of \$225,000,000 for a cooperative program. When we ascertained last year that we could not possibly secure an agreement with the House to restore a \$250,000,000 or a \$300,000,000 program, we wrote new rules into the program. I am sorry the distinguished Senator from Arkansas is not present, but the Senator from Georgia is present, and he was here at the time that was done. The small farmer was to be protected, and we provided that that money should be distributed according to need, and there was not a small farmer who was willing to cooperate and in whose case a need existed who was deprived of the benefit of that program, and there will not be a small farmer deprived of its benefits this year under the \$150,000,000 appropriation if the money is distributed according to need and if the small farmer desires to participate. We placed a limitation on the amount that could be paid to an individual farmer. Before that I believe the amount that could be paid out was \$10,000. We reduced it to \$500 last year so that the small farmer would have an opportunity to avail himself of this contributing soil-conservation program.

I have listened to statements which have been made concerning travels around the world and observations made. I also have had experience in traveling around the world. I traveled with the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr.

RUSSELL. Years ago I traveled through Europe, mostly on foot. I saw then the soil conservation practices followed there. As one looks across the Valley of the Marne, or over the farming section in Germany one cannot see a gully, one cannot find a ditch. They are all covered with grass. The people there have practiced soil conservation to the point where today nearly every inch of their land is preserved to its maximum. But their economy is gone.

Mr. President, we need to conserve our soil; we need to encourage our people to conserve it. The basic concept of the program is that it shall be a cooperative undertaking. The Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation enthusiasts throughout the country said to us last year, "Save the program for us. Keep the farmers' committees alive." That is the educational group of men who banded together and organized to encourage their neighbors to conserve their soil.

We are talking now about \$75,000,000 as if failure to appropriate that amount would result in wiping out the program. It will do no such thing. We still have provided \$225,000,000. If we had provided \$300,000,000 a very good argument could be made along the same lines as the arguments are now being made, for the appropriation of \$400,000,000. If we were to provide \$400,000,000 the same arguments as are now being made for the increase of \$75,000,000 could be made to increase the amount to \$500,000,000. If we provided \$500,000,000 again the same arguments could be made for increasing it to \$600,000,000.

Mr. President, there is no limit to the amount of money which could be spent in America on soil conservation, or on rivers and harbors. We have provided in the bill, and will consider it shortly, for the survey of streams contributing to the main streams, the purpose of the survey being to establish whether work can be done, such as planting of grass, and the utilization of other means, to prevent silt from being washed down to the main rivers. The program for soil conservation and rivers and harbors is an enormous one, and there is no limit to the amount of money which could be spent in developing it. I should say that if we were to provide such unlimited amounts of money for the purposes I have described, perhaps it would be of much more benefit—time alone will tell—than will accrue from the money we are now spending in some other parts of the world. But, Mr. President, we want to keep the program sound. We want to keep it continuous.

There has been much talk about confusion. No one on the floor of the Senate can truthfully say that I have contributed to the confusion of the program, for last year I deliberately held the line as best I could, with the help of members of the committee, in an effort to eliminate the things which tend to cause confusion. We wrote the law, and we must stand by it and see that it does not cause confusion. When we authorized \$150,000,000 we did not cause confusion. It meant the cutting back of a certain amount, to be sure, but it did not cause

confusion. The Department was authorized then to say to the farmers' committees and to the States, "You are authorized to go only so far as the expenditure of \$150,000,000 on this cooperative program will permit."

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. Does the Senator from Illinois contend that cutting the program in two, and then setting up entirely new processes for soil conserving practices, did not cause any confusion, totally aside from the fact that the \$150,000,000 was appropriated, for which I am just as happy as is the Senator from Illinois? There cannot be any question that the complete revision of the whole schedule of payments for every soil conserving farmer in the land on the basis of \$125,000,000 to be given to the farmers, as compared with some \$228,000,000 in the previous year, has caused tremendous confusion.

Mr. BROOKS. It might have caused inconvenience. It was known from the time we passed the law what the problem was, and it resulted in inconvenience, possibly, but there was no confusion about it. The officials carrying out the program were told what they could do, and they could go out and do it. If the Senator desires to interpret inconvenience as confusion, then what was done possibly did cause some confusion, but it was not confusion on our part.

Mr. RUSSELL. We as Members of Congress have to bear our share of the responsibility, much as we deplore what was done. I was talking about the fact that the constant changes in the amount of money to be available has caused great confusion, and I think that is absolutely inescapable. Here we have a program. The Department knows under that program how much money it is going to receive. Very well. The Department knows it is going to receive, let us say, \$150,000,000. But when we get down to the county level, where they are changing the rate being paid the farmer for a ton of lime from one figure to another, when they are changing the amount being paid to run a terrace from 40 cents a linear foot to 18 cents a linear foot; when the amount which is paid for planting leguminous crops, such as clover, is reduced from \$1 an acre to 32 cents an acre to say that that causes no confusion on the part of the farmer who is undertaking to cooperate in the program is, I think, a rather drastic statement.

Mr. BROOKS. What I had reference to, I will say to the Senator from Georgia is that there was no confusion about what the Department would receive, and they have no authority to offer the farmer any more than the law provides. They must work within the limit of the law.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, of course, the officials have no authority to offer more than is within the limits of the law. But let us take an actual farmer on his farm; let us say that for 5 years he has been paid so much an acre as a contribution toward the cost of the lime he distributes on his land, and this year that amount

is changed, and when the farmer figures up that he is going to be paid to distribute the lime at the rate of 40 cents a ton, whereas he had been receiving \$1, or if he is to receive 32 cents for planting an acre of clover whereas he had been formerly receiving \$1.20, it is plain that such change is bound to result in confusion on the crop land, where the work is actually done on the farm. It may not cause confusion in Washington, but in the very nature of things it had to cause confusion to the farmers.

Mr. BROOKS. What I meant to say, and what I now say is that we proceeded with the program last year, and the Department knew exactly what it was authorized to do, and it was not authorized to agree to make any greater payments than that Congress provided. We provided a total of \$150,000,000, with a limitation of \$500 for the largest payment distributed on the basis of need, so we got down to where the smaller farmers were not excluded from the program, and they were protected so far as they wanted to participate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I merely wished to point out to the Senator from Georgia, who seems to be so much concerned with the confusion which will arise from a change in this amount, that last year we appropriated \$150,000,000 for the same program. Perhaps, in order to eliminate the confusion, we should leave the figure at \$150,000,000 this year.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I did not quite hear the Senator's comment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. To eliminate the so-called confusion in changing the formula which the Secretary must establish for the farmers, perhaps we could leave the figure as it was last year, at \$150,000,000, and there would not need to be any change.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator has a right to offer an amendment reducing the amount to \$150,000,000. He would be perfectly within his rights in offering such an amendment. But I say that the House of Representatives, by its action in restoring the amount to \$225,000,000, has shown conclusively that it admits that it was wrong last year in attempting to eliminate the program. The House has exhibited second sight. Members of the House have gone back home and talked to farmers, and have learned that it did not meet with the approval of the farmers of the Nation to eliminate the program. The House has shown that it believes that \$150,000,000 was too low. Last year it allowed nothing. We finally secured \$150,000,000 from the Senate. This year the House comes to us with a figure of \$225,000,000; and I think I am within my rights in proposing to increase the amount to the amount of the budget, \$300,000,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I was not questioning the right of the Senator from Georgia to offer his amendment. I was merely pointing out that he was not achieving his goal of simplifying the formula. His amendment would necessitate a change in the formula for payments this year, just as would the figure

\$225,000,000. If he wants to eliminate the confusion, as he calls it, in changing the program, the thing to do is to leave the figure at \$150,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. That would eliminate the confusion, and it would also kill the program entirely. There would be no more confusion in the soil-conservation program, but there would be no program in operation.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I think probably the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] in opening the discussion must have called attention to the fact that the sum under consideration, which is a sum to make cooperative payments where cooperative practices are carried out, is not the only money available in the soil-conservation work. I invite the attention of the Senator from Illinois to a fact with which he is doubtless familiar, and which he no doubt has already discussed. There is \$45,048,000 in a sum available for the Soil Conservation Service direct. So in this discussion of soil conservation our enthusiasm must not run away with our judgment. I think that fact should be considered by the Senate in disposing of this question.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator. For his information, a few moments ago I pointed out that that fund was set aside for the Soil Conservation Service in conjunction with the soil-conservation districts, in addition to the cooperative payments.

For the benefit of those who have been pleading for the small farmer, and who say that he will be hurt by the \$150,000,000 appropriation, Mr. Dodd, in testifying before the committee said:

Out of the \$150,000,000 program that we have for this year, it is our estimate that we will have 915,796 of the very small farmers who will earn below \$20.

In the 1946 program, when the appropriation was \$300,000,000, there were 684,962 of the very small farmers participating. Mr. Dodd stated further:

We will have 675,170 who will earn between \$20 and \$40.

As a matter of fact, when the appropriation was \$300,000,000 there were only 363,714 in the same bracket, between \$20 and \$40. So the program has not hurt the small farmer. Those who were hurt, if anyone was hurt, were the large operators who were in above \$1,000, up to \$10,000.

The thought I have is that we limited payments to \$500 when we found that we had to cut the amount in half, so that a greater number of small farmers would be cooperating with their own efforts.

I am a great advocate of the soil-conservation education program, and participation of the Government in it. But as I previously pointed out, it is a limitless program. We could spend all the money we could collect from every source in America without quite answering this problem, even though we did everything that could be done in soil conservation. I am in favor of a continuing, sound, cooperative program. An appropriation of \$225,000,000 for such program this year is a very sound program, and I hope the amendment will be defeated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amend-

ment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, it is not easy for me to take the opposite side from that of the Senator from Georgia, particularly on an agricultural question, because I consider the Senator from Georgia one of the outstanding Members of Congress in agricultural matters.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I express my appreciation and say that I always feel much better when the Senator from North Dakota and I see matters alike. I regret very much that that is not the case in this instance.

Mr. YOUNG. In this instance I am probably for the first time opposing an increase in an agricultural appropriation. I am doing so largely because I think I am working for the best interests of the agricultural program, over the long pull, by adopting such a course. This is one of the most important programs in agriculture. I think I fought as hard as did anyone else to save it last year.

The problem involves more than soil conservation alone. It is tied up with every other agricultural program, particularly in the administration of price-support programs. To me the most important piece of legislation now pending before the Congress so far as farmers are concerned is the long-range price-support program. I very much hope that the bill sponsored by Senator ARKEN and the Senate Agriculture Committee will pass at this session.

With respect to soil conservation, I take the position that in comparatively good times appropriations should be held down to the minimum, in much the same way as we would hold down public works or public-building programs. When times are harder, appropriations should be increased.

In my judgment the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] and the Republican majority are to be congratulated on their efforts in behalf of agriculture. The bill contains an appropriation of \$575,000,000 for REA, which is approximately half as much as all the funds previously appropriated in all years. It contains more funds for agricultural research that have ever been previously appropriated. Such research involves finding new markets and new uses for agricultural products, for insect control, plant breeding, and many other important agricultural programs.

The bill contains more money for extension work than has ever been previously appropriated. I say again that I believe that the chairman of the subcommittee and the Republican majority are to be congratulated. I think they have dealt fairly with the farmers, and that the farmers will recognize it.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I should like to discuss for a moment the REA program for the fiscal year 1948. In this connection I wish to call attention to correspondence which I had earlier in the year with numerous applicants for electric service through the REA cooperatives.

My colleague the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], chairman of the subcommittee now handling the measure before the Senate, has conversed with me about certain statements which I made in that correspondence. He also made public mention of the correspondence at one of the hearings of the Appropriations Committee at which I was not present, since I am not a member of that committee.

Early this year I received many inquiries from persons who were desirous of obtaining electrical service, and who had been unsuccessful in their efforts because their cooperative had not been able to get the funds necessary to extend service through the REA program.

I made inquiry of the REA on behalf of two specific cooperatives which had written to me about their program, and I was advised that their applications for loans were on file, but that the loans could not be made during the current fiscal year. I advised the applicants to this effect, and stated among other things:

In my opinion the primary reason for your failure to obtain electricity can be traced directly to the slashing of the appropriations for rural-electrification activities by the Eightieth Congress.

I explained to the applicants the procedure by which the appropriations were reduced, advising that the REA had asked for, and the Budget Bureau had approved, a request for \$250,000,000; that the House Committee on Appropriations cut the amount to \$225,000,000, and the House approved that figure; and that the Agricultural Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate concurred in the reduction, the Senate approving it. Perhaps I did not go into sufficient detail in explaining the procedure.

As we all know, when the agricultural appropriation bill came from the Senate committee it carried the amount of the original request, namely, \$250,000,000. However, after the bill had passed the Senate in this form it went to conference, and the Senate conferees, composed of members of the Agricultural Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, concurred in the cut of \$25,000,000 made by the House, and the bill became a law with the REA appropriation reduced by that amount. Regardless of prior Senate action, the Senate conferees agreed to the reduction. The result was as I advised my constituents, a slash in REA funds which, in my opinion, was the primary reason for the failure of their cooperatives to receive loans, and for the failure to supply them with the service they needed. The best evidence of that is the fact that under this year's appropriation bill, the REA receives, as I understand, \$100,000,000 more than was requested by the budget. Mr. President, that is all I care to say upon that question.

I wish to say just a few words in regard to the matter pending before the Senate. Mr. President, I support the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Georgia to restore the authorization for the triple A conservation program for the crop-year 1949 to \$300,-

000,000, as recommended by the President of the United States in his 1949 budget message.

From the point of view of our long-time survival as a nation, there is no more important matter which we have to vote on than this question of how much money shall be authorized to be expended for the conservation of our soil.

So long as this Nation shall exist, in good times and in bad, the productivity of our land will be the principal element upon which we must depend for prosperity and security. The world position of the United States a century from now may be foretold by the manner in which we guard our resources; and our most important resource is, not our oil, not our coal, not the minerals in the ground, but the sparse few inches of topsoil on the farms of this Nation upon which each and every one of us depend for food and fiber.

In the 150 years since the American people began to sweep over the Alleghenies, across the prairies of my native Middle West, through the Rocky Mountains, and on to the Pacific Ocean, we have run through vast stocks of productive land. More than any other nation in history, we have depleted our basic wealth. If we were to go on at this rate for another century, this country could very easily become unable to feed its own people adequately.

The triple A program was a logical and statesmanlike step taken by the Government which understood deeply the truth that the future of our country depends on how well we take care of the fertile farm land in America. When the years of the war came along, it became perfectly clear how sound the triple A program was. The farmers of the country were called upon to produce great quantities of food—not only enough to feed our own people, but enough to feed millions of people abroad, as well.

Mr. President, after we in this Chamber have long been forgotten and after the people of the United States have discussed many times the deeds and activities of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in my humble judgment he will be as long remembered for the inauguration of the soil-conservation program in the early days of his administration as for anything else he ever did.

Our soil has felt the effects of our amazing wartime drive for food production. Since the end of the war, the farmer has not slackened his pace. The land is being called on, year after year, to perform miracles of production, in order to feed the hungry of Europe, as well as to provide the best diet the American people ever had. We cannot continue indefinitely to exhaust the soil without being positively sure we are putting back into it the elements it needs if it is to remain permanently productive.

For many years prior to the time when the Republican majority took over the control of the Congress, the appropriation and authorization for the soil conservation had been at least \$300,000,000. It was not until the first agricultural appropriation bill was brought out under Republican auspices that it became ap-

parent that some Members of the Congress no longer shared the general view that we could not afford to economize with the preservation of our most precious natural resource. Last year's bill slashed the authorization for the year 1948 in half, down to \$150,000,000.

The report of the House Committee on Appropriations suggested that—

Well-considered expressions of opinion were placed before the committee to the effect that soil conservation payments should be deleted entirely from the bill, but the committee believed it should be tapered off beginning with the present crop year and completely eliminated for the crop year 1948, because the question of a long-range agricultural program is a matter which must be reexamined and redetermined by the legislative Committee on Agriculture and by the Congress.

I cannot help but refer to the thinking of certain Republican Members of the Congress who, the moment they came into power, began tapering off, and finally wanted to eliminate forever the soil-conservation program of this Nation. That was the thinking of Harding and of Hoover, Mr. President, as demonstrated when they vetoed one bill after another which the farmers of the Midwest had enacted during the McNary-Haugen days. Everyone knows that at that particular time two Republicans, McNary and Haugen, introduced one bill after another, which were passed with the aid of Democrats in Congress; but when they reached the Republican President who was in office at that time they were vetoed. I cannot help but think those who attempted to destroy the soil-conservation program the moment the Republicans returned to power were still thinking in terms of yesterday, when Republican Presidents vetoed these measures.

In my considered judgment, last year's slash of the authorization by 50 percent struck a body blow at the whole soil-conservation program. The great difficulty about the program is that it involves the necessity for getting a farmer interested in soil-conservation practices for which he does not receive any immediate return in increased production. It is the public which benefits from almost all conservation work, particularly as it controls erosion and prevents floods.

On privately owned land in almost every community there are many necessary conservation jobs that farmers cannot afford to do, and should not be expected to do, because the benefits accrue primarily to the public, and not to the individual. The important job which the Government has to do is to get the farmer interested in the program and to keep up his interest in it. When the Government comes along and says, "We are reducing the authorization for this program by half," can the farmer be blamed for assuming that the Government has lost interest in the program?

This lack of interest on the part of the Government will be brought home very clearly, as has been pointed out in the course of this debate, when the checks for conservation practices are mailed out this year. The smaller size of these checks will be an ample indication to every farmer of what has happened to

the soil-conservation program under the control of the Republican majority.

In spite of the sinister suggestion in the report of the House Appropriations Committee last year that perhaps the whole soil-conservation program ought to be abandoned, the report of the committee for this year blandly authorized an appropriation of \$225,000,000 for the crop year of 1949, without commenting at all on the reasons for the selection of this figure or without at this time disparaging the necessity for the triple A program.

The report of the Senate committee approving an appropriation of \$225,000,000 suggests that the recommended program—I use the words of the report—"is not as large as many sincere persons believe desirable." The report goes on to suggest that the authorization is sufficient to encourage a large majority of farmers to adopt or continue soil-conservation practices adapted to their conditions under present conditions of relatively good farm income.

Mr. President, we must remember that what we did last year is very important in considering what we ought to do this year. Soil conservation is not something we can start and stop like turning water on and off in a faucet. This year's increase of the authorization over that of last year will bring the total amount for the 2-year period to \$375,000,000 for a 2-year period, when it is perfectly plain that for that same 2-year period the amount authorized should have been \$600,000,000.

Unless we restore the authorization for the crop year 1949 to \$300,000,000, I am very much afraid we will have left the triple A program in such crippled condition that it will take years to recover from the slash.

More than 3,000,000 farms are participating in the program. Many of these farms are operated by farmers who, under conditions of normal production, would now be changing the character of the crops which they raise in order to restore a better balance between the crops which exhaust the soil and those which conserve it. If we were living in a world which was not so desperately hungry for food, it would be possible and desirable for these farmers to go back to their ordinary system of raising some crops which would put back into the soil the elements it needs. Food, however, is the most important single factor in the maintenance of world peace. We must provide food at all costs for famine-threatened areas of Europe. At the same time, however, we have to be sure of maintaining our own agricultural resources. The only means yet devised for preserving these resources is for the Government and the farmer to cooperate to accomplish this through an adequate conservation program. If there ever was a time when it was important not to try to economize with the soil-conservation program, now is that time.

A second important factor which must not be overlooked is that many of the farmers who participate in the program are tenants and sharecroppers. More than one-third of the farms in this country are operated by such people. Many

of these farms do not yield more than a bare subsistence to the operators, but, taken as a whole, they represent a large part of our agricultural resources which must be preserved to meet our present and future needs. But, is it not perfectly plain that a farmer who is a tenant and who does not know how long he will remain on that particular farm, or a farmer who is barely able to make a living from his land, is not in a position which will encourage him to use proper conservation methods without assistance and encouragement from the Government?

Mr. President, soil conservation cannot and should not be made a political football. It should not be made the victim of the Republican drive for economy. No more shortsighted move could be made by the Congress than to try to economize at the expense of America's farm land. That land is held by the farmer in trust for the United States of America and for generations yet unborn. We have no right to gamble with the security and prosperity of our country by abandoning the entire program for the preservation of the soil.

We have only to look about us in the world to see what can happen to nations which do not understand the basic lesson that the land must be preserved. The poverty and misery of the countless millions of people in China is due basically to the poor condition of the soil from which the Chinese farmer tries to wrest a living.

As we travel through our own country and see the waving fields of grain we may take a justifiable pride in the fertility and the productivity of the American farm land. But in that pride there must also be an element of caution that we will be able to hand on to our children and our grandchildren a country which is capable of sustaining itself out of the land. We have learned a great deal in the last 50 years concerning what we must do if we expect our land to be permanently productive. I have no doubt there is a great deal more to be learned.

Mr. President, let us reverse the trend begun last year to economize at the expense of our farm land and restore this program to the level at which it has been maintained for many many years. We cannot risk the scorn and contempt which future generations will heap upon us if we do otherwise.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I desire to make only a few observations. I intend to support the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. With regard to a point that was raised a moment ago by the senior Senator from Illinois, it seems to me there is the implication involved that this program is for the benefit of individual farmers primarily rather than for the benefit of the public as a whole. That has some significance, particularly with regard to the limitation of \$750 on payments as now contained in the bill, representing an increase from \$500. The thought seems to me to be that this is a sort of relief program for the benefit of the individual farmer, rather than an over-all program to try to build the soil

from the standpoint of a national asset. It occurs to me that not only should the amount be increased to \$300,000,000, as it was, but also that the limitation should be removed or greatly increased, in order that some incentive may be given to all classes of farmers regardless of the size of their farms. But, of course, the amendment under consideration now is the basic one, and the amount certainly should be increased from \$225,000,000 to \$300,000,000, as the senior Senator from Illinois has so eloquently expressed.

I was very much interested in the report of the Appropriations Committee. I know some excerpts have been read into the RECORD by the last two or three speakers, but I should like to read in sequence from page 12 of the report so as to give, I think, a complete idea of what was going on in the minds of the committee. I read from page 12 of the report, as follows:

Experiences in this country over a period of 200 years demonstrate that, without a positive program for conservation, agricultural practices will be such as to permit destructive forces of water, wind, and cropping to destroy the productive qualities of even our most favorably located agricultural lands. The recommended program authorization is not as large as many sincere persons believe desirable. On the other hand, the committee believes that the authorization is sufficient to encourage a large majority of farmers to adopt or continue soil-conservation practices adapted to their conditions under present conditions of relatively good farm income. Furthermore, a conservative program for this purpose is less likely to meet with public disfavor in this period of heavy demands upon the public treasury.

This statement apparently recognizes the importance of the program and indicates, to my mind at least, that the committee itself is not at all certain that the amount is adequate.

The last sentence, reading again, is:

Furthermore a conservative program for this purpose is less likely to meet with public disfavor in this period of heavy demands upon the public treasury.

I believe this sentence is perhaps indicative of the committee's opinion. It indicates to me that there may be more concern for "public disfavor" than with a factual determination of the adequacy or inadequacy of the program.

I do not believe the committee, nor Congress itself, needs so to concern itself about "public disfavor," in the appropriation of adequate funds for this program. I cannot testify for the entire country, of course, but I can assure the Senate that the people of Arkansas, at least, recognize the AAA soil-conservation practices program for what it is: a sound program of economy which will many times repay the investment made now in the conservation and productive capacity of our agricultural lands. The program is considered so important to the farmers of Arkansas that they held meetings all over the State and sent a representative from each congressional district to testify before the committee on behalf of the program. This is what one of the farmers said before the committee:

I have followed the AAA program from its inception. I have watched the results of

AAA practices as applied to my own soil and the land of my neighbors' farms. Without question the AAA program and its results have been of greater benefit to farm people than any other one or group of activities ever undertaken.

There is no doubt in my mind that this is the general opinion of Arkansas farmers, as well as of all those people who know the value of conservation practices. I think it may well be the opinion of all the people of the country who know, or are in a position to learn, these values.

There seems to be considerable inconsistency in the expressed opinion of the committee. The value of the program is recognized. It is termed "a positive program for conservation" to prevent "destructive forces of water, wind, and cropping to destroy the productive qualities of even our most favorably located agricultural lands." Then appearing to recognize the possible inadequacy of the program, the committee prefers to err on the side of too little. While this is no doubt a proper approach to general appropriations, there is to my mind considerable doubt that it is the wiser course where a conservation program of such importance is concerned. The committee thus favors a conservative conservation program.

If this program is of such positive value, as I am sure it is, it seems to me that this critical period of history demands that it be furnished adequate funds. We have just left a period where the productive capacities of our farms have been strained to the job of furnishing foods and fibers for war. We have just entered a period which will require an even greater productivity and a greater strain, to meet the demands of the recovery program. While it is true that farmers are in a relatively better position to accomplish soil conservation practices themselves, this fact only emphasizes the desirability of encouraging this capacity, of taking advantage of it for the maximum extension of soil conservation practices.

That point seems to me to be misunderstood or misrepresented. The very fact that farmers are in good condition now and are relatively prosperous is an excellent reason why the Government should encourage a greater expenditure, because the farmers are in better position to respond by actually spending their own money, at the rate of approximately \$2 to 1 cent spent by the Government, as was mentioned a moment ago. If farmers find themselves in hard times, as they were in the 1920's, in the last administration of the Republican Party, the whole burden will fall upon the Government if nothing adequate is done. The program has been considered by some persons as sort of a relief or hand-out program for the individual farmer to keep him going. That, to my mind, is a misconception of the program. The purpose is to rebuild and to maintain the soil. It is unimportant whether the farmers who happen to perform the practices which are recommended and known to be beneficial are large or small operators, if they actually perform the service. The fact that farmers are now fairly prosperous makes them more

willing and able to perform. I think it will have a great influence on sustaining the present prosperity in the field if we can keep the program operating at full strength.

Mr. LUCAS. The large farmer does not have to accept it unless he wants to.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct. The farmers do not have to participate. There is nothing compulsory about the whole program. I think there is an incentive—and that is all it is—to the farmer to spend his own money and effort in the program. We want to accomplish the objective of keeping productive soil in place where it will produce for the future. The most efficient farmers are those who have sufficiently large units to apply the most modern techniques of cultivation, who are able to secure the best machines, and who understand the most modern methods of fertilization. Recognition of the value of the program carries with it recognition of the necessity for the incentives of Government participation. This being true, it would seem to imply also that incentives are needed even more during times of relative prosperity.

There is a much more compelling reason, however, why we should now have an adequate soil-conservation program. The days when farmers could move from one depleted farm to new lands have gone. Geographical extension being no longer possible, it is absolutely essential that we protect what we now have, and that we develop what we now have to its maximum productive efficiency. We are now in effect mobilizing our military strength. We are also taking steps to insure adequate industrial productivity, stock piling materials and assuring availability of factories for war machinery. We should also simultaneously build up the lands which will produce the necessary commodities for war, in order that our armies and our industry may have the produce essential to their purposes.

Mr. President, there is another aspect of the particular program which rose in my mind when the senior Senator from Illinois was speaking a moment ago. It seems that last year some persons got the idea that the program would be tapered off and stopped.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, that was a part of the suggestion made by the House of Representatives.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Yes. It would now seem that this halfway reinstatement of the program might possibly be in response to complaints arising from that situation, and it might not be a coincidental factor that this is an election year. If there should be a Republican administration next year, there might be a proposal to eliminate the program entirely, because there seems to be very little enthusiasm for it.

Mr. President, I certainly hope that the Senate will support the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, after listening to the argument of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] and other arguments this afternoon, I find myself in the peculiar position of realizing that all the arguments are based on sound

premises. Therefore we have to balance one against the other and make up our minds what we should do under the present circumstances, when two sound arguments clash with each other, as they have this afternoon.

The Senator from Georgia has rightly set forth the value of soil maintenance. Probably no program in which this Government has ever engaged is of more vital importance in the long run than the program to restore and maintain the fertility of the soil upon which the prosperity and the very existence of all of us depend. The soil-improvement work and the soil-conservation work have both been outstanding. The accomplishments have been quite remarkable. Without these programs it is a foregone conclusion that the farmers of America could not have produced the enormous crops which have been produced during the year. Without the continuance of a good, substantial program it is a foregone conclusion that the time will come when we shall be unable to meet the needs of the people of our own country, to say nothing of helping the rest of the world. The work of the Soil Conservation Service, carried on through such activities as providing for the application of lime and superphosphates directly to the soil, for water conservation, for mulching orchards, for forest practices, and for drainage of wet land, has been a mighty contributing factor toward putting American agriculture where it is today. Our soil is in the most productive condition in which it has ever been.

I agree with the Senator from Georgia that Congress made a mistake a year ago in cutting the appropriation from \$265,000,000 to \$150,000,000 for this year's program. As the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] pointed out, there has been a reduction in the number of participants as a result of the reduction in the appropriation. Those who are failing to participate this year are for the most part small farmers whose land needs attention. So I think we made a mistake a year ago. But the Appropriations Committee has gone far toward remedying that mistake. When I listened to the speech of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] I realized that he was telling us what we should hear. The Senator from Illinois and his associates have done a very fine work in preparing the appropriation bill which is now before the Senate. I think the committee has done the most conscientious work that I have seen done by any Appropriations Committee since I have been a Member of the Senate.

It is true that the committee went along with the House in reducing to \$75,000,000 the soil-conservation appropriation, the ACP appropriation, as it is called in agricultural language. But the over-all farm program which the Appropriations Committee is asking us to vote for and to appropriate for is in the aggregate much more than was requested by the Bureau of the Budget. The committee found that insufficient funds had been requested for REA, so the House authorized and the Senate concurred in additional borrowing power amounting to \$100,000,000 to provide for

the more rapid expansion of REA lines. The Senate committee found that insufficient money was appropriated for research work, so it added to the amount. It appropriated \$11,500,000 for meat inspection. This, we must admit was not in the Budget request.

This could not have been in the Budget request, we must admit, because the law requiring it was not enacted until after the Budget sent their request to the Congress. They afforded \$6,000,000 additional for soil conservation. They recommended \$70,000,000 of section 32 funds for the support of agricultural prices as compared to the recommendation of \$44,000,000 on the part of the Bureau of the Budget.

When I think of how much better the Committee on Appropriations has done than was done last year, or might have been done this year, I feel inclined to support their contention that the \$225,000,000 is enough. However, that is not my own view. I do not think it is sufficient. I think we should have \$250,000,000 this year for the agricultural conservation appropriation. I would even support \$265,000,000, putting it back to what we had for the year 1947.

I believe that in asking \$300,000,000 the Senator from Georgia is asking for an amount which will not be approved by the Senate. I have a feeling that \$250,000,000 would be approved, and I would rather ask for \$250,000,000 to make the soil conservation improvement program better and get it, than to ask for \$300,000,000 and not get it. It seems to me we have to ask ourselves whether we are going to be practical in this matter or not.

I hope the Senator from Georgia will modify his request to ask for \$250,000,000 instead of \$300,000,000, because I feel that amount could be obtained. I do not guarantee anything, of course, but I do feel that the chances of getting \$250,000,000 are much better than getting \$300,000,000, and that we would have a better soil-improvement program if we could get that.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRICKER in the chair). Does the Senator from Vermont yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I appreciate the Senator's interest. In the event the Senate should not see fit to adopt my amendment, I trust the Senator will offer one calling for \$250,000,000, and I shall be glad to support his amendment, which I gather from what he has said is more than he intends to do for mine.

The Senator's statement that this is the best appropriation bill that has ever been before us certainly cannot be true so far as soil conservation is concerned, because it is less than half the amount carried in the bill for many years for that purpose.

Mr. AIKEN. I think I amended my statement to say that it was a much better appropriation bill than we had last year.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes.

Mr. AIKEN. I said I thought the committee had been as conscientious in its work as any committee has been since

I have been a Member of the Congress.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is an infinitely better bill than the bill last year, but, so far as meeting the need of soil conservation is concerned, it is less than half the amount provided for 8 or 10 years.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator is entirely correct, but we must recall that conditions were different at that time, that farmers really did not have money to enable them to apply lime and other materials to their soils in those days. I think it has turned out to have been wise to make the large appropriations in the 30's, because they stood us in good stead during the war years, when we had to get the last possible ounce of production out of the soil.

I do not think I shall offer any amendment to make the amount \$250,000,000, but as I have been listening to the arguments here this afternoon, it has seemed to me that I could discern the earmarks of a political campaign in some way. It seems to me to be much better to ask for \$250,000,000 and get a better soil-improvement program than to ask for \$300,000,000 and perhaps get a campaign issue out of it. It is better for the country, at least.

I do not like to see agricultural matters thrown into politics, and I would not like to see Democrats going out and saying, "We tried to get \$300,000,000, and the Republicans voted it down," and the Republicans going out and saying, "The President did not ask for enough for REA by \$100,000,000, and we had to put it in on the Hill." Let us eliminate both those possibilities, and get the best we can. I should like to see the appropriation \$265,000,000, but if we can get \$250,000,000 and the Senate will stand by its action as it did a year ago, unanimously, it seems to me that is the best we can do this year.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, probably the Senate is about ready to vote, but I wish to call as one of my witnesses to the soundness of the position the chairman of the subcommittee and those supporting him are taking, the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. I know of no organization with a greater devotion to and understanding of farm problems in America than the American Farm Bureau Federation. These are the words of the president of that federation as he testified before our committee:

The federation supports the House authorization for the Department to plan a \$225,000,000 agricultural conservation program for the fiscal year 1950 on the basis that the program will be so administered as to assure the allocation of funds to the States on the basis of need."

That is exactly what we are doing. He proceeded to say:

If this is not done, we then urge that Congress authorize planning of the program for the fiscal year 1950 on the basis of \$300,000,000.

As I stated before, we wrote in the basis of need last year, and that carries with it the support of the American Farm Bureau. We are now asking the Senate to approve a program which the farmers' organizations themselves approve.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his suggestion until I may make a brief statement?

Mr. BROOKS. Certainly.

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish to reply briefly to the charge of the Senator from Vermont regarding politics.

I would support soil-conservation appropriations without regard to whether there was a Democrat or a Republican in the White House, or whether the majority of the House or the Senate was Republican or Democrat. I had the honor to handle the agricultural appropriation bill for a number of years, and I never entertained or evidenced any idea of partisanship, even in the slightest degree, at the time I was piloting the bill through the Senate. I hope I have displayed no partisanship in my efforts to assist in writing two reasonable agricultural bills, the one for last year and the one for the present year.

The Senator from Vermont may make the charge if he chooses to do so, but I want to say that, so far as I am concerned, there is absolutely no politics in this matter. I have spoken on the floor in favor of larger appropriations for the soil-conservation program when such appropriations were cut by a Democratic Congress, and made exactly the same kind of fight then as I have undertaken to make today. I am surprised to hear the Senator from Vermont make such a statement as he has made.

I desire further to refer to the point which has been made that because farm income is good now, there is no necessity for making any increase in the soil conservation appropriation. I point out that the most devastating loss of soil fertility we have had in the United States was during and immediately after the First World War, when farm prices for many commodities were much higher than they are today, and when, I should think, the average was almost as high as it is today. That is when we had the dust bowl and thousands of acres of land vanished almost overnight on the wings of the wind. That was also when we mined the earth, but we had no soil-conservation program at all at that time, and that is the reason the losses were so great. We are undertaking to prevent a repetition of that great disaster which followed in the wake of war, when we had to expand our production too greatly.

Mr. President, I have been interested in this program since its inception. I have undertaken to secure adequate appropriations and to see that the money was fairly applied all over the United States. I have sought to secure increased appropriations for the Senator's State of Vermont to carry on soil conservation activities, because I believed that it was a national program which was of paramount importance, and one in which every good citizen, without regard to affiliation of political party, should concern himself.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois withhold his suggestion of the absence of a quorum?

Mr. BROOKS. I withhold the suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

Mr. AIKEN. I have enjoyed working with the Senator from Georgia for a good many years on agricultural matters, and I am willing to say here and now that no men in the Senate is more assiduous in looking after the welfare of agriculture than is the genial Senator from Georgia. But I do say that when people read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD tomorrow, and they read the prepared speeches which were delivered on the floor of the Senate in favor of the Senator's amendment, speeches made on the Democratic side, they are going to say that there was politics involved, and I know the Senator from Georgia is not gullible enough to believe otherwise.

I also realize that when the charge is made that the Republicans have cut the soil conservation program appropriation, the Republicans are going to come back and say that the President did not ask for anywhere near enough for the REA. Both sides are going to make the most of it.

I will say, however, that no one has worked harder for American agriculture than has the Senator from Georgia. I am glad to say that for the benefit of the RECORD and for the benefit of everyone who can hear or read.

Now with regard to the income of the farmers being such today that they do not need the agricultural programs. I certainly did not mean to infer that. I certainly do not think I said that, because the farmers' parity income today is not anywhere near what it should be. It is not what it was 40 years ago when we established the parity formula. We had to go back to the years 1909 to 1913 to find a parity when farm income was in as relatively good position as the income to other people. And now when we are told how much farm income has increased those who do so go back to the years when farm income was lowest, the years when we were making large appropriations for the assistance of farmers. I have made it clear that I thought those appropriations were justified.

If we want to compare farm income today with farm expenses today and go back to the base period of 1909 to 1913, we will find that the farmers today are receiving 164 percent as much for what they sell as they did during that base period, but they are paying 247 percent as much for the things they buy. In other words, farmers are relatively worse off today than they were 40 years ago. So I do not want anyone to obtain the idea that I think we do not need any farm program today; that the farmers should go ahead and buy all kinds of lime, fertilizer, and other materials, dig ditches, build terraces and plant trees and cut out other trees, if there is no agricultural program, because they cannot afford to do it, particularly the small farmers.

Mr. President, I think that in general the Senator from Georgia and I are in agreement. I still predict that both parties will make the most of the situation in the coming election. I hope they do not have any opportunity to do so.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, there has been so much discussion of the soil conservation program this afternoon that I thought it might be well for the Senate to know just how much the program dealing with soil conservation and use of agricultural land resources has cost the taxpayers for the past 11 years. During the past 11 years since the program was started there has been paid out \$4,948,900,000 on just this one phase of the agricultural program.

I have prepared a chart dealing with the 1947 agricultural-conservation program, for the one fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. It shows a break-down of the payments by States, and the amount that each State will pay as its proportional part of the program, I ask unanimous consent to have the chart inserted in the body of the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objections, the chart was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1947 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The following table shows the amount contributed by each State toward the agricultural-conservation program (according to Federal income-tax percentages) and the amount apportioned to each State by the Federal Government for this program, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

State	Percentage amount paid	Amount received ¹	Increase or decrease
Alabama.....	\$1, 244, 900	\$5, 274, 000	+\$4, 029, 100
Arizona.....	400, 900	1, 589, 000	+1, 188, 100
Arkansas.....	527, 500	5, 008, 000	+4, 480, 500
California.....	17, 555, 200	5, 815, 000	-11, 740, 200
Colorado.....	1, 266, 000	3, 634, 000	+2, 368, 000
Connecticut.....	3, 650, 300	450, 000	-3, 200, 300
Delaware.....	2, 088, 900	414, 000	-1, 674, 900
Florida.....	2, 046, 700	2, 311, 000	+264, 300
Georgia.....	2, 110, 000	5, 699, 000	+3, 589, 000
Idaho.....	316, 500	1, 957, 000	+1, 640, 500
Illinois.....	18, 462, 500	8, 559, 000	-9, 903, 500
Indiana.....	4, 768, 600	5, 593, 000	+824, 400
Iowa.....	1, 666, 900	8, 910, 000	+7, 243, 100
Kansas.....	2, 025, 600	8, 317, 000	+6, 291, 400
Kentucky.....	3, 692, 500	6, 895, 000	+3, 202, 500
Louisiana.....	1, 793, 500	3, 463, 000	+1, 669, 500
Maine.....	696, 300	924, 000	+227, 700
Maryland.....	3, 755, 800	1, 616, 000	-2, 139, 800
Massachusetts.....	7, 553, 800	692, 000	-6, 861, 800
Michigan.....	10, 254, 600	5, 593, 000	-4, 661, 600
Minnesota.....	3, 122, 800	7, 085, 000	+3, 962, 200
Mississippi.....	485, 300	5, 980, 000	+5, 494, 700
Missouri.....	5, 675, 900	8, 643, 000	+2, 967, 100
Montana.....	316, 500	4, 454, 000	+4, 137, 500
Nebraska.....	1, 455, 900	7, 260, 000	+5, 804, 100
Nevada.....	189, 900	283, 000	+93, 100
New Hampshire.....	400, 900	387, 000	-13, 900
New Jersey.....	6, 625, 400	900, 000	-5, 725, 400
New Mexico.....	232, 100	2, 426, 000	+2, 193, 900
New York.....	42, 284, 400	4, 866, 000	-37, 418, 400
North Carolina.....	5, 697, 000	5, 938, 000	+241, 000
North Dakota.....	232, 100	6, 172, 000	+5, 939, 900
Ohio.....	13, 482, 900	6, 847, 000	-6, 635, 900
Oklahoma.....	1, 519, 200	6, 903, 000	+5, 383, 800
Oregon.....	1, 434, 800	2, 679, 000	+1, 244, 200
Pennsylvania.....	16, 690, 100	4, 417, 000	-12, 273, 100
Rhode Island.....	1, 181, 600	80, 000	-1, 101, 600
South Carolina.....	949, 500	3, 537, 000	+2, 587, 500
South Dakota.....	232, 100	5, 878, 000	+5, 645, 900
Tennessee.....	1, 688, 000	5, 885, 000	+4, 197, 000
Texas.....	5, 591, 500	18, 313, 000	+12, 721, 500
Utah.....	422, 000	1, 130, 000	+708, 000
Vermont.....	232, 100	802, 000	+569, 900
Virginia.....	3, 924, 600	4, 142, 000	+217, 400
Washington.....	2, 827, 400	3, 041, 000	+213, 600
West Virginia.....	1, 012, 800	2, 073, 000	+1, 060, 200
Mississippi.....	4, 388, 800	6, 346, 000	+1, 957, 200
Wyoming.....	168, 800	1, 820, 000	+1, 651, 200
Total.....	208, 341, 400	211, 000, 000	-----

¹ P. 961, Senate Appropriations Committee hearings on agricultural appropriation bill for 1949 as of Oct. 16, 1947.

² Including District of Columbia percentage, column 1 would equal \$211,000,000.

Mr. BROOKS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	George	Millikin
Baldwin	Green	Morse
Ball	Gurney	Murray
Barkley	Hatch	O'Connor
Brewster	Hawkes	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Hayden	Pepper
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Reed
Brooks	Hill	Revercomb
Butler	Hoey	Robertson, Va.
Byrd	Holland	Russell
Cain	Ives	Saltonstall
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Capper	Johnston, S. C.	Sparkman
Chavez	Kem	Stennis
Connally	Kilgore	Stewart
Cooper	Knowland	Taft
Cordon	Langer	Thomas, Okla.
Donnell	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Downey	McCarthy	Thye
Dworshak	McClellan	Tobey
Eastland	McFarland	Tydings
Eaton	McGrath	Vandenberg
Ellender	McKellar	Wherry
Feazel	McMahon	Wiley
Ferguson	Magnuson	Williams
Flanders	Malone	Young
Fulbright	Maybank	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. ECTON. On this vote I have a pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay."

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] are necessarily absent. If present and voting, the Senator from South Dakota and the Senator from Utah would vote "yea."

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] is necessarily absent and is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK] who is necessarily absent. If present and voting, the Senator from Indiana would vote "yea," and the Senator from Delaware would vote "nay."

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is absent on official business, and is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], who is absent on official State business. If present and voting, the Senator from Wyoming would vote "yea," and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay."

The Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is necessarily absent, and is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON], who is absent on official committee business. If present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "nay," and the Senator from Iowa "yea."

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE] is detained on official committee business.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] is absent on public business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 41, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—41

Barkley	Hoey	Morse
Chavez	Holland	Murray
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	O'Connor
Cooper	Johnston, S. C.	O'Mahoney
Downey	Kilgore	Pepper
Eastland	Langer	Robertson, Va.
Ellender	Lucas	Russell
Feazel	McClellan	Sparkman
Fulbright	McFarland	Stennis
George	McGrath	Stewart
Green	McKellar	Thomas, Okla.
Hatch	McMahon	Thomas, Utah
Hayden	Magnuson	Tydings
Hill	Maybank	

NAYS—38

Aiken	Donnell	Reed
Baldwin	Dworshak	Revercomb
Ball	Ferguson	Saltonstall
Brewster	Flanders	Smith
Bricker	Gurney	Taft
Bridges	Hawkes	Thye
Brooks	Hickenlooper	Tobey
Butler	Ives	Vandenberg
Byrd	Kem	Wherry
Cain	Knowland	Wiley
Capehart	McCarthy	Williams
Capper	Malone	Young
Cordon	Millikin	

NOT VOTING—17

Buck	Martin	Umstead
Bushfield	Moore	Wagner
Eaton	Myers	Watkins
Jenner	O'Daniel	White
Lodge	Robertson, Wyo.	Wilson
McCarran	Taylor	

So Mr. RUSSELL's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the amendment was agreed to be reconsidered.

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 59, in line 24, after the word "area," it is proposed to insert:

Provided, however, That the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to reenter an area or region where an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred in conformity with the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Reconstruction Act of 1932, as amended (Title 12, U. S. C., 1148.)

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, some time ago I submitted this proposal in printed form, and as printed it now lies at the desk. However, I offer the amendment which has just been read as

a substitute for it, because in the form in which I now offer it, it is somewhat milder.

I offer the amendment because of an emergency situation which recently has developed in my State, in particular; and which probably will continue this summer and next spring, as the crops are planted, in many of the Western States, particularly the States in which there are fruit-growing areas.

All this amendment does is allow the Farm Credit Administration, and in particular the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, to be revived in areas and regions where there is economic distress. This has been done for many years since 1932, when the Congress first passed the so-called Emergency Relief and Reconstruction Act. These regional credit corporations have had a marvelous record of achievement in so-called distress areas. They were regional in scope. The financing and the credit would be applied to areas where there might be a drought or where other conditions—perhaps the high cost of production or blight or other reasons—caused the area to become a distress area. These regional credit corporations were set up, and they went into those areas and made loans to the farmers who were unable to obtain private financing. They had a remarkable record of repayment. I think the losses over the period from 1932 to 1944, with millions of dollars loaned to farmers in distress areas, amounted to a little more than 1 percent—1.01 percent.

In 1944, the Appropriations Committee and the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry—because of the fact that during the war years and the so-called boom years for farmers, when prices and crops were good and private financing was easy to obtain—so limited the so-called credit corporations, which still exist in skeleton form, that it was impossible for them to make loans in distress areas. At that time there was no reason why they should make loans, because no such areas existed. But now we find that in certain places, particularly in my State—and the junior Senator from Washington is familiar with this matter, as is also the entire Washington delegation in Congress—there is a distress area. It exists in the apple-growing section of my State. No private financing is available in that connection. So this activity must be revived in order to give the apple growers the credit they must have, and in respect to which in the past they have had a remarkable record of repayment. Unless something of this sort is done, there will be no way by which they can secure loans on their coming crop.

Mr. President, I have changed the amendment as originally submitted, because at the outset I had intended to suggest that a strict interpretation of the loan-making provisions as set forth on page 59 under the general provisions of the bill, probably would not be desirable, and probably that provision, as applied to all crop and livestock loans should not be in the bill. I can appreciate the fact that the Government must be as strict as possible in this matter; so I now have submitted the amendment in the form in which it has been read by the clerk.

The amendment as now submitted provides that if and when the Secretary of Agriculture determines, upon investigation, that there is a distress area—and it may have developed because of various conditions, perhaps a flood or a drought or a blight or some other reasons beyond the control of the farmers—and that the farmers in that area are unable to obtain adequate financing for that year, he then can reenter that area in applying the provisions of the old Emergency Relief and Reconstruction Act of 1932, which still exists and which provides that the Government can finance on somewhat more liberal terms than those available from private sources. I think such a provision is only fair, because distress areas of the sort I have mentioned may develop in many parts of the United States. Certainly it looks as if one will develop in one area in our section.

So I hope the chairman of the subcommittee will agree to accept the amendment. It will not affect any of the provisions which the Appropriations Committee has placed in the bill. It merely provides an alternative procedure which may be followed by the Secretary of Agriculture if he determines that such a distress area exists.

I wish to say to the chairman of the committee that, although of course I do not like to legislate in this way, unfortunately we had no other course available to us. If we had known about this matter earlier, we would have presented it to the committee when the hearings on this bill were being held. But this matter came to our knowledge only in the past 30 days, and it was impossible to contact the committee on the matter at that time.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Washington that I do not like this method of amending a bill, inasmuch as we have no chance of having statements made about it, except by the author of the amendment. But because the amendment is joined in by the junior Senator from Washington, we shall accept it, and shall do the best we can with it when we take it to conference.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I appreciate that very much.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, following my remarks, a statement of some additional reasons for the amendment.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON ON AMENDMENT TO SECTION 2, AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL 1949—REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Mr. President, I have proposed an amendment to section 2 of this bill to provide that any loans made by the Regional Agricultural Credit Administration be made in conformity with the provisions of the Emergency Relief and Reconstruction Act of 1932, as amended. This is the act which originally authorized the creation of this farm credit program, the act under which the RACC operated from 1932 to 1944, the act under which the RACC played a most significant part in rehabilitating distressed farm areas of our Nation, and under which it achieved a remarkable record of repay-

ment. That record of repayment, which I will cite later, represents an outstanding tribute to the integrity of the American farmer, to the sound judgment of the Congress in authorizing the program, and to the efficiency of the Department of Agriculture in administering it.

I propose this amendment as a means of permitting the Department of Agriculture, through the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to cope with a temporary emergency situation in the apple industry in the State of Washington. The amendment, if adopted, will simply permit RACC to do what it had been doing until 1944, provided a thorough survey of the needs of the Wenatchee area demonstrate that such action is warranted. Acceptance of the amendment does not mean the RACC will make loans in this area. Acceptance will simply clear the way for RACC action if circumstances in the area demonstrate that this supplementary credit assistance is necessary.

I will now describe the conditions which have prompted me to present this amendment. When I was in the State recently, I met with a group of responsible grower, distributor, and credit representatives of the apple industry. At that time, and in subsequent correspondence, the problem confronted by certain growers in financing the 1948 crop was presented to me. Recently I have communicated with all members of the Washington State delegation concerning the problem, and I think we are in accord that necessary legislative steps should be taken to permit RACC to operate in the area if the Department of Agriculture's on-the-ground survey substantiates the facts we have at hand.

It is estimated that from 10 to 20 percent of the growers in the Wenatchee-Okanogan area in the crop year 1948 will be unable to qualify for financing from present available sources. These sources include private and semiprivate credit agencies operating in the area.

According to reports I have received, this situation has been created by operation of the following factors:

1. Most liberal financing programs now available require that the grower have on hand 40 or 50 cents per box production in cash or equivalent in inventories or quick assets.

2. The cash cost of producing a box of apples in the 1947 pack was approximately \$2; whereas, cash return to the grower per box has been 50 to 75 cents less.

3. The majority of the growers presently in difficulty are those who bought orchard tracts during the war on contract payments and have not had the benefit of wartime prices for fruit nor a reasonable number of normal crop years to complete payments on real estate and set aside reserves for credit.

One of the letters in hand states: "For the most part, they are going through a normal economic cycle that is the experience of most new and young farmers."

4. Apple prices have been below cost of production for the following reasons:

(a) Export markets are not yet reestablished.

(b) 1½ million bushels of Canadian apples hit the market at a time when our own shipments were at their peak.

(c) Consumers generally have had less money in pocket to spend for this type of food.

5. One additional factor has been cited as contributing to grower difficulties. Farmers generally pay their income tax in January. In January 1948, apple growers paid taxes on that income received from sales in 1947 of the 1946 pack. Prices prevailing in the winter and spring of 1947 were good. The cash funds from which growers paid that tax was in major part received from November and December sales of the 1947 pack. Prices began to sag in December and were declin-

ing rapidly by January. This combination of circumstances, according to some observers is at least partially responsible for the lack of cash to finance 1948 crop year operation.

NEED FOR RACC AND STEPS NECESSARY TO
REVITALIZE IT

Regional Agriculture Credit Corporation was authorized in 1932 (title 12, U. S. C. 1148) as a part of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to be "managed by officers and agents to be appointed by the Farm Credit Administration under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe. Such corporations are hereby authorized and empowered to make loans or advances to farmers and stockmen, the proceeds of which are to be used for an agricultural purpose (including crop production) or for the raising, breeding, fattening, or marketing of livestock, to charge such rates of interest or discount thereon as in their judgment are fair and equitable on it, subject to the approval of the Farm Credit Corporation, and to rediscount with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the various Federal Reserve banks and Federal intermediate credit banks any paper that they acquire which is eligible for such purposes. All expenses incurred in connection with the operation of such corporation shall be supervised and paid by the RFC under such rules and regulations as its Board of Directors may prescribe."

Originally, there were 12 FACC's established, each with paid up capital of \$3,000,000. In 1934, the capital was increased to \$44,500,000. All RACC capital stock was originally and is still held by the United States Government. During its operation the RACC's extended credit aggregating \$639,825,057. Total losses for the organization to June 30, 1944, amounted to \$4,317,000, or 1.03 percent of the total amount of cash advanced on loans between 1932 and June 30, 1944. Including charges for administrative expenses and interest costs, the Corporation made a net profit of \$1,163,000. The net loss to the Government, therefore, taking into consideration all expenses and all earnings, totals \$3,217,000.

I mention this and below outline the experience in Wenatchee, simply to show that this program has been one of the soundest ventures launched by the Federal Government.

RACC of Salt Lake City, Utah, established a branch office at Wenatchee in 1941, after a careful study by the Department of Agriculture and local land-use planning committees. Finances by the Corporation were combined with general horticultural supervision for the rehabilitation of orchards in the area. The rate of interest was 5½ percent per annum and an additional charge of one-half of 1 percent was deducted from each advance to reimburse the Corporation for a portion of the cost of horticultural supervision. Up to June 30, 1947, loans made in the Wenatchee area aggregated \$34,679,581, and as of that date all grower loans had been repaid in full. On total Wenatchee loans of almost \$35,000,000, RACC lost only \$9,900—a remarkable record.

The record I have just cited demonstrates conclusively that RACC and the apple growers of the Wenatchee area can be trusted by the Congress. That record demonstrates the original provisions of the act creating RACC have been and will be soundly administered.

In closing I reiterate, my amendment simply permits RACC to operate again under those provisions which were in effect at the time the majority of these loans were made—those provisions under which RACC and the farmers of the Wenatchee area achieved the remarkable record of repayment, which I have just cited. I sincerely hope the committee and the Senate will accept my proposal.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, it has just come to my attention now that an-

other amendment or two will be offered, which had not been contemplated. There is also the amendment that will be offered by the distinguished Senator from Tennessee. It provides an increase, I think, in the school lunch item, and will, I understand, take considerable time. It is now 20 minutes of 6. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Illinois if he would consider and accept the amendment I offered. If there is no controversy on it, I shall then move a recess until tomorrow at noon. It seems to me, with the debate that will ensue on the school-lunch amendment and on the amendment to be offered by the Senator from North Dakota, it will be impossible to conclude the consideration of the bill tonight.

Mr. President, I call up my amendment C.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator will yield to the Chair for a moment, the question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], which has been accepted by the Senator from Illinois.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate now consider the amendment I offered on May 21. I ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 43, line 22, after the numerals "\$6,000,000,000", it is proposed to insert "of which \$2,070,500 shall be available for preliminary examinations and surveys, and."

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, let me state to the Senator from Nebraska that I have taken this matter up with several members of the committee. There will be no objection to accepting the amendment and taking it to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I think that concludes all the amendments, except the one of the Senator from Wisconsin, the one to be offered by the Senator from North Dakota, and the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, which will be up for consideration when the Senate convenes tomorrow.

SEVENTY AIR GROUP

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, for the reason that it is necessary for the junior Senator from Washington to be absent from the Senate tomorrow afternoon, the Senator from Nebraska has very generously yielded to me for what ought to be about 20 minutes. The Senator from Nebraska has been aware of my desire to make certain observations on the 70-air-group bill which recently passed the Senate. I am extremely grateful for his willingness to keep himself and certain other Members of the Senate here at this late hour.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield for a second, several

Senators have just come to my desk to inquire whether the agricultural appropriation bill will go over until tomorrow. I repeat, in view of the amendments which I have mentioned, and which will be up for consideration when the Senate reconvenes, consideration of the agricultural bill will go over until tomorrow.

Mr. TOBEY. At 11 o'clock?

Mr. WHERRY. At 12 o'clock noon.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, in the recent past the Congress approved in magnificent fashion the 70-air-group proposal as being imperatively required to make our Nation secure and safe from attack by anyone. The President of the United States through his signature has placed his stamp of approval on the action taken by the Congress.

When the 70-air-group bill was brought to a vote in the Senate only 2 Senators out of 76 voted in the negative. They were the senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] and the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN]. They made strange company because from the point of view of the Senator from Washington they have had nothing in common politically and will have less in common as the years go on. That my reasons for voting against the proposal differed from the opposition reasons advanced by the Senator from Idaho is obvious. To the satisfaction of my peace of mind I have neither read nor heard of any attempt by anyone to connect the two votes.

Mr. President, in a most modest way the junior Senator from Washington served in the armed services for several years in the late war. Almost all of this service was spent on foreign soil, from Africa to the German coast line on the Baltic Sea. As a result of this unusual and wholly worth-while experience I left the Army with military friends by the score, who serve today wherever the American flag flies throughout the world. Because of my vote against the 70 air group I have recently heard from practically every military friend who knows that I now serve in the Congress. These friends are soldiers, sailors, marines, and members of the Air Force. They have invariably asked two questions: (1) How could you, an ex-air-borne infantryman, vote against America's answer to Soviet Russia's aggression? and (2) How are things shaping up in the United States for the future?

Mr. President, neither of those two questions finds a ready or simple answer. The junior Senator from Washington can reasonably respond to the question concerning why he was one of two Members of the United States Senate to vote against a proposal which almost everybody in both Houses of the Congress, and almost everybody in America, applauded, approved, and cheered. The second question, the one directed at how our Nation is preparing to face the future, simply does not have an adequate answer as far as I am concerned.

In the next few minutes, and with the help of others who try to reflect on the future results of present-day actions, I shall endeavor to satisfy in limited fashion the natural and expected curiosity of my friends across the seas. I shall obviously neglect to touch on many things, partly because of a lack of knowl-

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 26, 1948
For actions of May 25, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 94

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed agricultural appropriation bill. Senate committee reported amendments to Aiken farm program bill. House received Andersen Committee report on commodity speculation by aliens.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5883 (pp. 6545-55).

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Sen. Stewart, Tenn., to increase the school lunch item from \$65,000,000 to \$75,000,000 (pp. 6545-6).

By Sen. Wiley, Wis., to increase the Forest Products Laboratory item by \$125,000, by a 44-39 vote (pp. 6546-9).

Rejected, 38-42, an amendment by Sen. Young, N. Dak., to provide that, in connection with the 1949 ACP, the method of distributing funds used in connection with the 1947 program shall be used (pp. 6552-5).

Sen. Barkley, Ky., presented a telegram from Clyde T. Ellis objecting to the provision in a committee report for REA to file generating-facilities applications with the Appropriations Committee, and there was discussion of this question but no decision to discontinue the provision (pp. 6549-52).

Sens. Brooks, Gurney, Reed, Bushfield, Russell, Hayden, and Tydings were appointed Senate conferees (p. 6555).

2. DISPLACED PERSONS. Continued debate on S. 2242, to authorize admission within 2 years of 100,000 displaced persons for permanent residence in the U. S. (pp. 6555-68).
 3. NOMINATION. Sen. Thye, Minn., announced that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee will hold a meeting tomorrow on the Brannan nomination (p. 6537).
 4. FOOD CONSERVATION. Received from the Attorney General a copy of a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture withdrawing his request for compliance with the voluntary plan for conservation of grain by the baking industry; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 6541).
 5. FARM PROGRAM. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported amendments to S. 2318, the Aiken bill providing for a long-range farm program (p. 6542).
 6. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. Sen. Ball, Minn., submitted a proposed substitute for H. R. 2245 which would continue the 10-cent tax on colored oleomargarine, repeal the 1/4-cent tax on uncolored oleomargarine, and repeal the license fees on manufacturers and distributors and replace them with a \$1 a year fee; to Finance Committee (p. 6542).
 7. WATER COMPACT. Passed without amendment H. R. 3603, granting consent for Idaho and Wyo. to enter into a compact for division of Snake River waters; and S. 1445, a companion bill, was indefinitely postponed (p. 6543). This bill will now be sent to the President.
 8. INDIAN RESERVATIONS. In reporting S. J. Res. 162 (see Digest 92), the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee amended the measure so as to permit Interior Department to issue patents to the appropriate native tribes and villages or individuals for lands actually possessed, used, or occupied for town sites, villages, smokehouses, gardens, burial grounds, or missionary stations, but to require that Interior, prior to issuing patents to any such lands within a national forest, obtain the concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture.
 9. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. In reporting this bill, H. R. 5770 (see Digest 93), the Appropriations Committee increased the item for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Federal Supply by \$35,000, inserted an item of \$3,000,000 for the general supply fund, and amended the proviso regarding typewriter purchases to read as follows: "In the event the Director of the Bureau of Federal Supply is unable to furnish any such agency with suitable typewriters out of stock on hand, he may purchase, out of funds specifically appropriated for that purpose, such machines at the lowest published retail list price for any such typewriters offered for sale to the Federal Government less 30 per centum, plus the amount of Federal excise tax applicable to the lowest published retail list price." Regarding the general supply fund, the Committee report states, "The committee is of the opinion that \$3,000,000 is sufficient to provide additional capital under the expanded program proposed in the ensuing year, especially as respects the increase of warehouse stocks which are needed to provide greater efficiency of operations and additional savings through timely and expanded purchases of stocks for Government use."
- HOUSE
10. COMMODITY TRANSACTIONS. The Select Committee to Investigate Commodity Transactions submitted a report on its investigation of speculative commodity transactions on U.S. futures markets by resident and nonresident aliens (H. Rept.

net floor area in square feet per unit than the following:

"For enlisted men, 1,080.

"For warrant officers, flight officers, and commissioned officers of and below the rank of captain, 1,250.

"For majors and lieutenant colonels, 1,400.

"For colonels, 1,670.

"For general officers, 2,100.

"For the purpose of this act, net floor area is defined as the space inside the exterior walls, excluding basement (or service space in lieu of basement), attic, garage, and porches: *Provided*, That these areas may be increased not to exceed 10 percent at activities outside the continental United States, and not to exceed 10 percent for quarters of commanding officers of stations, bases, or installations based on the normal rank of such officers: *Provided further*, That quarters for civilians shall be limited to conform to the allowances for officers or men of comparable status according to responsibility, rating, and pay as determined by the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Air Force to be appropriate: *Provided further*, That no family quarters for personnel of the Army or the Air Force shall be constructed with the funds authorized for appropriation herein in excess of a net floor area of 1,080 square feet per unit: *Provided further*, That family quarters so constructed shall be of the multiple type (generally eight families to a unit) or apartment type (generally six families to a unit) except where tropical or desert climates render the use of multiple-type dwellings deleterious to health and welfare and except where one, two, or three two-family units are necessary to provide the exact number of family quarters authorized herein for construction at a station.

"Sec. 4. The following laws and parts of laws are hereby repealed: That part of the act of March 2, 1905 (33 Stat. 836; 10 U. S. C. 1331), reading as follows: 'No military post within the United States shall be established without the express authority of Congress'; that part of the act of May 12, 1917 (40 Stat. 74; 10 U. S. C. 1333), reading as follows: '*Provided further*, That hereafter no expenditure exceeding \$5,000 shall be made upon any building or military post or grounds about the same without the approval of the Secretary of War, upon detailed estimates submitted to him'; that part of the act of February 27, 1893 (27 Stat. 484; 10 U. S. C. 1336), reading as follows: 'The erection, construction, and repair of all buildings and other public structures in the Quartermaster Corps shall, as far as may be practicable, be made by contract, after due legal advertisement'; and that part of the act of May 12, 1917 (40 Stat. 58; 24 U. S. C. 21), reading as follows: '*Provided*, That no building or structure of a permanent nature, the cost of which shall hereafter exceed \$30,000, shall be erected for use as an Army hospital unless by special authority of Congress.' Revised Statutes 1136, as amended by section 1 of the act of February 27, 1877 (19 Stat. 242; 10 U. S. C. 1339), is hereby further amended by deleting the figure '\$20,000' and inserting the figure '\$100,000.' The following parts of acts are hereby repealed, and shall not be applicable to contracts or expenditures under the appropriations 'Engineer Service, Army,' contained in the Military Appropriation Acts, 1946 and 1947: That part of section 1 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 721), which reads as follows: '*Provided*, That hereafter no money appropriated for military posts shall be expended for the construction of quarters for officers of the Army, or for barracks and quarters for the artillery the total cost of which, including heating and plumbing apparatus, wiring and fixtures, shall exceed, in the case of quarters of a general officer, the sum of \$15,000, of a colonel or an officer above the rank of captain, \$12,000, and of

an officer of and below the rank of captain, \$9,000,' as modified by section 1 of the act of February 25, 1927 (44 Stat. 1235), which reads as follows: '*And provided further*, That hereafter no part of this appropriation or any appropriation hereafter made shall be expended for the construction of quarters for officers of the Army in the United States or its possessions the total cost of which, including heating and plumbing apparatus, wiring and fixtures, shall exceed, in the case of an officer above the rank of captain, \$14,500, and of an officer of and below the rank of captain, \$12,500.'

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force to proceed with construction at military installations, and for other purposes."

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, agree to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. GURNEY, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. MORSE, Mr. TYDINGS, and Mr. RUSSELL conferees on the part of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS, 1949

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The appropriation bill is before the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. WILEY obtained the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me in order that I may suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hatch	Murray
Baldwin	Hawkes	Myers
Ball	Hayden	O'Connor
Barkley	Hickenlooper	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Hill	Pepper
Bridges	Hoey	Reed
Brooks	Holland	Revercomb
Buck	Ives	Robertson, Va.
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Byrd	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Cain	Kem	Smith
Capehart	Kilgore	Sparkman
Capper	Knowland	Stennis
Chavez	Langer	Stewart
Connally	Lodge	Taft
Cooper	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Cordon	McCarthy	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	McClellan	Thye
Dworshak	McFarland	Tobey
Eastland	McGrath	Tydings
Eaton	McKellar	Vandenberg
Ellender	McMahon	Wherry
Feazel	Magnuson	White
Ferguson	Malone	Wiley
Flanders	Martin	Williams
Fulbright	Maybank	Wilson
George	Millikin	Young
Green	Moore	
Gurney	Morse	

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr.

BUSHFIELD], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is absent on official business.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] is absent on public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield to me?

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I understand that the distinguished Senator from Tennessee has an amendment to the bill which will be accepted by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS]. In view of that situation, I am glad to yield to the Senator. If, on the other hand, it develops into a contested matter, I want it understood that I shall proceed.

Mr. STEWART. I think we shall require only 2 or 3 minutes.

Mr. President, I call up the amendment which I previously sent to the desk, and I ask to have the amendment stated. It increases the appropriation for the school-lunch program.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 52, line 15, after the word "available", it is proposed to strike out "\$65,000,000" and insert "\$100,000,000."

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I wish to modify my amendment so as to insert the figure "\$75,000,000" instead of "\$100,000,000."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is entitled to modify his amendment.

Mr. STEWART. Inasmuch as the Senators from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK and Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY] join me in this amendment, I should like to have their names added as sponsors of the proposal to increase the school-lunch appropriation.

I have an agreement with the Senator from Illinois, in charge of the bill, to make this alteration; and, as I understand, he is willing to accept the amendment.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, the budget request for this year's school-lunch program was \$65,000,000. Last year Congress allowed \$65,000,000, and an additional appropriation of \$5,000,000 was finally agreed upon. So there was actually available last year for the school-lunch program \$70,000,000.

This year the budget asked for \$65,000,000, and there is now pending before the Congress, in a supplemental budget estimate of appropriations and contract

authorizations, which should be before our committee soon, requesting an additional \$10,000,000.

I am willing to accept the supplemental budget estimate and add it to this bill, making the total \$75,000,000.

The report from the Bureau of the Budget states:

The \$10,000,000 recommended, which is in addition to the sum of \$65,000,000 originally included in the 1949 budget and at present contained in the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill as passed by the House, would provide sufficient funds for 1949 to make the maximum reimbursements to the States specified in the National School Lunch Act, at the present level of participation.

In view of those circumstances, I am willing to accept the amendment as modified.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] as modified.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wish to express my appreciation to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee for adding my name to the list of sponsors of his amendment. I congratulate him on the excellent work he has done as a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, not only in connection with matters of this kind, but in connection with cotton and other worth-while agricultural developments of the South.

Mr. STEWART. I thank the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I appreciate the action of the Senator from Tennessee in including my name as one of the sponsors of the amendment. As I see it, most of the credit should go to the Senator from Tennessee. He has been working hard for this increase. My colleague [Mr. MAYBANK], the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], and I submitted a similar amendment, but most of the credit should go to the Senator from Tennessee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] on behalf of himself, the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY].

The amendment as modified was agreed to.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, last Friday while I was on my way to Washington from Wisconsin, the Senate adopted a committee amendment on page 40 of the bill, inserting in place of the sum \$1,000,000, the sum \$1,125,000. I wish to ask that the vote by which the amendment was adopted be reconsidered; but before doing so, if the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] will not consent to having that done, I desire to make a brief statement concerning this matter.

First, I wish it understood that the institution known as the Forest Products Laboratory is a Federal institution, operated by the Federal Government. For every dollar the Federal Government has put into that institution, \$100 has been returned to the Federal Government.

I should like to compliment the committee which has reported this bill, in that the total appropriations it has recommended amount approximately to only \$34,000,000 more than the appropriations carried in the bill as passed by the House. I have listened to a great deal of talk on the floor of the Senate in relation to the high cost of government, and so forth, and so I compliment the committee because, although today our dollars are worth only 50 cents—and 50-cent dollars mean that it costs many more dollars to operate all our institutions and projects, as compared with the time when dollars were worth 100 cents—nevertheless the bill as reported by the Senate committee calls for increased appropriations in the amount of approximately only \$34,000,000.

Mr. President, what is this institution known as the Forest Products Laboratory? I have already said that it returns to the Federal Government, in the form of income from new industries and savings, \$100 for every dollar the Federal Government has spent on it. In a short time I shall demonstrate the correctness of that statement.

The present age, Mr. President, is an age of laboratories, an age when we spend as much as \$150,000,000 for one ship. In this atomic age we have delved into the science of matter and we have sensed that, after all, there is no matter, but the atom is made up of electric charges, negative and positive. Here is a laboratory which the Government built some years ago, and it has been found, as I have said, to be one institution which returns to the Government, in the form of taxes and in other ways, \$100 for every dollar the Federal Government puts into it.

Last year the Congress appropriated for this purpose \$1,250,000, as I recall. Since that time the dollar has been decreasing in purchasing power and in ability to perform, and in this case, in ability to carry on work to find new methods and means in relation to wood products. For some reason or other, the House this year voted to reduce the appropriation for this purpose to \$1,000,000. Mr. President, up and down the Mississippi Valley, and up and down the east and west coasts of the United States, we apportion hundreds of millions for the building, repairing, or improvement of harbors and rivers. When in this atomic age and this age of laboratories we have an institution which builds wealth and creates new means of wealth, obviously we must not reduce the appropriations for it. I shall point out what will occur if this appropriation is reduced.

I appeared before the committee and called attention to this matter. I thought certainly the committee would increase the amount of this appropriation from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000, which is the amount appropriated for this purpose last year. However, instead of doing that, the committee cut in two the increase I requested. I should have requested approximately \$3,000,000, in view of the 50-cent dollar which we have today. But the committee forgot that this institution is one of those which are delving into the unknown, creating new

values, building America strong within, and making economic returns.

As I have said, as a result of the work of this institution and discoveries made by it the Government receives every year, in the form of income taxes, more than \$1,250,000, which is all that we propose to have the Government pay for operation of this laboratory.

Mr. President, unless we restore this appropriation to the amount of \$1,250,000, as I have indicated, and send such an amendment to conference, the dismissal of approximately 30 trained experts in forest-products research will be necessary. Where will those experts be laid off? There will be layoffs not only in Madison, Wis., but also in forest-products utilization stations in Philadelphia, Asheville, New Orleans, Columbus, Missoula, Portland, and Berkeley. Such action will result in a real limitation of the effectiveness of the wood-products research which is being conducted at Madison, Wis., and is being reported to all branches of the lumber industry and related industries.

Mr. President, I do not believe it is necessary for me to go into great detail in regard to the absolute importance of forest-products research at the present time. We already have embarked on a foreign-aid program to the extent of more than \$6,000,000,000. In this instance I am asking for an increase of \$125,000 over the amount provided in the bill. We have voted for a 70-group air force, and we shall spend untold billions of dollars on the Army and Navy for defense. This institution will provide added defense for those forces, and I shall demonstrate what it has done heretofore in that respect.

It would be impossible to tell to what extent the foreign-aid program and the domestic-defense program will involve the use of wood materials and how much will be saved as a result of previous investigations made by the Forest Products Laboratory. Indeed, the record of this research institution is so outstanding in terms of saving hundreds of millions of dollars to the Federal Government and to private industry that I hardly need elaborate upon it. I need only cite the fact that during World War II the laboratory developed indispensable information in regard to the strength of certain woods and plywoods in connection with Army and Navy aircraft and gliders. For ordnance alone it reduced by 20 percent the shipping space required by packages. That means that as a result of the successful research carried on by this laboratory, only four ships are needed to transport material which heretofore would have required five ships for its transportation. In 1 year alone, the laboratory has reduced by millions of board feet the quantity of lumber needed for military packages. It has developed a vast variety of processes for the utilization of wood waste. It has developed indispensable processes in connection with the better use of wood in ships.

I have presented to the Senate Appropriations Committee testimony which indicates that in eight categories alone, such as wood painting, wood gluing, kiln drying, and so forth, the total amount of saving to the American people

from the forest products research work, which has been done in this connection, has been \$70,000,000 a year.

Mr. President, I believe my colleagues know that I am as deeply interested in assuring actual Government economy as is any other Member of the Senate. But here we are considering an institution which, for a fact, repays Uncle Sam's investment manyfold.

Therefore, I respectfully request that the amendment I propose to the committee amendment be adopted, when it comes up, and that the full \$1,250,000 be assured for this purpose for the next fiscal year.

It had been hoped that there would be an appropriation for this purpose in the amount of \$1,500,000, which would constitute the peacetime level of appropriations. Since then, the dollar has decreased in value to 50 cents, which is far below the wartime level.

I am not however asking for the full \$1,500,000, but only for \$1,250,000. I do not feel that the request is excessive. This matter affects industries in every one of the 48 States, and I believe that our decision today will have an important effect on the entire lumber industry and all related industries in the years to come.

Mr. President, I ask at this time that excerpts from a letter which I wrote to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] last year, outlining some of the savings of the Forest Products Laboratory, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 5, 1947.

HON. STYLES BRIDGES,
Chairman, Senate Appropriations
Committee, Washington, D. C.

May I point out but a few of the accomplishments of the laboratory during the war.

Wood in aircraft: Furnished the basis information on the strength of wood, plywood and modified wood necessary for the design and manufacture of Army and Navy planes and gliders.

Packaging: For Army Ordnance, Army Air Forces, Army Service Forces, War Food Administration, lend-lease, and industry. For Army Ordnance alone reduced shipping space by 20 percent, permitting four ships to do the work of five; reduced damage beyond repair at destination points from 50 percent to 3 percent; developed production line procedures in packaging factories, depots, and arsenals; reduced lumber needed in 1 year alone by over 1,500,000,000 board feet; and trained some 12,000 inspectors for services at depots and factories.

Wood waste utilization: Developed a process for producing industrial alcohol from wood waste.

Laminated timbers: Developed procedures for the production of laminated keels, ribs, and other structural members for military boats.

Land mine: Developed a nonmetallic anti-tank mine for Army Ordnance.

Ship decking: Developed a new kind of decking for airplane carriers to alleviate a shortage of teak.

Plastic: Developed a paper base plastic that was used for ammunition boxes, gun turret assemblies, airplane flooring, etc.

I would like to prove statistically my contention that every research dollar expended

repays itself to the American public. Here are some of the achievements of the laboratory in terms of annual savings to the people:

Estimated annual savings

Developed good painting practices for houses, buildings, and other wood structures-----	\$1, 000, 000
Gluing of wood changed from a rule-of-thumb practice to an exact process-----	1, 000, 000
Improved treating methods for protecting ties, poles, posts, bridges and other wood structures against decay-----	2, 500, 000
Improved the methods of kiln drying lumber-----	10, 000, 000
Pulpwood supply broadened by adapting wide diversity of species to pulping-----	15, 000, 000
Solved the many problems attending the use of small dimension stock for use in furniture agricultural implements, refrigerators, etc-----	1, 250, 000
Developed simple methods for reducing decay in pulpwood and pulp-----	1, 000, 000
Lowered costs, reduced weight and improved serviceability of shipping containers-----	¹ 20, 000, 000 ² 10, 000, 000 ³ 12, 000, 000
¹ Loss and damage.	
² Material cost.	
³ Freight and handling charge.	

I know how determined your committee is to effect every reasonable economy. I assure you that I share your determination. I do feel, however, that in this instance this Government unit is not requesting money in a greater amount than it expended during the war but that, exactly to the contrary, it is requesting far less than its wartime budget, unlike many other Government units. Moreover, every dollar for which it is asking will come back to the American people as I have suggested above.

I would appreciate it if your committee would advise me as to the date and time at which I may present these views in person.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER WILEY.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, my colleagues will note that, unlike virtually any other Federal appropriation, that for the Forest Products Laboratory results in a savings of millions of dollars for Uncle Sam, rather than their spending. Through every single cent which we appropriate to this Federal institution, Uncle Sam gets back untold amounts in terms of tax revenues, arising from new industries, new products, new jobs, and new wealth. That is why I ask for the restoration, Mr. President, of this amount.

In the letter which I addressed to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], of which I have placed excerpts in the RECORD, I have set forth among other things statistics showing how every research dollar expended repays itself to the American public. Here are some of the achievements of the laboratory in terms of annual savings:

Developed good painting practices for houses, buildings, and other wood structures, \$1,000,000.

Gluing of wood was changed from a rule of thumb to an exact process, \$1,000,000.

Improved treating methods for protecting ties, poles, posts, bridges, and other wooden structures against decay, \$2,500,000.

Improved methods of kiln-drying lumber, \$10,000,000.

Pulpwood supplies, broadened by adapting wide diversity of species to pulping, \$15,000,000.

Solved the many problems attending the use of small dimension stock for use in furniture, agricultural implements, refrigerators, and so forth, \$1,250,000.

Developed simple methods of reducing decay in pulpwood and pulp, \$1,000,000.

Lowered costs, reduced weight, and improved serviceability of shipping containers, \$12,000,000.

I know, Mr. President, that the committee has a terrifically arduous job. I know what they did in this instance. They thought that I asked for \$250,000, and they would slice it in two.

I want to make it clear that this is not a Wisconsin institution. As I look over the rivers and harbors bill, not one penny of it goes to Wisconsin. You would think, Mr. President, that I would have a little bit of nerve to ask this for Wisconsin. I am not asking it for Wisconsin. We can stand on our own feet. We can build our own State. We can look after our own institute. I am asking it for our country. If we should lose that vision without which the people perish—and that is what we would be doing if we should cripple institutions such as this, which create wealth and build up the Nation—we would be not only penny-wise and pound-foolish, but we would be most unwise in our approach to the larger problem, world-wide in its scope.

This institution belongs to Oregon, it belongs to Philadelphia, it belongs to the southern pines, it belongs to every State of the Union. It has returned to every State of the Union wealth 100 to 1, and it is returning it every day. I repeat, there are businesses in this country that pay an income tax to the Federal Government more than the Federal Government pays to this institution a year, because of this institution's findings and creations and discoveries.

Mr. President, we are living in a wonderful age. Whether it shall be more wonderful depends upon us and the approach we take. We added yesterday by consent, through the action of the Senate, some \$50,000,000 to the appropriations carried by the bill. All I am asking, Mr. President, is that we go forward and recognize that this is an age of delving into the unseen and the unknown and the undiscovered. America was built by men who went beyond the present horizon, who saw the need of looking over the other range, who were not satisfied simply with present-day limits. This is the kind of institution that helped make possible the inventive genius and bring into full bloom what I call the American viking spirit that reaches out beyond the known horizon.

This institution, considering the amount of money invested in it, has returned in wealth, in jobs, in industrial health, in savings to America, in war and in peace, more, I think, than has any other similar institution in America.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I should like personally to confirm what the Senator

said about this not being a Wisconsin institution. In my State I have been all my life associated with the wood-working industry. I know we rely very materially upon the Forest Products Laboratory for information. In fact, it is the only institution I know of in America to which manufacturers may write for information about problems confronting the woodwork industry. I know that the small plant in Fayetteville, Ark., with which I have been associated, has many times written to the laboratory asking about new methods, such as those to which the Senator has referred, gluing, mending, and so on. It is a very practical matter.

I hope very much the Senate will adopt the Senator's amendment. In fact, I am sorry it is not \$1,500,000, which it used to be, and which was not too much. In the 1930's, before the war, it served many industries. It is unique in the whole United States. It certainly is a national institution. I know that throughout the South, and I am quite sure throughout the East, various industries make use of this laboratory just as if it were their own. They write to it for information and they get excellent service. I very much hope the Senate will adopt the amendment. I also went before the committee and asked for \$1,250,000. I thank the Senator from Wisconsin for offering this amendment.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have nearly completed my remarks. I want again to call attention to what a failure to appropriate an additional \$125,000 will mean. It has come directly to me that it would mean a lay-off of persons not only in Madison, Wis., but also in forest products utilization stations in Philadelphia, Asheville, New Orleans, Columbus, Missoula, Portland, and Berkeley. So it will be seen that it is almost a mortal blow, and involves serious damage to the great institution which expresses the national spirit of discovery and invention.

Recently we learned that Donald Nelson, whom we all knew during the war, had gone to New York heading an organization which, through discovery of the utilization of either electric energy or some type of atomic energy, has devised a process whereby foods can be preserved without refrigeration and a flower can be preserved so that it will remain intact for years to come. It is possible to put a piece of steak through the process, then place it on a desk in an ordinary room and let it remain for 6 months. Afterward, when it is opened, it will be found as fresh as it was when it was first cut. I am no expert on the subject, but it is an indication of the wonderful age in which we are living.

A few years ago General Smuts, of South Africa, said:

We are living in an age in which I cannot see beyond the horizon, but I can sense the gleam of a new and wonderful era.

If that be true, we do not want to reduce small appropriations such as the one in question. We do not want to spend billions for other purposes and fail to see that this is the thing which will

make the future come alight in the present.

So, Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Illinois to agree to a reconsideration of the action taken by the Senate on this committee amendment item, in order that I may move an amendment that the appropriation be increased by \$125,000.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the reconsideration of the vote by which the committee amendment on line 8, page 40 of the bill was agreed to?

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like the Senate to know that the laboratory in question is perhaps the best-advertised laboratory in the world. I am sure we are all convinced that it is not merely a Wisconsin laboratory; it is a national laboratory, and it has done great work. Last year the committee was responsible for restoring \$250,000 to the appropriation for this laboratory's activities. The testimony was fully considered. Most of what has been said here today was presented to the committee at that time. The committee unanimously considered it and approved an appropriation of \$1,125,000. With that in view, there is nothing I can do except to object to a reconsideration of the action taken by the Senate. I object.

Mr. WILEY. Then I move, Mr. President, that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the Senate adopted the committee amendment on line 8, page 40, of the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin, which he will state for the information of the Senate.

Mr. WILEY. On page 40, line 8, I move to strike out "\$1,125,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$1,250,000."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, the Senator from Wisconsin has covered the subject very well. I think the Senate should consider that it passed not long ago the science research bill, which has not been implemented and probably will not be, but it contemplates a much greater sum of money than is here involved. Here is an organization already in existence. A very small amount, relatively speaking, is asked. I am unable to understand the strenuous objection to this kind of project, in view of the very able statement made by the Senator from Wisconsin.

Another aspect of the question is the effort to create a bureau in the Department of Commerce for the aid not only of small businesses but also of large businesses. The House eliminated an appropriation for that purpose. The Senate reinstated it. The ultimate result of the controversy is not yet known. I cannot understand why the Senate is not willing to accept the amendment providing for the Forest Products Laboratory, which has a long and well-established record of

success. I hope the Senate will look with favor upon the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I should like to address a question, if I may, to the Senator from Wisconsin. Is there any prohibition in the bill against donations, grants, or gifts being provided for this laboratory by private industry?

Mr. WILEY. I am not informed as to that.

Mr. CAIN. I wonder if any other Senator knows whether there is a prohibition against the desirable functions of the laboratory being aided by both the Government and those who may well benefit from the research conducted by the laboratory.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I do not know whether the distinguished Senator from Washington was present when I spoke on the subject. It is true that the item involved is \$125,000, but there are jobs involved for persons in all parts of the country, including Portland, Oreg. This institution is one of the great producers of wealth. It has brought about great savings to the Federal Government itself; so much so that because of processes worked out by it during the war, four ships could carry what would otherwise have required five ships to transport. That is only one item.

I repeat, Mr. President, that in spite of the remarks made by the distinguished Senator from Illinois, spoken, I believe, in rather an ironic way, that it is the best advertised laboratory in the United States, it is a laboratory which produces more per dollar expended and produces greater results for the Federal Government than any other laboratory in the United States. I should like to hear someone dispute that by presenting figures. The mere fact that we can appropriate billions of dollars for many other purposes but contest a proposition such as this to me seems the height of the ridiculous. We can play ball on a "pork barrel" proposition, and because I have not any "pork" to trade I suppose my plea should be disregarded. As I said in the beginning, I am speaking for the country, not for my State, because the State has gotten no "pork."

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I point out to the Senator from Washington, if he was not in the Chamber during the earlier debate, that the project under consideration is a research project, and the amount of money recommended is very important to this kind of a project and the continuity of this kind of a project is of importance. Starting and stopping it destroys its effectiveness. Such projects are long-term projects, and either increasing or lowering the appropriation is very bad for such a project. The amount is small, and the project should go along continuously on about the same level. The minimum would be a million and a quarter dollars, it seems to me.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Washington is thoroughly familiar with the value of the laboratory under discussion and the splendid results it has produced. The State of Washington, which I am delighted and very proud to represent in part, is one of the very great lumber States of the Nation, as nearly everyone knows. But I raised the question for a very practical reason. Because of the importance of this laboratory, is there a prohibition against permitting private enterprise, particularly with the appropriation being as small as it is, to contribute the difference and a great deal more, if it is the wish of the Senate to support the hard work which has been done by the Senator from Illinois and his associates on the committee? I am trying to anticipate the future, in which, it seems to me, the time will certainly come when the Federal Government, however much it may want to do fine things, cannot do everything it desires to do, so I ask can or cannot private industry make up the differentials when it wants laboratories of this character to continue?

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. WILEY. Let me say first that in the very bill we are considering we have appropriated millions of dollars for highways in the forests, we have appropriated millions of dollars to be used in looking after the forest industry, and have refused \$125,000 to study the utilization of products of the forests. Plans are now under way for investigations because of the great challenge in the matter of heat production units, coal, and so forth. There is the question of investigating the utilization of refuse. There have been reports from laboratories on the utilization of southern pine, which a few years ago could not be used for paper, but now it is being made into paper.

Permitting private enterprise to contribute in my mind seems very questionable when the institution is a public institution; but I have not gone into that. The major portion of the results achieved by the laboratory have gone directly to the benefit of the public, and in cases where new industries have gotten ideas, the public has received tax revenue, which has returned a hundredfold every dollar invested. That is the situation as we find it.

The suggestion is no reflection on the committee. A few moments ago the committee accepted a recommendation for the appropriation of millions of dollars more for school lunches. Yesterday it was overridden in relation to another project involving \$50,000,000. In my opinion it is only common sense that the committee should accept the proposal of \$125,000, and strive for it in conference, because it would be furthering the national welfare, not simply working for a little industry in my State.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield that I may suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hatch	Morse
Baldwin	Hawkes	Murray
Ball	Hayden	Myers
Barkley	Hickenlooper	O'Connor
Bricker	Hill	O'Mahoney
Bridges	Hoey	Pepper
Brooks	Holland	Reed
Buck	Ives	Revercomb
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Va.
Byrd	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Cain	Kem	Saitonstall
Capehart	Kilgore	Smith
Capper	Knowland	Sparkman
Connally	Langer	Stennis
Cooper	Lodge	Stewart
Cordon	Lucas	Taft
Donnell	McCarthy	Thomas, Okla.
Dworshak	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Eastland	McFarland	Thye
Ecton	McGrath	Tobey
Ellender	McKellar	Tydings
Feazel	McMahon	Vandenberg
Ferguson	Magnuson	Wherry
Flanders	Malone	Wiley
Fulbright	Martin	Williams
George	Maybank	Wilson
Green	Millikin	Young
Gurney	Moore	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] to the committee amendment, on page 40, line 8, to strike out "\$1,125,000" and insert "\$1,250,000."

Mr. WILEY and Mr. EASTLAND asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] are necessarily absent. If present and voting, the Senator from South Dakota would vote "yea."

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is absent on official business, and is paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], who is necessarily absent. If present and voting, the Senator from Wyoming would vote "yea," and the Senator from Indiana would vote "nay."

The Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] is necessarily absent. If present and voting, the Senator from Utah would vote "yea."

The Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] is absent because of illness.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is unavoidably detained on official business.

I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] is absent on public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 44, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—44

Aiken	Ellender	Green
Barkley	Feazel	Gurney
Connally	Flanders	Hatch
Cooper	Fulbright	Hill
Eastland	George	Hoey

Holland	McKellar	Sparkman
Johnson, Colo.	McMahon	Stennis
Johnston, S. C.	Magnuson	Stewart
Kilgore	Maybank	Thomas, Okla.
Langer	Morse	Thomas, Utah
Lucas	Murray	Thye
McCarthy	Myers	Tydings
McClellan	O'Connor	Wiley
McFarland	Pepper	Wilson
McGrath	Robertson, Va.	

NAYS—39

Baldwin	Dworshak	Moore
Ball	Ecton	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Ferguson	Reed
Bridges	Hawkes	Revercomb
Brooks	Hayden	Russell
Buck	Hickenlooper	Saitonstall
Butler	Ives	Smith
Byrd	Kem	Taft
Cain	Knowland	Tobey
Capehart	Lodge	Vandenberg
Capper	Malone	Wherry
Cordon	Martin	Williams
Donnell	Millikin	Young

NOT VOTING—13

Brewster	McCarran	Wagner
Bushfield	O'Daniel	Watkins
Chavez	Robertson, Wyo.	White
Downey	Taylor	
Jenner	Umstead	

So Mr. WILEY's amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not propose to offer an amendment, but I have received a telegram from Mr. Clyde T. Ellis, executive manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, with reference to a statement contained in the report on this bill a year ago. I ask that the telegram be read at the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the telegram will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1948.

Senator ALBEN W. BARKLEY,

Senate Office Building:

We note on page 6433 of Friday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Senator AIKEN asked Senator BROOKS whether it was the committee's intention to discontinue the proviso contained in its committee report of last year requiring REA to file generation applications with the House Appropriations Committee of the House and Senate before making such loans. Senator BROOKS replied that the committee had no intention to discontinue the practice and said "We have had no protest of any kind against the continuance of practice." Please see the Senate committee hearings and note my testimony and that of several of our members of the legislative committee representing different regions of the country protesting this 30-day requirement and urging that it not be continued because it works a hardship on our systems. Hope you can get Senator BROOKS in the debates today to agree to discontinue the practice.

CLYDE T. ELLIS,

Executive Manager, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there is no provision in the law requiring the REA to file with the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate a 30-day notice with respect to loans which that agency proposes to make with reference to the generation of power. But because of a statement contained in the report a year ago, it has been the practice to require that the REA file with the two Appropriations Committees information with respect to such applications.

It is a rather unusual situation to find an executive agency required—not by any law, but because of a statement in a report—to file such reports with the two Appropriations Committees. As I

say, this is not a requirement of law, but is a practice which has arisen because of a statement contained in the report. I can very well understand the irksome inconvenience involved in filing such reports with the Appropriations Committees, which apparently do nothing about them. They take no action upon them. So far as I know, they have taken no action, and I do not know what action they could take.

What is the view of the committee, may I ask the Senator from Illinois, as to the need for further requiring that the REA in Washington file notice with the Appropriations Committees of any application with regard to making loans in furtherance of the creation of power to carry out the functions of the REA?

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, at the time this language was written into the report there was considerable discussion in the committee about the use of funds for creating generating plants. A motion was made in the committee to write into the law a provision requiring the REA to notify the Appropriations Committees. Finally, after discussion, we decided not to write it into the law, but to write it into the report.

I believe the reason was that it was not desired to have the REA build generating plants in competition with existing plants. If an attempt were made to do so, the requirement for filing a report would allow at least 30 days for any interested person to present his views.

I have heard of no complaints. I do not say that Mr. Clyde Ellis did not protest the practice; but I am talking about the REA itself. That is what I meant when I said that the REA had made no objection to filing such reports. As a matter of fact, when representatives of the REA were before the committee I asked the Secretary, Mr. Wickard, if his report was up to date. He said that it was, within 60 days. I asked him if he would bring it up to date, and he said he would.

There has been no objection that I know of from the REA. Consequently, it was our intention, because of the discussion, and because it was a concession to those who wanted to write it into the law, to put it in the report. In the absence of some real objection from the REA itself, it was my understanding that we would continue the relationship as it now is.

Mr. BARKLEY. Then, as I understand, the committee considered that the objection of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association was not sufficient to justify the committee in eliminating the practice, or eliminating the language from the report; and that any objection would have to come from the REA itself, and not from the cooperatives organized as a part of the REA system.

Mr. BROOKS. That is as accurate a statement as I could make of the situation.

Mr. BARKLEY. In other words, the Senator does not now propose to recommend that the practice be discontinued.

Mr. BROOKS. I did not so intend, because I knew that if I did so I would have to report to the full committee, and the discussion would start all over again, as

to whether such a provision should be written into the law.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let me ask the Senator if in the case of any other agency created by Congress there is a requirement by practice—not by law, but merely because of the dictum of a report—that the agency shall report periodically, every 30 days or any other period, applications for the administration of the act as Congress has authorized it.

Mr. BROOKS. I will say frankly that I do not know whether there are any other examples or not. I am not familiar with any such.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not know the background of the requirement. I am not a member of the committee. It seems a little strange that an agency authorized to make loans to cooperatives from funds provided by Congress should be required, not by law, but by practice, because of certain language in a report, to report every 30 days, or give 30 days' notice to the Appropriations Committees of Congress, of applications for funds with which to build generating plants. It would seem to be a little out of the ordinary executive and legislative procedure.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me for a moment on this particular point, let me say that in my opinion one reason why this provision is wise is that if in a particular community there is all the current that is necessary to energize the transmission line, then if an application is made for the construction of an additional generating unit in the community and the application is acted on favorably, the result will be to tie up a considerable amount of money which otherwise would be available for allocation to some other community, to permit it to construct a needed unit. So the purpose of the restriction, if any, was primarily to prevent the tying up or dissipation of a considerable amount of the funds of the Rural Electrification Administration available for the construction of generating plants. The restriction would prevent the construction of additional generating plants in a community which has available sufficient generating plants properly to energize the line.

The other day I asked the committee whether the Rural Electrification Administration had rejected applications for generating plants. I am informed that none have been rejected.

So the situation is that if certain communities have all the generating facilities they need, they can get along very well for another year without having additional generating facilities and, thus, without depriving other communities of the use of the funds they require for the construction of power lines.

So I say there is a sound reason for the provision.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, has there been any rejection by the Rural Electrification Administration of applications of that sort, simply because of what might be called this obiter dictum on the part of the committee report, the requirement for the filing of these applications with the committee? In any

event, what could the committee do about the matter, even if it disapproved?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, let me suggest that the situation has been substantially as the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] have explained it.

The first thought was to write such a provision into the bill. Then I think there was almost unanimous agreement to place the provision in the report. The provisions of the report have been lived up to in the past, and there has been no hardship on anyone.

The evidence the Senator has presented is the first evidence of dissatisfaction or hardship of any sort I have heard of in this connection. It seems to me that the arrangement has not worked a hardship on anyone, and probably it has done considerable good, because it has had a salutary effect in probably making the Rural Electrification Administration a little more careful about its procedure. This provision may not have caused the REA to reject any more applications or to accept any more applications, but certainly it has more carefully surveyed applications of this kind.

I think the Rural Electrification Administration will state generally, as it has stated to the committee, that it has not arbitrarily rejected applications; but in some cases it has slowed up applications or caused the postponement of construction until perhaps it was more fully justified and would be of more help to the persons affected.

So I think the provision is a healthy one to have. When it comes to counting the specific number of additional applications or rejections, of course I cannot tell the Senator as to that.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course I do not know the details of this matter. The telegram which has been read was sent to me on behalf of certain cooperatives, not on behalf of the Rural Electrification Administration officially. It occurred to me, upon receipt of this information, that it was somewhat extraordinary for an administrative agency to be required to file with two congressional committees notice of applications for loans. I myself do not know that any rejections of applications have occurred because of that provision or that any inconvenience has resulted in any particular case. I have no particular case in mind. But it struck me as a little unusual for an executive agency to be required by the provisions of a report, not by the provisions of a law—for I would be opposed to such a provision if it were included in the law—to make such a report to congressional committees. I suppose the provision was placed in the report for whatever moral effect it might have, even though it would be without any legal effect.

Mr. BRIDGES. It certainly does not do any harm.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, let me say that I am sure he recalls that when the Lucas Electrification Planning Act was passed in 1945, there was a proposal to limit the REA specifically to the construction of lines and to loans for that purpose, and to prevent it from placing any money

into the construction of generating plants. However, that proposal was rejected by Congress. Again in 1946 we fought out on the floor of the Senate an amendment, as perhaps the Senator recalls, which was offered, as I remember, by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], perhaps jointly with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. That amendment would have prohibited the REA from constructing any generating facilities. The amendment was rejected, as I recall, by a vote of 50 to 22.

My impression is that the RECORD shows that only approximately 3 percent of the total funds of the REA which have been loaned up to date have been loaned for the construction of generating facilities.

As I understand this provision, which we may call an obiter dictum—

Mr. WHERRY. A recommendation, perhaps.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Nebraska suggests that it is a recommendation. Under it, the REA files with the respective committees of the two Houses statements in regard to the applications which have been filed. As I understand the matter—and if I am in error, I wish to have the Senator correct me—the committees do not themselves seek to pass on the merits or demerits of the applications or as to whether the applications should be granted, rejected, modified, or changed. The committees do not seek to determine what action should be taken on the applications; but the purpose is merely that there shall be a 30-day notice, during which 30-day period the interested parties may have an opportunity to present any matters which they wish to present in regard to the applications. But the committees themselves do not seek in any way to pass on the applications. That is a correct statement, is it not?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator has stated the matter very well.

Mr. BARKLEY. But is such an arrangement really necessary?

Mr. BRIDGES. Otherwise there would be no notice. In the past, in many cases complaints have been made after the applications have been approved and the work has been begun. When complaints were made thereafter, the complaining parties were asked, "Why didn't you protest?" Their reply was, "We did not have any notice."

The procedure now under consideration will result in the giving of advance notice, so that an opportunity will be afforded to present objections.

Under the practice, I do not think there is any question of the provision being used; but it does cause advance notice to be given.

Mr. HILL. And that is the purpose of the recommendation—not that the committees shall pass on the matter in any way whatsoever or shall attempt to inject themselves into the operations of the REA, but simply that there shall be a 30-day notice.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, inasmuch as the minority leader has raised the question of the force or effect of the

recommendation and what it may mean when it is carried in the committee report, let me state that its principle might apply to a similar recommendation which was adopted by the Interior Department subcommittee of the Appropriation Committee and also by the full Appropriations Committee.

Let me suggest to the distinguished minority leader where such an arrangement is helpful. The Appropriations Committee felt that, inasmuch as it is responsible, in a way, for the appropriations which are made for the construction of such projects—for the Bureau more or less holds the committee responsible for the allocation of such funds—it is absolutely necessary, therefore, that it be kept advised in regard to the construction of the various reclamation projects. Until last year we did not know how the construction of such projects was progressing; we had no information on that point. In some cases we would come to the end of a contract and possibly find that the funds had been exhausted before the fiscal year had terminated. Today we have an apportionment statute, and the Bureau of the Budget is supposed to enforce it. But it was our opinion that, inasmuch as Congress is responsible for the appropriations, it is necessary that the Bureau of Reclamation keep the legislative committees advised. In the report last year we adopted language very similar in principle to the language recommended this year by the committee. That was done for informational purposes and primarily for the same purposes which have just been outlined by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. I hope the Senator will not in any way in this colloquy indicate it is unnecessary for a bureau to conform to that recommendation, because I think its effect is wholesome. I certainly should not want the Bureau of Reclamation to get the idea that because it is not in the law and because we could not write it into the law it should be disregarded.

The Senator well knows that if such an amendment were proposed a point of order would be made against it, and it could not be placed in the bill. But I hope the Senator will not lessen in any way the compulsion which I think should go along with it. Although it is merely a recommendation, I hope at least the Bureau of Reclamation will continue to make reports. The reports have been very helpful. They have been made, possibly, not because required by the law, but because it was felt that, inasmuch as the committee unanimously recommended it, it was, in force and effect, almost as good as a law, and that, therefore, they should conform to it. I hope from this colloquy the Bureau of Reclamation will not get an idea it is unnecessary to comply with the recommendation of the committee, which is in principle and in practice the same as this one, which applies to the REA.

Mr. BARKLEY. Nothing I have said is to be interpreted as asking or recommending that any agency ignore any recommendation of the Congress with respect to making reports to Congress. We all know we need information constantly

from these agencies as to their operations. I think the telegram I had read was based on the assumption that what the Senator from Illinois said yesterday was that nobody protested against the recommendation heretofore made, whereas the Senator has now indicated that what he meant to say was that the REA itself, as a governmental agency, did not protest. It seems from the telegram and the other facts that the representative of the cooperatives did object to a continuance of this practice. But I am not suggesting, so long as the Congress and the committee feel the way they do about it—and I suppose the contrary would be indicated by some action—that the agencies in question violate the good faith involved in the recommendation that they make these reports.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Possibly I can clarify the situation a little bit. I asked this question on the floor the other day, of the Senator from Illinois, because REA had asked me to have it made clear for the RECORD, whether they were expected to continue to make the reports to the Appropriations Committees of the two Houses. The officials of REA had noticed that this proviso or request in last year's report of the Appropriations Committee had been omitted from this year's report, and they wanted to have it made clear whether that meant that the Congress felt that such reports were no longer necessary, or whether the Appropriations Committee felt that, having included the provision 1 year, the REA would continue to submit reports from year to year.

The REA stated that unless an explanation to the contrary were made, they should expect to continue making the reports to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate in accordance with the suggestion contained in last year's report. They did not indicate whether such a provision was harming them in any way. In fact, I think if it had been harming them they probably would have so indicated. But that was the sole purpose of my asking the question of the Senator from Illinois the other day, to make it clear for the RECORD whether the REA was expected or invited to continue making the reports when money was to be loaned for the purpose of establishing generating facilities.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate the statements of the Senator from Vermont and other Senators. They seem to have clarified the situation to some extent. I presume we can assume that until and unless Congress or the committee in a subsequent report changes its attitude it feels that this practice should continue.

Mr. BROOKS. That would be my understanding. To explain further to the Senator, I felt that when the question was asked me, since we did not discuss it in committee this year, and the REA had made no request that we change it, and because of the rather extended discussion we had when we wrote it into the report, that, as the chairman, I should assume

we had not changed the rules of the game.

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall not pursue the matter further at this time. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate having agreed to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin amending the committee amendment on page 40, line 8, the question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Dakota submits an amendment, which the clerk will read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 49, line 7, beginning with the word "there", it is proposed to strike out all down to and including the word "than," in line 11, and to insert in lieu thereof the following: "the method of distribution of funds used in connection with the 1947 programs: *Provided further*, That no participant shall receive more than."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, the Senate will recall that last year, after a long struggle, many of us representing agricultural interests were able to secure reinstatement of the soil-conservation and land-use program this year in the amount of \$150,000,000. At that time an amendment was offered by the distinguished Senator from Georgia to change the basis of distribution of the funds. For several years previously the Department of Agriculture had followed a basis of distribution which I believe was equitable to all States concerned. The new amendment changed that basis. I was able at that time to have an amendment to the amendment adopted, which required that there could be no loss to any State of more than 15 percent. This saved North Dakota and some other States from sustaining greatly reduced loss in funds.

The general effect of the Russell amendment was to lower the payments to Northern and Western States. In my opinion, there is no place in the United States that needs soil-conservation practices more than the Middle West out in the "dust bowl," which is the bread basket of the United States, and, in recent years, has been the bread basket of the world.

To give you some indication, Mr. President, of how the amendment affected some of the States, I should like to read certain figures. But first, Mr. President, I may state that I would ask that the conferees not accept the amendment I have just proposed, unless appropriations go back to \$300,000,000 or thereabouts, because if the appropriations are small the present distribution method supported by the Senator from Georgia is, I think, quite fair. But if we are going back to appropriations of \$300,000,000 or more

for this program, then I believe the old distribution system, which the Department of Agriculture used for years, should be used.

Mr. President, to give some indication as to how the new formula has affected the various States—I do not have figures for all the States but I do have, for a few, including Georgia, Oklahoma, Kansas, and North Dakota, for example—on the basis of a \$300,000,000 program those States would be affected in this way: Under the old formula, Georgia would receive \$6,646,000. Under the new formula, Georgia would get \$7,920,000, or a gain of \$1,274,000.

In Kansas there is little change. Oklahoma would gain approximately \$1,000,000. North Dakota would lose \$1,222,000.

For the rest of the States I have no figures which are up to date. I received these figures from the Department of Agriculture this morning. They are all the department was able to work out this morning to show what distribution among the States would be under a \$300,000,000 program under the old and new formulas, respectively.

Last year the Appropriations Committee was given some figures for several States for the purpose of showing how the States represented by the various Appropriations Committee members would be affected. Under those figures Oregon would lose more than \$500,000; Idaho, more than \$300,000; Arizona, approximately \$400,000; Michigan, approximately \$1,000,000; Wyoming, approximately \$300,000. Nevada and several other States would also lose.

Mr. President, I have no punitive objective in mind. I have worked very closely with the Representatives of Southern States. I find them very close and sympathetic to the problems of agriculture. I have tried to understand their problems and have voted with them many times. I want the Senate to understand that I am sincerely trying to make up for the Dust Bowl States for some of the losses sustained by previous authorizations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG].

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I doubt whether there will be any other amendment discussed in connection with the bill which would have a greater effect on the future of soil conservation than would the pending amendment. I regret very much to find myself in disagreement with my good friend from North Dakota.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Would the Senator like me to suggest the absence of a quorum? It is a very important subject he is about to discuss.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is an important issue, but I would not care to yield for a quorum call at this time, because no doubt absent Senators are having their lunch.

The Senator from North Dakota has truly stated that on the basis of the

\$250,000,000 appropriation, under the new formula, his State would lose approximately \$600,000, as compared with the \$265,000,000 appropriation under the old formula. The appropriation which was voted yesterday contains \$300,000,000, so that in the case of North Dakota, if the \$300,000,000 appropriation is retained in the bill, the farmers of that State will receive more funds than they received under the 1947 program and under the old formula. So it is merely a question, as the Senator has indicated, as to how much should be appropriated.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. I have figures compiled by Mr. Wells, of the Department of Agriculture. According to those figures, North Dakota would receive, under the old formula, \$7,187,000; under the new formula, \$5,975,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have the figures which were submitted to the members of the subcommittee when the subject was under consideration this year. They were prepared, as I understand, by Mr. Dodd, the man who was actually handling the program.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. YOUNG. Do those figures take into consideration the 15-percent limitation?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. The 1948 program operates under the 15-percent limitation which the Senator from North Dakota offered last year. Under the figures I have, which were supplied by the Department of Agriculture, the State of North Dakota, under the 1947 formula—no; I have made a mistake. I was considering the State of Kansas which precedes the State of North Dakota. The figures were compiled to show each member of the subcommittee how his State would fare under the two programs. The State of North Dakota would have a decrease under this program, by adopting the new formula.

Mr. YOUNG. I believe the decrease would be approximately a million dollars, would it not?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; I think it would be almost that much. The Senator has some figures with which I am not familiar. I was trying to estimate, roughly, in my mind on the basis of the figures I have. They apply only to the \$265,000,000 figure under the old formula, \$225,000,000 under the old formula, \$225,000,000 under the new formula, and the sum of \$250,000,000 under the new formula. The distribution under the \$300,000,000 appropriation is not given under either formula.

Mr. President, I should like to recite briefly the history of the program.

When the processing taxes were originally imposed they were imposed on three great basic commodities—wheat, corn, and cotton. At that time it was the theory of the tax to pay back to the States in which those commodities were produced an acreage payment, allowing so much for each acre taken from production, in order to be able to relieve the great surplus which was depressing agricultural prices. The legislation was pre-

pared rather hastily, I assume, because no one had ever heard of a processing tax prior to that time. It developed that the processing tax on wheat produced a great deal more money for the Treasury than did the processing tax on corn or on cotton. The processing tax on corn brought in considerably more than did the tax on cotton. For that reason the wheat-producing States received larger payments for their reduction in acreage than did the States producing corn and cotton.

That program was invalidated by the Supreme Court; it was declared unconstitutional. Whereupon, Congress enacted the so-called Soil Conservation Act of 1936. As I recall, the decision of the Supreme Court was handed down sometime in January or February 1936. The soil-conservation law was enacted in the spring. It established a soil-conservation program which was not based upon processing taxes, but was to be supported by direct contributions which were made from the Federal Treasury for the purpose of encouraging soil conservation. When the distribution was made, for some reason, though the processing taxes had expired, some element was retained in the program which caused the funds to be allocated in part as they had been under the old processing-tax proposal. That was manifestly unfair to a great many States; for example, the States of Vermont and Maine, and a number of other Eastern States. The dairy States were, in the first instance, unable to secure their fair share of any just allotments of soil-conservation payments. The defects of the program were remedied from time to time. Different formulas were adopted. A formula was adopted which took into consideration range lands, for example, so that States such as Nevada and Wyoming might be able to participate in the farm program.

I can understand the reason why the Senator from North Dakota would like to go back to the old system. However, I do not think it is wise. I do not believe it is a sound public policy to have a soil-conservation formula based upon other than soil-conservation needs in the areas where the program is to be applied. I am sure that many persons would be surprised to know that last year was the first time Congress had a program of soil conservation based upon conservation needs. As a matter of fact, last year was the first year the program was made to apply directly to soil conservation on a basis of need.

Mr. President, I regret that the Senator has offered this amendment. I realize that it is offered in the utmost good faith because the Senator feels that his State will lose funds to which it should be entitled. I do not think it can be disputed, on the basis of sound legislation, that conservation need is the fundamental we should observe in applying a national conservation program.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ECTON in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Some of the major farm organizations do not support the Senator in his contention.

Mr. RUSSELL. That may be. I have never been bound by the views of any farm organization. I undertake to give the views of the Senator from Georgia, though, of course, I consider the recommendations of farm groups.

Mr. THYE. If I may interrupt further, I would say that the amendment of the junior Senator from North Dakota is absolutely sound in view of the fact that there are now \$300,000,000 for soil-conservation purposes.

I wish to state my position in order that all may know before the vote is taken that I shall support the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota because the recommendations of the farm organizations uphold the position of the Senator from North Dakota and are against that of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, the Senator is completely entitled to hold that view, and I have no dispute with him for holding it. I simply have to differ with him. The fact that his view is buttressed by farm organizations carries no great conviction with me, because I have my own ideas as to what is a proper soil-conservation program, and I do not believe we can justify continuing to appropriate these large sums from the Federal Treasury for a soil-conservation program that is based on anything other than conservation needs. I think that is a fairer way of applying federally appropriated funds, rather than applying them on the basis of the number of members of certain farm organizations located in certain States who would be desirous of having a money formula which would be more agreeable to them.

Of course, Mr. President, the effect of the Young amendment will be to take away some funds from the eastern seaboard and Southern States. There can be no question about that. It may be that some of us in the South who have fought constantly for the soil-conservation program will be taken to the woodshed and spanked because of our temerity yesterday in differing with the leadership and voicing our convictions and in voting for the larger amount for soil conservation. But this is one time when the southern Democrats will not be spanked alone, because when the spanking is administered to us it will also take to the woodshed the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, along with the Senators from New Hampshire and the State of Maine, and will apply the paddle to them with much more vigor than to the southern Democrats. It so happens that when we base the program on need, the States which have been farmed for the longest time, the States which contain a large number of small farms, will feel the paddle a great deal more than will the States represented by the southern Democrats who had the temerity to vote for the \$300,000,000 appropriation yesterday. It will be bitter irony for the farmers of stalwart Republican States in New England, such as Maine and Vermont,

to be the real victims of reprisals directed at Dixie.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. YOUNG. The program that was followed in every year previous to 1948 was a program mapped out by the Department of Agriculture itself under a Democratic administration.

Mr. RUSSELL. That may be. I have never been one of those who contended that every action of a Democratic administration was perfect. I have seen some of the most horrible blunders committed by a Democratic administration that could have been made. I did not serve in the Senate but 2 months while the Republicans were in power, but certainly the Senator from North Dakota would never get me to defend everything a Democratic administration has done. I have bitterly opposed a great many things which were done by a Democratic administration and have not hesitated to express my disapproval on this floor.

Mr. YOUNG. That probably is one of the reasons why I have so great admiration for the Senator from Georgia. He always has his own mind, in regard to appropriations and every other matter.

Mr. RUSSELL. I endeavor to. I think that is the proper function of a Senator. A Senator occupies a peculiar position in our scheme of government. If there is any one public servant who should not be slavish to a party policy, but should consider the national welfare, it is a Member of this great body, a body established, as it was, as one which has peculiar prerogatives, which is endowed with peculiar functions. I do not think any Member of the Senate should be slavish to party when he thinks that the public welfare runs counter to the demands of a political party.

As I have said, Mr. President, there is something in the hearings on this program, and I wish to read it into the record so that Senators will know the effect the amendment will have on the program which has been in operation heretofore. I read from the testimony of Mr. Dodd before the House committee as it appears on page 174 of the House committee hearings, in discussing the formula for distribution of soil-conservation funds:

Now, we found that if we went entirely to the cropland needs, that is, on a cropland formula—States with large acres of cropland and relatively small acres of range or pasture land would get more, perhaps, than their share should be.

If you put too much emphasis on the basis of range land, or the privately owned timber land, or the privately owned pasture land, you could take a State like Wyoming or a State like Nevada, which have great acreages of open land, and they would get more than they were entitled to.

Here is significant language which I call to the attention of my friends who live along the Atlantic seaboard, in the so-called Eastern States:

If you put it strictly on the basis of the needs you have to come to the extreme eastern areas of the United States where the land has been farmed longer, and where

perhaps some of it was poorer to begin with.

That is a statement as to the effect a need formula has in the Eastern States. As a matter of fact, there was in process of application, as the testimony shows, a change in this formula in the Department of Agriculture at the time last year when we were driven by extremity to put these new provisions in the appropriation bill. I read further from the testimony:

So a combination was developed of so much per acre of cropland, so much per acre of range land, and timber, and so much on the basis of the actual needs, and then we finally arrived at a total for each State.

Mr. Dodd further testified that they submitted the program to me—at that time I happened to be serving as chairman of the subcommittee having charge of agricultural appropriations—and I told them that if the changes were made to adopt a true conservation formula, too severe to be put into effect in 1 year, and that they should be applied over a period of years.

Mr. President, I further invite the attention of the Members of the Senate to the fact that Mr. Dodd testified, as appears on page 176, as follows:

Although, of course, there may be criticism of individual figures, the net effect shows that the East and the Southeast generally had the greatest needs for conservation practices.

So, as I have said, Mr. President, if this is to be a punitive expedition against those who on yesterday followed their convictions and voted for the increase in appropriations, it is one time the punishment cannot be applied solely to the southern Democrats. The amendment adversely affects some of the Western States, it adversely affects all the Eastern States.

I called Mr. Dodd this morning and discussed the matter with him, and he told me that the elimination of this provision would operate more to the detriment of the New England States than to the States in the Southeast, that it would take away from them more in proportion of the amount they had been receiving for soil conservation payments than it would take away from the Southern States.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. As a matter of fact, the New England States do not get very much under the program.

Mr. RUSSELL. I suppose the Senator is proceeding according to the old biblical injunction, which always seemed to me to be very unfair, about giving to him who hath and taking away from him who hath not even the little he has. So, because he finds that the Eastern States have a very small amount of money, he says that the change does not make any difference, just take it away from them. My purpose in working for this new method was to give those States which did not share in the processing tax a better break in the distribution of the conservation funds. I cannot imagine that Republican Senators from New England will enthuse over the prospect of losing some of their conserva-

tion allotments merely because they are already small.

Mr. President, I submit to the judgment of the Senate and to the judgment of the country the question whether there can be justification for taking from the National Treasury funds which are provided for a soil-conservation program, and applying them otherwise than on the basis of need all over the Nation.

I appreciate the attitude of the Senator from North Dakota when he states the need factor should be left in the bill if the amendment adopted on yesterday should be finally rejected or greatly reduced in amount. Frankly I was somewhat surprised that the amendment was adopted. I was earnestly supporting it as well as I knew how, and hoping and praying that the Senate would see the light and adopt the amendment, but I was extremely pleased at the outcome of the vote, because, since so many of my colleagues on the other side thought the appropriation should not be increased at this time, I had apprehended that it might be defeated, but the amendment is in the bill. It has not gone into the law yet, however. The amendment still has a number of hazards to encounter before it can possibly become law.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator, I am sure, will agree with me that the amendments under consideration yesterday were more thoroughly debated than have any provisions having to do with agricultural programs in the years since the Senator and I have been in the Senate.

Mr. RUSSELL. I will say they were given most careful attention.

Mr. LANGER. And less sectionalism has shown in their consideration than has ever been shown before to my knowledge, and I hope that attitude will continue.

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall welcome the coming of the day when there will be none shown.

Mr. President, the Senator from North Dakota has mentioned sectionalism. A man who does not sit in this body under stigma of being "one of these southern Democrats" cannot appreciate the yearning in the heart of each of us who undertakes to represent a State that happens to be in the Southeast for the day when we will be accepted into this body individually as "just another Senator," instead of being thought of as one of the peculiar animals who happens to represent the unusual people of a State which is located in the southeastern area of the Nation which was in the southern Confederacy. I welcome the day when we shall be received as "just another Senator," representing a sovereign State. I should like to serve in this body when we are accepted as are Senators from other parts of the country, at a time when we will not have to read in the press that "The southern Democrats have done this," or have done the other. For years we have been discussed in the press as though we were some peculiar breed of

humanity, a type of individuals who had ideas so dissimilar from those of people in other parts of the country, that we have nothing in common with the people of the rest of the country. That day cannot come too soon for the Senator from Georgia when we are recognized as Americans, with the same high ideals and patriotic impulses which these critics concede those not from the South.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I will say that there is no thought of sectionalism on my part in the actions I have taken in the Senate. I have voted with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] on a good many occasions. I have received a considerable amount of criticism from my own State for taking part in some matters when I could just as well have stayed out of them.

Mr. RUSSELL. I trust the junior Senator from North Dakota did not think that anything I said was critical of him. He knows the warm affection and great admiration I have for him. We can differ over a matter of this kind without any personalities. I would not blame the Senator from North Dakota for having the views he has, and I am sure he would not criticize me for holding the views I have undertaken to express on his amendment. I have a very profound affection for the junior Senator from North Dakota, in addition to a great admiration for him. He is a very valuable Senator, not only in championing agricultural legislation, but he is sound and helpful in all legislation. I particularly admire his forthrightness and courage.

Mr. President, I do not believe we should take the proposed step merely because the Senate saw fit yesterday to vote for the adoption of an appropriation of \$300,000,000. That is no sound reason to go back to the old formulas. I do not believe the adoption of the pending amendment will take us back to the old formula. It was fundamentally unsound. As I have read from the hearings, the formula was in process of change at the time the bill came before the House last year, before the appropriations were cut so deeply. Adjustments were being made. I am glad that the record which was made on that hearing shows that at that time, when I had some little measure of responsibility here, I indicated that the change should be made gradually and not drastically respecting any new formula, so that it would not work any hardship on any section of the country. It is true that the adoption of the pending amendment would greatly reduce the allotment to my State from the amount we would receive under a formula based on conservation need. Based on the amount that is appropriated it would take even a larger amount from the New England States, not in total, but in the proportion of the sum that is allotted to those States.

Mr. President, we cannot go wrong if we stand four-square on a basis of need in the distribution of these funds. I do not like to see the amount provided

for any State reduced. For my part I would be willing to vote for an adequate appropriation to provide that no State should lose one dollar below the highest amount it has ever received from an equal appropriation of \$300,000,000. But certainly it would be unwise for the Senate to be placed in the position of appropriating a substantial sum of money for soil conservation purposes—and those are the only purposes of the appropriation—but distributing it without regard to the need for which the sums were appropriated. In other words, it would certainly seem to me to be the course of prudence and the course of wisdom to say that if we are to have a soil conservation program we should emphasize it more greatly in the area where the need is greatest and where the erosion is taking the heaviest toll from the soil, which is the common heritage of all the American people.

Mr. President, the amendment should be rejected.

Mr. LANGER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Green	Millikin
Baldwin	Gurney	Moore
Ball	Hatch	Morse
Barkley	Hawkes	Murray
Bricker	Hayden	Myers
Bridges	Hickenlooper	O'Connor
Brooks	Hill	O'Mahoney
Buck	Hoey	Pepper
Butler	Holland	Revercomb
Byrd	Ives	Robertson, Va.
Cain	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Capehart	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Capper	Kem	Smith
Chavez	Kilgore	Sparkman
Connally	Knowland	Stennis
Cooper	Langer	Stewart
Cordon	Lodge	Taft
Donnell	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Dworshak	McCarthy	Thomas, Utah
Eastland	McClellan	Thye
Ecton	McFarland	Tydings
Ellender	McGrath	Vandenberg
Feazel	McKellar	Wherry
Ferguson	McMahon	Williams
Flanders	Magnuson	Wilson
Fulbright	Martin	Young
George	Maybank	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], on page 49, beginning in line 7.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, over the course of years the Department of Agriculture has placed in operation the soil-conservation program, outlining the individual activities under which various farmers could participate. The formula was based upon such individual activities.

Last year, when we were forced to reduce the program to \$150,000,000, we adopted a philosophy based upon need. That was necessary because of the small amount of the appropriation. If we are going to provide a \$300,000,000 appropriation, we must determine what we want from soil conservation. In the program of trying to feed the world we are taking fertility out of the soil. It is not only a question of wind and water erosion. It is a question of the depletion

of the fertility of the soil of America. Erosion is only a part of it.

It is my firm conviction that if we are entering upon a \$300,000,000 program, we ought to open the door to the old formula again; and anyone who wishes to produce more from his land and adopt the practices prescribed by the Department of Agriculture should be able to participate to the extent that he is willing to participate under the formula.

I believe that the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota should be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], on page 49, beginning in line 7.

Mr. LANGER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is necessarily absent, and is paired with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN]. If present and voting, the Senator from South Dakota would vote "yea" and the Senator from Nevada would vote "nay."

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is necessarily absent, and is paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], who is necessarily absent. If present and voting, the Senator from Nevada would vote "nay", and the Senator from Indiana would vote "yea."

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is absent on official business, and is paired with the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Wyoming would vote "yea", and the Senator from California would vote "nay."

The Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] is necessarily absent, and is paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD]. If present and voting, the Senator from Utah would vote "yea", and the Senator from North Carolina would vote "nay."

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are detained on official committee business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] is absent because of illness.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] is absent on public business.

On this vote the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON]. If present and voting, the Senator from California would vote "nay", and the Senator from Wyoming would vote "yea."

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is paired on this vote with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD]. If present and voting, the Senator from Nevada would vote "nay", and the Senator from South Dakota would vote "yea."

On this vote the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD] is paired with the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS]. If present and voting, the Senator from North Carolina would vote "nay", and the Senator from Utah would vote "yea."

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 38, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—38

Baldwin	Ferguson	Moore
Ball	Flanders	Morse
Bricker	Gurney	Revercomb
Brooks	Hawkes	Saltonstall
Buck	Hickenlooper	Smith
Butler	Ives	Taft
Cain	Kem	Thye
Capehart	Knowland	Vandenberg
Capper	Langer	Wherry
Cordon	Lodge	Williams
Donnell	McCarthy	Wilson
Dworshak	Martin	Young
Ecton	Millikin	

NAYS—42

Aiken	Hayden	Maybank
Barkley	Hill	Murray
Bridges	Hoey	Myers
Byrd	Holland	O'Connor
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Pepper
Cooper	Kilgore	Robertson, Va.
Eastland	Lucas	Russell
Ellender	McClellan	Sparkman
Feazel	McFarland	Stennis
Fulbright	McGrath	Stewart
George	McKellar	Thomas, Okla.
Green	McMahon	Thomas, Utah
Hatch	Magnuson	Tydings

NOT VOTING—16

Brewster	O'Daniel	Wagner
Bushfield	Reed	Watkins
Downey	Robertson, Wyo.	White
Jenner	Taylor	Wiley
McCarran	Tobey	
Malone	Umstead	

So, Mr. YOUNG's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question now is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 5883) was passed.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BROOKS, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. REED, Mr. BUSHFIELD, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. TYDINGS the conferees on the part of the Senate.

ADMISSION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2242) to authorize for a limited period of time the admission into

the United States of certain European displaced persons for permanent residence, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB].

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, let me make a statement before we proceed with the unfinished business. Under the chairmanship of the senior Senator from Oregon, there has been reported and is ready for consideration the bill making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949. It is my understanding that the bill comes from the committee by unanimous action. Am I correct about that?

Mr. CORDON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. I am suggesting to the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, who is in charge of the displaced-persons legislation, that possibly now would be a better time to take up the appropriation bill. I have been informed the Senator from Oregon feels it can be expedited and can be concluded in about 45 minutes.

I know it is a hardship and, I think, a disadvantage, to displace the unfinished business at any time. In my opinion, when we begin the consideration of a bill it should be completed, and I have attempted to have that done in the short time I have been acting majority leader of the Senate.

On the other hand, conference reports of course have the right-of-way, and also appropriation bills, as they are brought to the Senate. They have been accorded precedence.

I am asking the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, in view of the fact that the appropriation bill is ready, whether it would not be better if we took it up now, before resuming consideration of the displaced persons bill, and then resumed the debate on the displaced persons measure when action on the appropriation bill is completed. I ask the Senator whether that would not be better than to resume consideration of the displaced persons bill now, and then again ask to have it set aside for the appropriation bill. I ask the distinguished Senator from West Virginia how he feels about it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Already the discussion of the bill dealing with displaced persons has been interrupted not only by one bill, but by two bills intervening, as I recall, or two matters of business.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct. One was the veto, the other the appropriation bill, both of which were of course privileged.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I understand the Senator to say it will take 45 minutes to dispose of the appropriation bill if the displaced-persons bill is further temporarily laid aside. I realize that 45 minutes is frequently extended in this Chamber, but inasmuch as there has been this interruption up to this time, I shall not object, if I may understand that the appropriation bill can be disposed of today. With that understanding I make no objection.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator from West Virginia. I believe I can assure him—at least it is the intention of the chairman of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee—that the appropriation bill will be concluded before the close of the session today. Am I correct?

Mr. CORDON. The Senator is correct. The Senator from Oregon knows of no objection to any item of the bill. Of course, there can be no guaranty that debate will not ensue.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, then I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of calendar 1438, the bill (H. R. 5770) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I hesitate to object to the request, and I shall not object to it, if the acting majority leader insists upon taking up the appropriation bill at this time. However, I should like the appropriations bill to be held over at least until tomorrow. I have a statement I want to make on one phase of the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Of course, we are confronted with the dilemma that if we proceed with the displaced-persons bill, and the appropriation bill then comes up, of course there will be pressure to set it aside. Does the Senator from Delaware feel he cannot possibly have his speech ready today, or that he would rather not proceed with it today?

Mr. WILLIAMS. If it is desired to take up the appropriations bill later in the day, I shall try to be ready.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may I urge then that we proceed with the appropriations bill, because if we cannot start on it and finish it by tonight, I should be disposed not to proceed further with it, but to go ahead with the displaced persons bill and conclude it before taking up the appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Delaware withdraw his objection?

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, if we proceed at this time with the displaced persons bill, I certainly shall object to interruption after we once start upon it. I want that understood before we begin. It is agreeable to me to proceed with the appropriation bill, because I understand it can be finished this afternoon, but I do not want to be placed in the position of proceeding now for a while upon the pending order of business, and then laying it aside and having another interruption in it. I want to make that perfectly clear, because I intend to object if there are other interruptions after this.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I may say to the distinguished Senator from West Virginia that I totally agree with his attitude, and the statement he has

just made. I think if it is not opportune now to proceed with the appropriation bill in accordance with my request for a unanimous-consent agreement, the thing to do is to proceed with the displaced persons bill until it is concluded. So I again ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily set aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill, the number of which has already been stated, with the idea it is to be concluded today if possible. Of course, if it is necessary to carry it over for further debate tomorrow, possibly it would be up to the Senator from West Virginia to decide whether or not we should proceed with it then.

It seems to me from the statement made by the distinguished Senator from Oregon, we could conclude consideration of the appropriation bill this afternoon. Every Senator knows we are working on a crowded schedule, and it is necessary that legislation be disposed of as quickly as possible. I again ask unanimous consent that the appropriation bill be considered on that basis.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the chairman of the committee reporting the appropriation bill whether he intends to insist upon the committee amendment authorizing an increase in appropriations for the personnel of the Internal Revenue Bureau?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, if I heard the Senator correctly, his inquiry was whether, as chairman, I would present and insist upon an amendment providing an increase in the personnel of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct.

Mr. CORDON. There is such an amendment in the bill. It was unanimously adopted by the committee, and the chairman can do nothing else but insist upon it. He would insist upon it in his own right, and in any event.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, in view of that, I hesitate to object, but I wonder if the Senator from Nebraska will not withdraw his request at least for today?

Mr. WHERRY. The order has not yet been made. It is up to the Senator; if he wants to object, he has a perfect right to do so. The order has not yet been made on the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I object.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I want to state now that if we proceed with the consideration of the displaced persons bill, we should proceed with it until it is concluded.

RESCISSION OF ORDER REFERRING TO THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION A CERTAIN REPORT

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order of the Senate agreed to on February 9, 1948, whereby a report made to the Secretary of the Interior on May 3, 1947, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration for printing, be rescinded,

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5883

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 25, 1948

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Admin-
6 istration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, herein-
7 after referred to as the current fiscal year, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For personal services in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department, \$2,033,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary not exceeding a total of \$87,560, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor

1 in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to
2 be transferred therefrom to this appropriation shall be
3 increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of
4 the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with
5 representatives of the Department shall determine are appro-
6 priate to the requirements as changed by such reductions
7 or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Pro-*
8 *vided further*, That, of appropriations herein made which
9 are available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1
10 may be expended for each option to purchase any particular
11 tract or tracts of land: *Provided further*, That no part of
12 the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the
13 payment of any officer or employee of the Department who,
14 as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Depart-
15 ment or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues,
16 or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or
17 forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects
18 and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend
19 of same: *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials
20 required in or incident to research or experimental work
21 where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of
22 the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the
23 purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or
24 materials produced outside of the United States.

25 (1) ~~Within~~ the funds available to the Department, but

1 without limitation of other authority, the Secretary of Agri-
2 culture may employ, in any position in the Department, not
3 to exceed ten persons in the special executive and special
4 professional grades ~~(CAF-16 and P-9)~~ as authorized by
5 the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, but no such
6 person shall be paid at an annual rate in excess of \$15,000.

7 RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

8 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
9 visions of the Act of August 14, 1946 as amended (Public
10 Law 733, 79th Congress; Public Law 297, 80th Con-
11 gress), including in addition to the objects for which
12 funds are available for such Act of August 14, 1946,
13 and under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act, as amended,
14 personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and
15 binding; over-all administration, planning, and coordina-
16 tion of research under section 10 pursuant to the provisions
17 of section 10 (c); and necessary expenses for carrying out
18 the provisions of title III of the Act, as follows:

19 For payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico
20 for agricultural experiment stations pursuant to section 9
21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act approved June 29, 1935, as
22 amended by the Act of August 14, 1946, ~~(2)\$2,500,000~~
23 \$4,000,000, of which such amount as shall be allottable to
24 Alaska shall be transferred to and made a part of the appro-

1 priation "Research on agricultural problems of Alaska", with-
 2 out matching requirement;

3 For research on utilization and associated problems pur-
 4 suant to section 10 (a) of said Act, ~~(3)\$3,000,000~~ \$4,800,-
 5 000;

6 For cooperative research other than research on utiliza-
 7 tion of agricultural commodities and the products thereof,
 8 pursuant to section 10 (b) of said Act, ~~(4)\$1,500,000~~
 9 \$2,400,000;

10 For the improvement and development, independently
 11 or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies,
 12 and others, of a sound and efficient system for the distribution
 13 and marketing of agricultural products pursuant to the "Agri-
 14 cultural Marketing Act of 1946" (title II of the Act of
 15 August 14, 1946), ~~(5)\$5,000,000~~ \$4,000,000;

16 In all, ~~(6)\$12,000,000~~ \$15,200,000: *Provided*, That
 17 for necessary printing and binding there may be transferred
 18 to, and made a part of, the item "Printing and binding, De-
 19 partment of Agriculture," such sums as are necessary: *Pro-*
 20 *vided further*, That the Secretary may make available to any
 21 bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts
 22 from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the
 23 functions for which it is made (but amounts made available
 24 to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office

1 of Information shall not exceed those which the Director of
 2 the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with repre-
 3 sentatives of the Department, shall determine), and any such
 4 amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or other-
 5 wise made available to other appropriation items of the
 6 Department: *Provided further*, That no part of this appro-
 7 priation shall be available for work relating to fish or shellfish
 8 or any product thereof, except for the support of equitable
 9 transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned with
 10 such rates and for development of foreign markets.

11 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

12 For necessary expenses, including personal services in
 13 the District of Columbia and payment of fees or dues for
 14 the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service,
 15 ~~(7)\$2,024,500~~ \$2,124,500, together with such amounts
 16 from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in
 17 the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such
 18 expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may
 19 be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of
 20 \$148,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
 21 appropriation; and there may be expended for personal
 22 services in the District of Columbia not to exceed
 23 ~~(8)\$1,403,033~~ \$1,430,033: *Provided, however*, That if the
 24 total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for
 25 the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below

1 the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget
2 for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred
3 therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may
4 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
5 shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Direc-
6 tor of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon
7 with representatives of the Department, shall determine are
8 appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reduc-
9 tions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

10 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses in connection with the publica-
13 tion, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, docu-
14 ments, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display
15 of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and
16 the coordination of informational work in the Department,
17 \$580,000, together with such amounts from other appro-
18 priations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules
19 in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses,
20 which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be
21 determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of
22 \$13,975 shall be transferred to and made a part of this
23 appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not
24 exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes
25 enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District

1 of Columbia, \$538,000; for preparation and display of ex-
2 hibits, \$105,925; and the preparation, distribution, and
3 display of motion and sound pictures, \$55,600: *Provided*,
4 *however*, That if the total amounts of the appropriations or
5 authorizations for the current fiscal year from which transfers
6 to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any time
7 exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively,
8 therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred
9 or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the
10 amount which may be expended for personal services in the
11 District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such
12 amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a
13 hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall
14 determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by
15 such reductions or increases in such appropriations or author-
16 izations: *Provided further*, That when and to the extent that
17 in the judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and
18 motion and sound pictures relating to the authorized pro-
19 grams of the various agencies of the Department can be more
20 advantageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the
21 Office of Information, as the central agency of the Depart-
22 ment therefor, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for
23 these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of
24 this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be
25 available for the objects specified herein, including personal

1 services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That
 2 in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the De-
 3 partment, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for
 4 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
 5 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944
 6 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being elsewhere herein referred
 7 to as the Organic Act of 1944, as amended by section 15
 8 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided*
 9 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
 10 the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field
 11 offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices
 12 except that not to exceed \$10,000 may be used to maintain
 13 the San Francisco radio office.

14 PRINTING AND BINDING

15 For printing and binding for the Department, including
 16 all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services, except as
 17 otherwise provided, \$1,800,000, including the purchase of
 18 reprints of scientific and technical articles published in
 19 periodicals and journals; the Annual Report of the Secretary,
 20 as required by the Acts of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C.
 21 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C.
 22 418), and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 108), and in pur-
 23 suance of the Act approved March 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C.
 24 214, 224), also including not to exceed \$250,000 for farmers'

1 bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the
2 people of the different sections of the country, an equal
3 proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or
4 sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators,
5 Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall
6 direct, but not including work done at the field printing
7 plants of the Forest Service authorized by the Joint Com-
8 mittee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved
9 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220) ; and including not
10 to exceed \$207,000 for printing and binding not less than two
11 hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty copies for
12 the use of the Senate and House of Representatives of part
13 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the
14 Yearbook of Agriculture), as authorized by section 73 of
15 the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241) : *Provided,*
16 That the Secretary may transfer to this appropriation from
17 the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use of Agri-
18 cultural Land Resources" such sums as may be necessary
19 for printing and binding in connection with marketing quotas
20 under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C.
21 1281-1407), from funds appropriated to carry into effect
22 the purposes of the National School Lunch Act approved
23 June 4, 1946 (Public Law 396), such sums as may be
24 necessary for printing and binding in connection with the
25 activities under said Act, and from funds appropriated to

1 carry into effect the terms of section 32 of the Act of August
2 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as
3 may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with
4 the activities under section 32: *Provided further*, That the
5 total amount that may be transferred under the authority
6 granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed \$145,000.

7 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

8 For necessary expenses, including exchange of reference
9 books, lawbooks, technical and scientific books, periodicals,
10 and expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not
11 to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues, when authorized by
12 the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associa-
13 tions which issue publications to members only or at a price
14 to members lower than to subscribers who are not mem-
15 bers; \$600,000, of which not to exceed \$484,924 may be
16 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

17 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

18 For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$2,-
19 243,400 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
20 including the salary of Chief of Bureau at \$10,000 per
21 annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of books
22 of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, as follows:

23 Economic investigations: For conducting investigations
24 and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among
25 the people of the United States, relative to agricultural pro-

1 duction, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in
 2 their broadest aspects, including farm management and
 3 practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing
 4 of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor,
 5 farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in pro-
 6 duction to probable demand for the different farm and food
 7 products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income
 8 in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their
 9 variations and trends, **(9)**~~\$1,900,000~~ \$1,988,500: *Provided,*
 10 That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made avail-
 11 able to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the
 12 heading "Economic investigations" shall be used for State
 13 and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural
 14 surveys, or for the maintenance of regional offices.

15 Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling,
 16 abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and pub-
 17 lishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and live-
 18 stock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton,
 19 stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and
 20 value of livestock and livestock products on farms, produc-
 21 tion, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin
 22 pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b),
 23 and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts
 24 as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as
 25 amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$2,375,400:

1 *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated
2 shall be available for any expense incident to ascertaining,
3 collating, or publishing a report stating the intention of
4 farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for
5 estimates of apple production for other than the commercial
6 crop.

7 OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL
8 RELATIONS

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for the
10 Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and for enabling
11 the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the
12 Department in connection with foreign agricultural work,
13 including personal services in the District of Columbia and
14 not to exceed \$500 for newspapers, \$503,000.

15 EXTENSION SERVICE

16 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO
17 RICO

18 For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto
19 Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:
20 Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts:
21 Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928
22 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
23 section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935
24 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act,
25 section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as

1 amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1),
 2 ~~(10)\$10,500,000~~ \$12,500,000; additional extension work,
 3 the Act approved April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C.
 4 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the Act approved February
 5 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the bene-
 6 fits of the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska,
 7 \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act approved June 20,
 8 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits of
 9 the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska,
 10 \$10,000, in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico, the
 11 Act approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g),
 12 extending the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones
 13 Act to Puerto Rico, \$408,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham,
 14 Bankhead-Jones, and related Act, ~~(11)\$22,966,950~~
 15 \$26,966,950.

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 Administration and coordination of extension work:
 18 For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of the
 19 Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-
 20 348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and
 21 to coordinate the extension work of the Department and
 22 the several States, Territories, and insular possessions,
 23 \$827,200, of which not to exceed \$663,100 may be ex-
 24 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

1 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

2 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

3 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
4 Office of Administrator, including the salary of the Admin-
5 istrator at \$10,000 per annum, and personal services in
6 the District of Columbia, and for the maintenance, opera-
7 tion, and furnishing of facilities and services at the Agricul-
8 tural Research Center, \$406,300: *Provided*, That the
9 appropriation current at the time services are rendered may
10 be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimbursements based
11 on estimated or actual charges) from applicable appropria-
12 tions, to cover the charges, including handling and other
13 related services, for equipment rentals (including deprecia-
14 tion, maintenance, and repairs) ; for services, supplies, equip-
15 ment and materials furnished, stores of which may be
16 maintained at the Center, and for building construction,
17 alteration, and repair performed by the Center in carrying
18 out the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the
19 applicable appropriations may also be charged their pro-
20 portionate share of the necessary general expenses of the
21 Center not covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*,
22 That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research
23 Administration shall be available for the construction, altera-
24 tion, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided*,
25 *however*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of con-

1 structing any one building (excepting headhouses connect-
2 ing greenhouses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount
3 for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each
4 shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and
5 approved therefor, and the cost of altering any one building
6 during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per
7 centum of the cost of the building as certified by the Re-
8 search Administrator, whichever is greater.

9 SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF

10 AGRICULTURE

11 For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the Act
12 approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c,
13 427f) ; for administration of the provisions of section 5 of the
14 said Act, and for special research work, including the
15 planning, programing, coordination, and printing the results
16 of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the
17 Department as the Secretary may designate or establish,
18 and to which he may make allotments from this fund, includ-
19 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; \$1,230,-
20 000, of which amount \$835,200 shall be available for the
21 maintenance and operation of research laboratories and
22 facilities in the major agricultural regions provided for by
23 section 4 of said Act, including not to exceed \$23,000
24 for construction of a poultry house at the regional poultry
25 laboratory, East Lansing, Michigan.

1 RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL
2 MATERIALS

3 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry
4 out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic
5 and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946
6 (Public Law 520, Seventy-ninth Congress), in connection
7 with natural rubber, including personal services in the
8 District of Columbia, \$349,000.

9 RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

10 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to con-
11 tinue the program for research into the basic agricultural
12 needs and problems of the Territory of Alaska in accordance
13 with the authority contained in the Act of July 30, 1947
14 (Public Law 266), and for the same objects and purposes
15 provided therein, \$185,940, together with contract authority
16 in an amount not to exceed \$300,000 to construct buildings
17 and facilities and to acquire and install such equipment as
18 may be necessary, on land donated or otherwise acquired.

19 OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

20 PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO

21 For payments to the States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico
22 to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the
23 provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural ex-
24 periment stations:

1 Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related
 2 Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7
 3 U. S. C., 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams
 4 Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369),
 5 \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24,
 6 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382),
 7 \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved
 8 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), ~~(12)\$2,661,268~~
 9 ~~\$2,861,268~~, of which amount not to exceed \$316 shall be
 10 transferred to and made a part of the appropriation "Re-
 11 search on agricultural problems of Alaska", without matching
 12 requirement; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1928
 13 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain
 14 Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000;
 15 Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as amended
 16 (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of certain
 17 Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments
 18 to States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, ~~(13)\$7,161,268~~
 19 ~~\$7,361,268~~.

20

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21

22

23

24

Administration of grants and coordination of research
 with States: For necessary expenses, including not to ex-
 ceed \$183,000 for personal services in the District of
 Columbia, to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved

1 March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925,
 2 May 16, 1928, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936,
 3 and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-
 4 369, 370-383, 386, 386d-386f), relative to their adminis-
 5 tration and for the administration of an agricultural experi-
 6 ment station in Puerto Rico, \$197,000; and the Secretary
 7 shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement
 8 required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the ex-
 9 penditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordi-
 10 nate the research work of the State agricultural colleges and
 11 experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts with
 12 research of the Department in similar lines, and make report
 13 thereon to Congress.

14 Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico: For expenses
 15 necessary to establish and maintain an agricultural experi-
 16 ment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation, illus-
 17 tration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, \$124,700.

18 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
 21 ~~(14)~~ ~~\$651,700~~ \$1,218,000 for personal services in the Dis-
 22 trict of Columbia, for carrying out the provisions of the Act,
 23 as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and
 24 related Acts, and for investigations concerned with the live-

1 stock and meat industries and the domestic raising of fur-
2 bearing animals, as follows:

3 Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments
4 in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and
5 breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101
6 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authoriz-
7 ing cooperation with State authorities in the administration
8 of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry
9 products, and hatcheries, \$1,405,500.

10 Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of
11 diseases of animals, and for investigations of tuberculin,
12 serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$1,055,000.

13 Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the
14 control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and
15 paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's
16 disease of cattle, \$6,250,000: *Provided*, That no part of the
17 money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating
18 owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supplemen-
19 tary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county,
20 or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take
21 place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as compen-
22 sation for or on account of any such animal if at the time
23 of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation thereof,
24 it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person,
25 firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or

1 delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered: *Provided*
2 *further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated no
3 payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for
4 slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between
5 the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the salvage
6 thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the amount
7 paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county, and
8 municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and
9 that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than
10 \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred
11 animal.

12 Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quaran-
13 tine work, including the control and eradication of hog
14 cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks,
15 scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the super-
16 vision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of
17 vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the in-
18 spection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance
19 with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and
20 the Act of July 24, 1946 (Public Law 522), and the inspec-
21 tion work relative to the existence of contagious diseases,
22 \$1,225,000: *Provided*, That service shall be maintained at
23 all stockyards having such service during the current fiscal
24 year.

25 (15) *Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of*

1 *laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food*
 2 *products, \$11,500,000: Provided, That the unobligated bal-*
 3 *ance remaining in the "Meat inspection fund" established*
 4 *by the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948,*
 5 *shall be carried to the general fund of the Treasury.*

6 Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions
 7 of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158),
 8 regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or ship-
 9 ment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manu-
 10 factured in the United States and the importation of such
 11 products intended for use in the treatment of domestic
 12 animals, ~~(16)\$340,000~~ \$365,000.

13 Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum:
 14 The sum of \$43,000 of the appropriation made by section
 15 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved
 16 May 12, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 612), is hereby made available
 17 during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein
 18 made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the
 19 Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855),
 20 including personal services in the District of Columbia.

21 ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER
 22 CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

23 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
 24 the District of Columbia, in the arrest and eradication of
 25 foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneu-

1 monia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals,
2 or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, includ-
3 ing the payment of claims growing out of past and future
4 purchases and destruction of animals (including poultry)
5 affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by
6 or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespec-
7 tive of ownership, under like or substantially similar circum-
8 stances, when such owner has complied with all lawful
9 quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth disease and
10 rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the provisions
11 of the Act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8, Eightieth
12 Congress), and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended
13 (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-122), including
14 expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Public Law 8,
15 the Secretary may transfer from other appropriations or
16 funds available to the bureaus, corporations, or agencies of
17 the Department such sums as he may deem necessary, to
18 be available only in an emergency which threatens the
19 livestock or poultry industry of the country, and any unex-
20 pended balances of funds transferred under this head in the
21 fiscal year 1948 shall be merged with such transferred
22 amounts: *Provided*, That, except for payments made pur-
23 suant to said Public Law 8, the payment for such animals
24 hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based
25 on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or breeding value, but

1 in case of appraisement based on breeding value no ap-
 2 praisement of any such animal shall exceed three times its
 3 meat, egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in case
 4 of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the
 5 Secretary, the payment by the United States Government
 6 for any such animals shall not exceed one-half of any such
 7 appraisements: *Provided further*, That poultry may be
 8 appraised in groups when the basis for appraisal is the same
 9 for each bird.

10 BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 12 ing not to exceed \$515,300 for personal services in the Dis-
 13 trict of Columbia, in carrying out the provisions of the
 14 Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including
 15 investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy
 16 industry, for carrying out the applicable provisions of the
 17 Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), re-
 18 lating to process or renovated butter, as amended by the
 19 Act of June 24, 1946 (Public Law 427), and the Act of
 20 May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates
 21 to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$1,050,000.

22 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

23 ENGINEERING

24 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

25 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,

1 and demonstrations in connection with the production and
 2 improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant indus-
 3 tries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the application
 4 of engineering principles to agriculture; plant diseases, in-
 5 cluding nematodes, and methods for their prevention and
 6 control; plant and plant-disease collections and surveys;
 7 the distribution of weeds and means for their control; meth-
 8 ods of handling, processing, transportation, and storage of
 9 agricultural products; and plants in foreign countries and
 10 our possessions for introduction into the United States, in-
 11 cluding explorations and surveys, and propagation and test-
 12 ing in this country; for the operation and maintenance of
 13 airplanes; and for personal services in the city of Washing-
 14 ton, as follows:

15 Field crops: For investigations on the production, im-
 16 provement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn,
 17 cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soy-
 18 beans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other
 19 field crops, \$2,672,300.

20 Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations
 21 on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vege-
 22 table, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and
 23 related crops and plants, \$2,578,100.

24 Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest

1 and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their
2 control, \$380,480.

3 Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of
4 soil management methods to increase and maintain produc-
5 tivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage
6 practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers, ferti-
7 lizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural use;
8 soil management and crop production on dry and irrigated
9 lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use by crops;
10 and for the classification of soils in a national system and
11 indication of their extent and distribution on maps, and
12 determination of their potential productivity under adapted
13 cropping and improved soil management; (17) ~~\$1,466,000~~
14 *\$1,524,000: Provided*, That the irrigation experiment sta-
15 tion at Bard, California, may be sold upon such terms as the
16 Secretary deems advantageous, and the proceeds of such sale
17 are to be available for the establishment and equipment of an
18 irrigation station at or near Brawley, California, or the Secre-
19 tary may if he deems it desirable exchange in lieu of sale the
20 Bard Station for a suitable site or facilities at or near Braw-
21 ley, and in connection with the establishment of the new sta-
22 tion the Secretary may accept donations: *Provided further*,
23 That the Secretary shall have contractual authority in an
24 amount not to exceed \$100,000 to construct and/or acquire
25 buildings, facilities, and equipment for the station at Brawley.

1 Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving
2 the application of engineering principles to agriculture, in-
3 cluding farm power and equipment, rural water supply and
4 sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their
5 appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm
6 products, and the preparation and distribution of building
7 plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engineer-
8 ing problems relating to the production, processing, trans-
9 portation, and storage of agricultural products; \$685,690.

10 National Arboretum: For the maintenance and develop-
11 ment of the National Arboretum established under the pro-
12 visions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C.
13 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory council
14 and the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle in the Dis-
15 trict of Columbia, \$413,900, of which not to exceed \$20,000
16 shall be available for the construction of entrance facilities,
17 including a guardhouse and rest rooms, and not to exceed
18 \$10,000 may be expended for employment pursuant to the
19 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
20 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574) as amended by section 15 of the Act
21 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

22 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE
23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
25 demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic

1 entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best
2 means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to
3 agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and
4 bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related
5 pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of
6 destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best
7 ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect
8 the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20,
9 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee
10 Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C.
11 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and
12 the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), authorizing
13 the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious
14 insects and plant pests; including the operation and mainte-
15 nance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed five, and
16 not to exceed \$718,350 for personal services in the District
17 of Columbia, as follows:

18 Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects
19 affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest
20 products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range
21 crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other
22 plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and
23 man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management;
24 for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to
25 determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for

1 investigations in connection with introduction of natural
 2 enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the
 3 exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects
 4 and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment,
 5 and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in
 6 the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases;
 7 and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including
 8 methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their
 9 application, (18)~~\$3,019,800~~ \$3,023,300.

10 Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out op-
 11 erations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to
 12 prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweet-
 13 potato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach
 14 mosaic, cereal rusts, and pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil,
 15 including the enforcement of quarantine regulations and
 16 cooperation with States to enforce plant quarantines as
 17 authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912,
 18 as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the estab-
 19 lishment of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to
 20 stamp out any infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized
 21 by the Act of February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the
 22 enforcement of domestic plant quarantines through inspec-
 23 tion in transit, including the interception and disposition of
 24 materials found to have been transported interstate in viola-
 25 tion of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and

1 operations under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C.
2 166), \$2,586,200: *Provided*, That no part of this appro-
3 priation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees,
4 farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or
5 destroyed: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the
6 Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended
7 for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such
8 State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this
9 purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at
10 least equal to such expenditures shall have been appro-
11 priated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or
12 local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the
13 accomplishment of this purpose.

14 Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the
15 introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United
16 States, including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines
17 and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the
18 Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended
19 (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7
20 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942
21 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quar-
22 antines as they pertain to Territories of the United States
23 and enforcement of regulations governing the movement
24 of plants into and from the District of Columbia promul-
25 gated under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of

1 August 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and cer-
 2 tification of plants and plant products to meet the sanitary
 3 requirements of foreign countries, as authorized in section
 4 102 of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a),
 5 \$2,212,000.

6 CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND
 7 PLANT DISEASES

8 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
 9 joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-
 10 148e), including the operation and maintenance of air-
 11 planes and the purchase of not to exceed three, and surveys
 12 and control operations in Canada in cooperation with
 13 the Canadian Government or local Canadian authorities,
 14 and the employment of Canadian citizens, (19)~~\$1,000,000~~
 15 \$1,750,000.

16 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
 17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments,
 19 and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, including not to
 20 exceed \$237,746 for personal services in the District of
 21 Columbia, as follows:

22 Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations:
 23 For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act of
 24 May 15, 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the applica-
 25 tion of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical,

1 physical, microscopical, and technological investigation of
 2 foods, feeds, drugs, plant and animal products, and substances
 3 used in the manufacture thereof; for investigations of the
 4 physiological effects and for the pharmacological testing of
 5 such products and of insecticides; for the investigation and
 6 development of methods for the manufacture of sugars, sugar
 7 sirups, and starches and the utilization of new agricultural
 8 materials for such purposes; and for the technological investi-
 9 gation of the utilization of fruits and vegetables and for
 10 frozen-pack investigations; for the investigation of naval
 11 stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components; the
 12 investigation and experimental demonstration of improved
 13 equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval stores;
 14 and the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and
 15 utilization of naval stores; (20)~~\$589,050~~ \$634,050.

16 Regional research laboratories: For continuing the re-
 17 searches established under the provisions of section 202 (a)
 18 to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjust-
 19 ment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research
 20 on food products of farm commodities, \$5,000,000, including
 21 not to exceed \$50,000 for the construction of a hazardous
 22 operations building at the Eastern Regional Research Lab-
 23 oratory located at Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania.

24 BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

25 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-

ing not to exceed \$311,765 for personal services in the District of Columbia, for conducting investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and such economic investigations, including housing and household buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, and for disseminating useful information on this subject, \$813,000.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

For expenses necessary for carrying out operations, measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto as may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), including personal services in the District of Columbia and the purchase (not to exceed two) and operation and maintenance of airplanes, as follows:

Gypsy and brown-tail moths: Gypsy and brown-tail moths, pursuant to section 102 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$603,600.

1 Forest Pest Control Act: Forest Pest Control Act
2 (Public Law 110, approved June 25, 1947), \$135,000.

3 White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pursu-
4 ant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a),
5 \$3,750,000, of which amount \$582,000 shall be available
6 to the Department of the Interior for the control of white
7 pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the
8 jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes
9 which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restric-
10 tions of the United States; \$1,974,650 of said amount to the
11 Forest Service for the control of white pine blister rust on
12 or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$1,193,350
13 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant
14 Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the
15 entire program, method development, and for operations
16 conducted under its direction for such control, including,
17 but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust on
18 or endangering State and privately owned lands.

19 Dutch elm disease: Dutch elm disease, pursuant to sec-
20 tion 102 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C.
21 147a), \$51,800: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the
22 Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be
23 made for applying methods of control of the Dutch elm dis-
24 ease in any State where measures for the removal and de-
25 struction of trees on non-Federal lands suffering from the

1 Dutch elm disease are not in force, provided such removal
2 and destruction are deemed essential or appropriate for the
3 carrying on of the control program, nor until a sum or sums
4 at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appro-
5 priated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local
6 authorities, or by individuals, or by organizations concerned:
7 *Provided, however,* That expenditures incurred for removal
8 of trees infected with Dutch elm disease from non-Federal
9 lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations,
10 subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided further,* That no
11 part of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal
12 and destruction of trees infected with the Dutch elm disease
13 except where such trees are located on property owned or
14 controlled by the Government of the United States, or on
15 property included within local experimental control areas.

16 FOREST SERVICE

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
19 \$1,097,582 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
20 not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the
21 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
22 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); to experiment
24 and make investigations and report on forestry, national for-
25 ests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropria-

tion shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed \$10,000, with the exception that any building, erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved out of the appropriations made under this Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary; to protect, administer, and improve the national forests, including tree planting and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experi-

1 ments and investigations made by the Forest Service:
2 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation
3 for "National forest protection and management", and not
4 to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for "Forest fire
5 cooperation" may be transferred to the appropriation
6 "Printing and binding, Department of Agriculture", for forest
7 fire prevention posters and related printed material, as
8 follows:

9 General administrative expenses: For general admin-
10 istration, including the salary of the Chief Forester at
11 \$10,000 per annum, and for expenses of the National Forest
12 Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the
13 Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), \$650,000.

14 National forest protection and management: For the
15 administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement,
16 and development of the national forests, including the estab-
17 lishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including
18 the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase,
19 production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and
20 the care of plantations and young growth; the operation
21 and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to ex-
22 ceed four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the
23 construction and maintenance of all other improvements
24 necessary for the proper and economical administration,
25 protection, development, and use of the national forests,

1 including experimental areas under Forest Service admin-
2 istration, except that where, in the opinion of the Secretary,
3 direct purchases will be more economical than construction,
4 improvements may be purchased; the construction (not to
5 exceed \$10,000 for any one structure), equipment, and
6 maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities; timber cul-
7 tural operations; development and application of fish and
8 game management plans; propagation and transplanting of
9 plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the
10 national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and
11 other resources and development and application of plans for
12 their effective management, sale, and use; examination,
13 classification, surveying, and appraisal of land incident to
14 effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands within
15 the boundaries of the national forests that may be opened
16 to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of June
17 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C.
18 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16
19 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of water
20 rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests
21 in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water
22 rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the admin-
23 istration and public use of the national forests; and all
24 expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement,
25 protection, and general administration of the national forests,

1 ~~(21)\$24,889,175~~ \$25,364,000, of which not to exceed
 2 \$25,000 shall be available for the purchase of one nursery
 3 site.

4 Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest
 5 fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service adminis-
 6 tration, including lands under contract for purchase or in
 7 process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes,
 8 \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting
 9 obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

10 Forest research: For forest research in accordance with
 11 the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act
 12 approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581,
 13 581a, 581f-581i), including the construction and mainte-
 14 nance of improvements, as follows:

15 Forest and range management investigations: Fire,
 16 silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and
 17 experiments under said section 2, as amended, and investiga-
 18 tions and experiments to develop improved methods of man-
 19 agement of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest
 20 or range experiment stations or elsewhere, ~~(22)\$2,750,000~~
 21 \$2,825,000.

22 Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests
 23 of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products
 24 Laboratory, or elsewhere, ~~(23)\$1,000,000~~ \$1,125,000.

25 Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest

1 survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics
2 under section 10, ~~(24)\$750,000~~ \$822,000.

3 FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

4 For cooperation with the various States or other appro-
5 priate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and
6 the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance
7 with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act
8 approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-
9 570), \$9,000,000, of which not to exceed \$76,125 shall
10 be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

11 FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

12 To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service
13 to advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using
14 industries or other appropriate agencies in the application
15 of forest management principles to federally owned lands
16 leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain
17 sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber
18 resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabiliza-
19 tion of employment and economic continuance of forest
20 industries, and to carry into effect, through such agencies
21 of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of
22 the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18,
23 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed \$660,034)
24 and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700)
25 and 5 (not to exceed \$65,766) of the Act approved June

1 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary
2 thereto; in all, not to exceed \$809,500, of which not to
3 exceed \$54,636 may be expended for personal services in
4 the District of Columbia; and not to exceed \$30,000 for
5 the construction, alteration, or purchase of necessary build-
6 ings, and other improvements.

7 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

8 Under Weeks Act: For the acquisition of forest lands
9 under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911,
10 as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$500,000, to
11 be available only for payment toward the purchase price
12 of any lands acquired, including the cost of surveys in
13 connection with such acquisition.

14 Under special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facili-
15 tate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating
16 within the exterior boundaries of the following national
17 forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following
18 Acts authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for
19 such purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts
20 from such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests,
21 Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as
22 amended, \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of
23 May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000;
24 San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside
25 County, California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634),

1 as amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests,
 2 Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as
 3 amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act
 4 of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland
 5 National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of June
 6 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National
 7 Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637),
 8 \$35,000; in all \$142,000.

9 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

10 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 11 of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved Novem-
 12 ber 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for
 13 the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads
 14 and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service
 15 administration, (1) \$9,750,000 for forest development roads
 16 and trails, and (2) ~~(25)\$5,000,000~~ \$5,300,000 for forest
 17 highways, which sums are authorized to be appropriated by
 18 the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), in all,
 19 ~~(26)\$14,750,000~~ \$15,050,000 (including not to exceed
 20 \$100,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia),
 21 to be immediately available and to remain available until ex-
 22 pended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available
 23 for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of build-
 24 ings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and
 25 supplies used for road and trail construction and mainte-

1 nance, but the total cost of any such building purchased,
 2 altered, or constructed under this authorization shall not
 3 exceed \$10,000, with the exception that any building
 4 erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was
 5 \$10,000 or more, may be improved within any fiscal year
 6 by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of
 7 such buildings certified by the Secretary.

8 FLOOD CONTROL

9 Flood control: For expenses necessary, in accordance
 10 with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936
 11 (Public Law 738, Seventy-fourth Congress), as amended
 12 and supplemented, to make preliminary examinations and
 13 surveys, and to perform works of improvements, \$6,000,000,
 14 (27) *of which \$2,070,500 shall be available for preliminary*
 15 *examinations and surveys, and including not to exceed*
 16 \$135,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 17 to be immediately available and to remain available until
 18 expended, with which shall be merged the unexpended
 19 balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred
 20 to the Department for flood-control purposes: *Provided,*
 21 *That no part of such funds shall be used for the purchase*
 22 *of lands in the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie water-*
 23 *sheds without specific approval of the county board of*
 24 *supervisors of the county in which such lands are situated:*
 25 *Provided further, That hereafter funds appropriated for*

1 the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds shall be avail-
2 able for (28)necessary work projects in all areas up
3 to that over which the Department of the Army has juris-
4 diction and responsibility or to carry out emergency measures
5 authorized by section 7 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat.
6 1225), as amended.

7 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

8 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
9 the Act approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f),
10 which provides for a national program of erosion control
11 and soil and water conservation, including not to exceed
12 \$856,750 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
13 furnishing of subsistence to employees, operation and main-
14 tenance of aircraft, and the purchase and erection or altera-
15 tion of permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of
16 any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive
17 of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system
18 and connecting the same with any such building, shall
19 not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings are acquired in
20 conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes
21 and except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost
22 not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That
23 no money appropriated in this Act shall be available for
24 the construction of any such building on land not owned
25 by the Government: *Provided further*, That in the State

1 of Missouri where the State has established a central State
2 agency authorized to enter into agreements with the United
3 States or any of its agencies on policies and general pro-
4 grams for the saving of its soil by the extension of Fed-
5 eral aid to any soil conservation district in such State,
6 the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States
7 with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior
8 approval of such central State agency before they shall
9 become effective as to such district, as follows:

10 Soil conservation research: For research and investiga-
11 tions into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects
12 of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil
13 and water conservation (including the construction and
14 hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and
15 water regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards
16 in the Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures
17 for all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a
18 sum not in excess of funds made available for such work by
19 the State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof) ; and
20 for construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental
21 watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations,
22 **(29)**~~\$1,048,000~~ \$1,548,000.

23 Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preven-
24 tive measures to conserve soil and water, including such
25 special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and

the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conservation plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information, (30)~~\$44,000,000~~ \$43,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for soil and water conservation operations in demonstration projects.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and the provisions of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (Public Law 179, Seventy-ninth Congress), including not to exceed (31)~~\$29,001~~ \$38,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, (32)~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,250,000.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of

1 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the
2 provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381, and 383 and
3 the provisions of titles IV and V), including personal
4 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$6,000
5 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such
6 displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within
7 the United States; \$150,000,000, to remain available
8 until December 31, 1949, for compliance with pro-
9 grams under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjust-
10 ment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February
11 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the
12 1948 programs carried out during the period July 1,
13 1947, to December 31, 1948, inclusive: *Provided*, That
14 not to exceed \$24,500,000 of the total sum provided
15 under this head shall be available during the current
16 fiscal year, for salaries and other administrative expenses
17 for carrying out such programs, including the tobacco and
18 peanut-marketing quota programs, the cost of aerial photo-
19 graphs, however, not to be charged to such limitation; but
20 not more than \$7,000,000 shall be transferred to the appro-
21 priation account, "Administrative expenses, section 392, Ag-
22 ricultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That
23 payments to claimants hereunder may be made upon the
24 certificate of the claimant, which certificate shall be in such
25 form as the Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried

1 out the conservation practice or practices and has
2 complied with all other requirements as conditions for
3 such payments and that the statements and informa-
4 tion contained in the application for payment are cor-
5 rect and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief,
6 under the penalties of the Act of March 4, 1909, as amended
7 (18 U. S. C. 80): *Provided further*, That none of the
8 funds herein appropriated or made available for the
9 functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency
10 pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of
11 February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or
12 expenses of any regional information employees or any
13 State or county information employees, but this shall not
14 preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of infor-
15 mation to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such
16 amount shall be available for salaries and other admin-
17 istrative expenses in connection with the formulation and
18 administration of the 1949 programs (amounting to
19 (33)\$225,000,000 \$300,000,000, including administra-
20 tion, and formulated on the basis of a distribution of the
21 funds available for payments and grants among the several
22 States in accordance with their conservation needs as deter-
23 mined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That the pro-
24 portion allocated to any State shall not be reduced more
25 than 15 per centum from the 1946 distribution and that no

1 participant shall receive more than ~~(34)\$500~~ \$750) of soil-
2 building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices,
3 under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and pro-
4 grams under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as
5 amended; but the payments or grants under such program
6 shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect
7 to which such payments or grants are to be made, in con-
8 formity with farming practices which will encourage and
9 provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving prac-
10 tices in the most practical and effective manner and adapted
11 to conditions in the several States, as determined and ap-
12 proved by the State committee appointed pursuant to sec-
13 tion 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
14 ment Act, as amended for the respective States: *Provided*
15 *further*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, from
16 time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such
17 sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses
18 of said Office in auditing payments under this item: *Provided*
19 *further*, That such amounts shall be available for the pur-
20 chase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming
21 materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants
22 thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying
23 out farming practices approved by the Secretary under pro-
24 grams provided for herein: *Provided further*, That the Sec-
25 retary is authorized and directed to make payments to

1 farmers who complied with the terms and conditions of
2 the agricultural conservation programs, formulated pursuant
3 to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation
4 and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, if the Secre-
5 tary determines that, because of induction into the armed
6 forces of the United States, such farmers failed to file, or
7 were prevented from filing, applications for payment under
8 any such program during the period the applicable appro-
9 priation for such program was available for obligation, such
10 payments to be made out of the unobligated balance of the
11 appropriation, "Conservation and use of agricultural land
12 resources", in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation
13 Act, 1946: *Provided further*, That an application for pay-
14 ment on the prescribed form is filed by any such farmer (or
15 the person entitled to payment in case of death, disappear-
16 ance, or incompetency of the farmer under regulations issued
17 pursuant to section 385 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
18 of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C., 1940 edition, 1385))
19 within one year from the date of his discharge from the
20 armed forces, or by December 31, 1948, whichever is
21 later: *And provided further*, That no part of any funds avail-
22 able to the Department, or any bureau, office, corporation, or
23 other agency constituting a part of such Department shall be
24 used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or

1 travel expenses of any person who has been convicted of
 2 violating the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious
 3 political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended,
 4 or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of
 5 section 6 of the Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201),
 6 to have violated or attempted to violate such section which
 7 prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment
 8 of personal services or other expenses designed to influence
 9 in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any
 10 legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request
 11 of any Member or through the proper official channels.

12 SUGAR ACT

13 To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the pro-
 14 visions of the Sugar Act of 1948, approved August 8, 1947
 15 (Public Law 388), including such amount as is required
 16 to complete payments under the Sugar Act of 1937, as
 17 amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), \$72,000,000, to re-
 18 main available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That ex-
 19 penditures (including transfers) from this appropriation for
 20 other than payments to sugar producers shall not exceed
 21 \$1,385,545.

22 (35)EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF

23 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

24 *Not to exceed \$500,000 of the appropriation made avail-*

1 able by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C.
 2 612 (c)), shall be used to pay any subsidy, benefit, or in-
 3 demnity to manufacturers of or dealers in insulation products.

4 NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

5 To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of
 6 the National School Lunch Act of June 4, 1946 (Public
 7 Law 396), there is hereby made available ~~(36)\$65,000,000~~
 8 \$75,000,000 of the funds appropriated for the fiscal year
 9 1949 by section 32 of the Act approved August 24, 1935
 10 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), such amount to be without regard to
 11 the 25 per centum limitation contained in said section 32, and
 12 to be exclusive of funds expended in accordance with the last
 13 sentence of section 9 of the National School Lunch Act:
 14 *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for non-
 15 food assistance under section 5 of said Act.

16 MARKETING SERVICES

17 For expenses necessary, including not to exceed
 18 ~~(37)\$2,187,827~~ \$2,197,827 for personal services in the Dis-
 19 trict of Columbia, in conducting investigations, experiments,
 20 and demonstrations, as follows:

21 Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and
 22 distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely infor-
 23 mation on the market supply and demand, commercial
 24 movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and mar-
 25 ket prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products,

1 dairy and poultry products (including broilers), fruits and
2 vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds,
3 cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products,
4 (38) ~~\$1,667,250~~ \$1,692,250.

5 Market inspection of farm products: For the investi-
6 gation and certification, in one or more jurisdictions, to
7 shippers and other interested parties of the class, quality,
8 and condition of any agricultural commodity or food
9 product, whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed,
10 and any product containing an agricultural commodity
11 or derivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment
12 or when received at such important central markets as
13 the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at
14 points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under
15 such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including
16 payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as nearly
17 as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered,
18 \$712,000.

19 Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing
20 among the people of the United States useful information
21 relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification,
22 grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation,
23 storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including
24 the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform
25 standards of classification of American farm and food products

1 throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber
2 as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d),
3 for carrying out the provisions of section 201 (a) to 201
4 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment
5 Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), and for coordinating nutri-
6 tion services made available by Federal, State, and other
7 agencies, including not to exceed \$10,000 for employment
8 pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the
9 Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 541b), as amended by
10 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
11 and not to exceed \$20,000 for transportation and other
12 necessary expenses including not to exceed \$10 per diem
13 of persons serving without compensation while away from
14 their homes or regular places of business; printing and bind-
15 ing; and not to exceed \$150 for newspapers, \$1,084,500:
16 *Provided*, That the Secretary may make available to any
17 bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts
18 from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the
19 functions for which this appropriation is made, and any such
20 amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or
21 otherwise made available to appropriation items in this Act.

22 Tobacco Acts: To carry into effect the provisions of
23 the Act to establish and promote the use of standards of
24 classification for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official
25 tobacco-inspection service, approved August 23, 1935 (7

1 U. S. C. 511-511q), the Act to provide for the collection
2 and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department,
3 approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as
4 amended, and the Act to prohibit the exportation of tobacco
5 seed and plants, approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516),
6 \$1,552,000.

7 Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts:
8 To carry into effect the provisions of the Act authorizing
9 the Secretary to collect and publish statistics of the grade
10 and staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927, as
11 amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471-
12 476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him by chap-
13 ter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton
14 futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect
15 the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act,
16 approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65),
17 \$1,399,000.

18 Marketing regulatory acts: For expenses necessary to
19 carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural
20 Commodities Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), the
21 Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce
22 (7 U. S. C. 491-497), the Act to provide standards for
23 baskets and containers for fruits and vegetables, as amended
24 (15 U. S. C. 251-256), the Act to fix standards for hampers,
25 round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vege-

1 tables (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), the Act to provide export
2 standards for apples and pears (7 U. S. C. 581-589), the
3 United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87),
4 the United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C. 241-273),
5 the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers
6 and Stockyards Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181-229),
7 the Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), and the Federal
8 Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of June 25,
9 1947 (Public Law 104), \$3,178,350.

10 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

11 Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to
12 carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange
13 Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), including not to
14 exceed \$153,000 for personal services in the District of
15 Columbia, \$530,000.

16 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

17 For expenses necessary, including personal services in
18 the District of Columbia, to carry into effect the provisions
19 of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the
20 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C. 1000-1029),
21 as amended, the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946
22 (Public Law 731), approved August 14, 1946, and Public
23 Law 563, approved July 30, 1946, as follows:

24 Loans: Title I and section 43 (including payments in

1 lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50), \$15,000,000; title
 2 II, ~~(39)\$60,000,000~~ \$75,000,000.

3 Salaries and expenses: For the making and servicing of
 4 new loans, insuring mortgages, the servicing and collecting
 5 of loans made under prior authority, and the liquidation of
 6 assets transferred to Farmers' Home Administration pursuant
 7 to the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946,
 8 \$22,000,000, together with a transfer to this appropriation
 9 item of not to exceed \$120,000 of the fees and administra-
 10 tive expense charges made available by subsections (d) and
 11 (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
 12 as amended.

13 WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID 14 AREAS

15 To carry into effect the provisions of the Act to promote
 16 conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United
 17 States by aiding in the development of facilities for water
 18 storage and utilization, approved August 28, 1937, as
 19 amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), \$1,750,000, of
 20 which not to exceed \$11,000 may be expended for personal
 21 services in the District of Columbia.

22 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

23 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electri-
 24 fication Act of 1936, approved May 20, 1936, as amended

1 (7 U. S. C. 901-915, as amended by the Act of July 30,
2 1947 (Public Law 266)), as follows:

3 Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses,
4 including personal services in the District of Columbia; not
5 to exceed \$500 for newspapers; and not to exceed \$500 for
6 financial and credit reports; ~~(40)\$5,000,000~~ \$5,450,000.

7 Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5
8 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7
9 thereof, \$400,000,000, to be borrowed from the Secretary
10 of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section
11 3 (a) of said Act.

12 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF 13 AGRICULTURE

14 SEC. 2. No funds appropriated or made available under
15 this title shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses
16 of any officer or employee of the Department or any bureau,
17 office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corpora-
18 tion, institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes
19 or approves, or directs or authorizes the approval of, any
20 loan or advance by the Regional Agricultural Credit Cor-
21 poration of Washington, District of Columbia, unless such
22 loan or advance (1) is for the purpose of protecting the
23 security for or assisting in the collection of a loan or advance
24 theretofore made by the Corporation, or (2) is for use in and
25 confined to a specific area or region in which the Secretary

1 of Agriculture shall have found that such loans for specified
2 agricultural purposes and for limited time periods are neces-
3 sary because of economic emergencies or production disasters.
4 All loans and advances made pursuant to this section will
5 carry the full personal liability of the borrower, shall be
6 secured by crops or livestock and such additional collateral
7 as is deemed necessary to afford reasonable assurance of
8 repayment, and will be accompanied by a certificate of refusal
9 of the loan or advance by a local bank or the production
10 credit association serving the area (41): *Provided, however,*
11 *That the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the Re-*
12 *gional Agricultural Credit Corporation to reenter an area*
13 *or region where an economic emergency or production disas-*
14 *ter has occurred, in conformity with the provisions of section*
15 *201 (c) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of*
16 *1932, as amended (title 12, U. S. C. 1148).*

17 SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the
18 lump-sum appropriations made for the Department under
19 this title shall be available for the purchase of passenger
20 motor vehicles, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary
21 in the conduct of the work of the Department outside the
22 District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles pur-
23 chased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the
24 Department for which appropriations are made under such
25 title shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase

1 by the Department under the statements of proposed expendi-
2 tures for purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles in
3 the Budget.

4 SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the
5 employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary
6 employment of translators when competent citizen translators
7 are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency
8 of persons in the field service of the Department for periods
9 of not more than sixty days; and (3) employment under
10 the appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural
11 Relations.

12 SEC. 5. Appropriations made in this title shall be avail-
13 able for health service programs as authorized by law (5
14 U. S. C. 150).

15 SEC. 6. Appropriations and other funds available to the
16 Department during the current fiscal year (except those
17 appropriated or authorized in title II of this Act for such
18 fiscal year) shall be available for the payment of claims pur-
19 suant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28
20 U. S. C. 921).

21 SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this
22 title shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
23 who engages in a strike against the Government of the United
24 States or who is a member of an organization of Government
25 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-

1 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member
2 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
3 Government of the United States by force or violence: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be con-
5 sidered prima facie evidence that the person making the
6 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
7 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United
8 States, is not a member of an organization of Government
9 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
10 ment of the United States, or that such person does not ad-
11 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
12 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
13 force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative
14 or supervisory employees of the Department as may be desig-
15 nated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized
16 to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required
17 by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing:
18 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
19 against the Government of the United States or who is a
20 member of an organization of Government employees that
21 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
22 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
23 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
24 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
25 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from

1 any appropriation contained in this title shall be guilty of a
2 felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than
3 \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:
4 *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in
5 addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions
6 of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this sec-
7 tion shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person
8 employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work
9 involving the loss of human life or destruction of property,
10 and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons
11 from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such
12 emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by
13 this section.

14 SEC. 8. Limitations on amounts to be expended for per-
15 sonal services under appropriations in this Act shall not
16 apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of
17 December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-e).

18 SEC. 9. This Act may be cited as the "Department of
19 Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949".

20 TITLE II—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

21 SEC. 201. The following sums are appropriated, out
22 of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
23 for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation for the current
24 fiscal year, namely:

ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Operating expenses: For operating and administrative expenses, \$3,725,000, including not to exceed \$700 for newspapers (42), *together with the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose for fiscal year 1948 which shall be available to complete the orderly liquidation of the 1947 and prior crop year programs.*

SEC. 202. The following corporations are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as may be necessary to carry out the programs set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for each such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, COMMODITY CREDIT

CORPORATION

Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$7,575,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation, including not to exceed \$400 for periodicals, maps, and newspapers: *Provided further*,

1 That all necessary expenses (including legal and special
2 services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not
3 including other personal services) in connection with
4 the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or
5 disposition of any real or personal property belonging
6 to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, includ-
7 ing expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be
8 considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes
9 hereof.

10 SEC. 203. The authorities, restrictions, and prohibitions
11 specified under the head "General provisions" in the Govern-
12 ment Corporations Appropriations Act, 1949, shall be ap-
13 plicable to title II of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives March 18, 1948.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments May 25 (legisla-
tive day, May 20), 1948.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,

Secretary.

80TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. R. 5883

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 25, 1948

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 27, 1948
For actions of May 26, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 95

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bills to continue trade-agreements program for 1 year with amendments; to transfer alcohol plants to USDA; and to continue certain allocation and import-export control powers. Rep. Dirksen asked for conference on agricultural appropriation bill but withdrew request when Rep. Cannon moved to instruct conferees to agree to ACP amendment. House committee reported Interior appropriation bill. Senate committees reported revised property-management bill and bill to continue certain allocation and import-export controls. Sen. Wherry discussed his protest to to USDA on export of wool and meat scraps from Mexico in view of foot-and-mouth disease there.

HOUSE

1. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 6705 (H. Rept. 2038) (p. 6658). The bill includes items for soil and moisture conservation on Interior lands, Board of Geographic Names, Bureau of Reclamation, Bonneville Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Government in the territories, etc. It provides a total of \$375,677,591, which is less than the 1949 estimates by \$84,293,244 but more than the 1948 appropriations by \$112,876,532.

Excerpts from the committee report:

Indian services. "In many instances, the committee is convinced that the functions which the Bureau of Indian Affairs is attempting to carry out are overlapping and in some cases in conflict with programs and functions authorized by law to be performed by other bureaus and departments of Government. These overlapping activities are particularly to be noted in the field of agriculture. In many instances, the Extension Service, soil-conservation work, farm agents, and others in the localities are ready, willing, and able to render the same type of service and extend their operations to the Indians in that area, that they are extending to other citizens. In such cases, the committee believes that generally there is no need for a separate representative of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to deal with the Indians solely. In other instances, in the matter of forest

development, protection, and operations, the committee does not believe that there is any necessity for a continued operation of this function and the handling of it separately by the representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but that these activities can well be performed by, and should be under the supervision of, the National Forest Service."

Reclamation. "The committee desires to reemphasize its statement in former reports on the bill, that the reclaiming of arid lands by the construction of reclamation projects is and always has been the primary purpose of the reclamation laws. Development of hydroelectric power is incidental to irrigation and is made as a means of financially aiding and assisting such undertakings. This policy should not be departed from without specific legislation by the Congress."

Grazing service. "While it is the intention of the committee that a moderate reduction be made in the proposed increase for grazing administration, the committee wishes to go on record as being in general harmony with the program for financing this activity as set forth in the formula proposed by the Bureau of Agriculture Economics as a result of its survey of the Grazing Service and as set forth in the justification submitted by the Bureau of Land Management. It is the opinion of the committee that the formula set forth therein is sound and reasonable and the committee feels that funds should be allocated for this work in an amount approaching the figure proposed in the budget estimate."

2. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Passed, 234-149, without amendment H. R. 6556 (pp. 6657-703). This bill continues the reciprocal trade agreements program until June 30, 1949, but provides for a study by the Tariff Commission of each item to be considered in connection with such an agreement and requires that, if the rates in the tentative agreement are not within the findings of the Commission, the President may not proclaim the new rates until Congress has had a 60-day opportunity to object by concurrent resolution. Before the bill was considered, the resolution providing for its consideration was agreed to by a 197-166 vote, after the vote on the resolution had been ordered by a 212-156 vote (pp. 6663-4). Just before passage of the bill, rejected, 168-211, a motion by Rep. Doughton, N. C., to recommit the bill with instructions that the Ways and Means Committee report it back with a provision for continuing the present program for 3 years without change (p. 6702).
3. ALLOCATIONS; FOREIGN TRADE. Passed without amendment H. R. 6659, which continues through February 1949 the import controls over fats and oils, rice and its products, nitrogenous fertilizer, and pig tin; and priorities power under certain conditions where prompt export of materials is in the national interest (p. 6657).
4. ALCOHOL PLANTS. Passed with amendments H. R. 6096, to transfer to this Department the alcohol plants at Muscatine, Kansas City, and Omaha (pp. 6713-4). In addition to the committee amendments, agreed to an amendment by Rep. Hope to permit the use of other USDA funds for expenses necessary in connection with maintaining the plants in stand-by condition while not under lease.
5. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Rep. Dirksen asked that the House disagree to the Senate amendments to this bill, H. R. 5883, and ask for a conference. Rep.

Cannon offered a motion to instruct the House conferees to agree in conference to the Senate amendment which would authorize a 1949 ACP of \$300,000,000. Rep. Dirksen then withdrew his request. Rep. Cannon objected to withdrawal of the request, but the Speaker ruled that this objection came too late. (p. 6703.) Later the Speaker announced that he had assured members nothing controversial would be brought up during the balance of the day (p. 6712).

6. FOREST LANDS. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 3785, to authorize Minn. to condemn certain U. S. lands, including some in the Chippewa National Forest, for fish propagation (p. 6653). This bill will now be sent to the President.
 7. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the Senate amendment to H. R. 3731, authorizing modifications in the repayment contracts with the lower Yellowstone irrigation districts 1 and 2 (p. 6653). This bill will now be sent to the President.
 8. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Brooks, La., spoke in support of flood control (pp. 6714-6).
 9. HOUSING. Rep. Buchanan, Pa., spoke in favor of the T-E-W housing bill, S. 866, and expressed a fear that the Banking and Currency Committee will take no action on it (pp. 6716-9).
 10. EDUCATION. Received a letter from the President expressing a hope that the House will take favorable action at this session on legislation providing Federal aid for education (H. Doc. 677); to Education and Labor Committee (p. 6721).
 11. SURPLUS PROPERTY; APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$19,155,000 for care, handling, and disposal of surplus property abroad (H. Doc. 678); to Appropriations Committee (p. 6721).
- SENATE
12. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT; SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported an original bill, S. 2754, to reorganize and simplify the procurement, utilization, and disposal of Government property (S. Rept. 1413) (p. 6613).
 13. EMERGENCY POWERS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. 2746, to continue for a temporary period certain powers, authority, and discretion conferred on the President by the Second Decontrol Act of 1947 (S. Rept. 1407 (p. 6613). The "Daily Digest" states that the bill as reported "Would change the date of expiration to June 30, 1949, and restore to control cinchona bark and quinidine; also it would effect importation of fertilizer" (p. D540). The present powers under the Second Decontrol Act expire May 31, 1948.
 14. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., discussed the protest he had made to the Department concerning the proposed export from Mexico of wool and meat scraps, in view of the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in Mexico; and referred to a telegram he had received from Richard Kleberg, Kings Ranch, Tex. (pp. 6638-9).
 15. DISPLACED PERSONS. Continued debate on S. 2242, to authorize admission within 2 years of 100,000 displaced persons for permanent residence in the U.S. (pp. 6608-12, 6615-22).
 16. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4954, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance under

Federal reclamation laws of the Kennewick division of the Yakima project, Wash. (S.Rept. 1404) (p. 6613).

17. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3680, to amend the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act (S.Rept. 1403) and H.R. 6091, to withdraw certain land as available land within the meaning of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act and restore it to its previous status under the control of the Territory of Hawaii (S.Rept. 1406) (p. 6613).
18. NATIONAL DEFENSE. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendments S. 2554, to promote the common defense by providing for the retention and maintenance of a national reserve of industrial productive capacity (S.Rept. 1409) (p. 6612).
19. VIRGIN ISLANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1183, to incorporate the Virgin Islands Corporation (S.Rept. 1410) (p. 6613).
20. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to vote at 3:30 p.m. on Fri., May 28, on the conference report on S. 110; to amend the Interstate Commerce Act with respect to certain rate agreements between carriers (pp. 6622-4).
21. COMMITTEES. Sen. Chavez, N.Mex., was excused from further service on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and assigned to the Appropriations Committee and Sen. Stennis, Miss., was assigned to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 6612).
22. PERSONNEL. The "Daily Digest" states that a subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee announced that S. 2279, to provide retroactive benefits to Federal employees involuntarily separated between 1945 and 1947, would be reported to the full committee at its next meeting (p. D541).

BILLS INTRODUCED

23. EMERGENCY POWERS. S. 2746, by Sen. Maybank, S.C., to continue for a temporary period certain powers, authority, and discretion conferred on the President by the Second Decontrol Act of 1947. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 6613. See also item 13).
24. MINERALS. S. 2756, by Sen. Malone, Nev. (for himself and others), to stimulate the production and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals, and minerals in the interest of national defense and for the establishment within the Interior Department of a Mine Incentive Payments Division. To Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. (p. 6613.) Remarks of author (pp. 6639-48).
25. FLOOD CONTROL. H.R. 6708, by Rep. Lenke, N.Dak., authorizing the construction of flood-control work on the Red River of the North, Minn., and N.Dak. To Public Works Committee. (p. 6722.)
H.R. 6713, by Rep. Hagen, Minn., to authorize a further preliminary examination and a new survey of the Spring Creek, North and South Branches, which flows into the Marsh River, a tributary of the Red River of the North, Norman County, Minn., for flood control, for run-off and water-flow retardation, and soil-erosion prevention. To Public Works Committee. (p. 6722.)
26. RECLAMATION. H.R. 6717, by Rep. Harless, Ariz., to authorize the reimbursement of the reclamation fund for the cost of the construction and certain costs of operation and maintenance of the Colo. River front work and levee system adjacent to the Yuma Federal irrigation project, Ariz. and Calif. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 6722.)

Reeves	Scrivner	Twyman
Rich	Seely-Brown	Vail
Richman	Shafer	Van Zandt
Rizley	Simpson, Ill.	Vorys
Rockwell	Simpson, Pa.	Vursell
Rogers, Mass.	Smith, Kans.	Wadsworth
Rohrbough	Smith, Wis.	Welch
Ross	Snyder	Whitten
Russell	Stefan	Wigglesworth
Sadlak	Stevenson	Wilson, Ind.
St. George	Stockman	Winstead
Sanborn	Stratton	Wolcott
Sarbacher	Sundstrom	Wolverton
Schwabe, Mo.	Taber	Woodruff
Schwabe, Okla.	Talle	Youngblood
Scoblick	Taylor	
Scott, Hardie	Tibbott	
Scott,	Tollefson	
Hugh D., Jr.	Towe	

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Abbitt	Flannagan	Morgan
Abernethy	Fogarty	Morris
Albert	Folger	Multer
Allen, La.	Forand	Murdock
Andrews, Ala.	Garmatz	Murray, Tenn.
Barden	Gary	Norrell
Bates, Ky.	Gordon	Norton
Battle	Gore	O'Brien
Beckworth	Gorski	O'Konski
Blatnik	Grant, Ala.	O'Toole
Bloom	Gregory	Pace
Boggs, La.	Hardy	Patman
Bonner	Harless, Ariz.	Peden
Boykin	Harris	Peterson
Brooks	Harrison	Pickett
Brown, Ga.	Hart	Poage
Bryson	Havenner	Powell
Buchanan	Hays	Preston
Buckley	Hedrick	Price, Fla.
Burleson	Hendricks	Price, Ill.
Byrne, N. Y.	Hobbs	Priest
Camp	Huber	Rains
Cannon	Hull	Rankin
Carroll	Isacson	Redden
Celler	Jackson, Wash.	Regan
Chapman	Jarman	Richards
Chelf	Jones, Ala.	Rogers, Fla.
Clark	Karsten, Mo.	Rooney
Colmer	Kee	Sabath
Combs	Kelley	Sadowski
Cooley	Kennedy	Sasser
Cooper	Keogh	Sikes
Courtney	Kerr	Smathers
Cox	Kirwan	Smith, Ohio
Cravens	Klein	Smith, Va.
Crosser	Lanham	Spence
Davis, Ga.	Lemke	Stanley
Davis, Tenn.	Lesinski	Teague
Deane	Lucas	Thomas, Tex.
Delaney	Ludiow	Thompson
Dingell	Lynch	Trimble
Dorn	McCormack	Vinson
Doughton	McMillan, S. C.	Walter
Douglas	Madden	Weichel
Durham	Mahon	Wheeler
Eberhart	Manasco	Whitaker
Evins	Mansfield	Whittington
Fallon	Marcantonio	Wood
Feighan	Mills	Worley
Fernandez	Monroney	

ANSWERING "PRESENT"—1

Halleck

NOT VOTING—47

Anderson, Calif.	Jones, N. C.	Pfeifer
Bell	Kefauver	Potter
Bulwinkle	Kersten, Wis.	Rayburn
Clippinger	Kilday	Riley
Cotton	King	Rivers
Dawson, Ill.	Landis	Robertson
Dolliver	Lane	Sheppard
Engle, Calif.	Lusk	Short
Gamble	Lyle	Smith, Maine
Gwynn, N. Y.	Meade, Ky.	Somers
Gwynne, Iowa	Miller, Calif.	Stigler
Hartley	Morrison	Thomas, N. J.
Heffernan	Mundt	West
Holifield	Murray, Wis.	Williams
Johnson, Okla.	O'Hara	Wilson, Tex.
Johnson, Tex.	Owens	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Halleck for, with Mr. Rayburn against.
 Mr. Lyle for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.
 Mrs. Smith of Maine for, with Mr. Kefauver against.

Mr. Gwynne of Iowa for, with Mrs. Lusk against.

Mr. Wilson of Texas for, with Mr. Somers against.

Mr. Gwynn of New York for, with Mr. Hef-
 fernan against.Mr. Cotton for, with Mr. Dawson of Illinois
 against.Mr. Potter for, with Mr. Holifield against.
 Mr. Gamble for, with Mr. Rivers against.Mr. Williams for, with Mr. Riley against.
 Mr. Anderson of California for, with Mr.

Stigler against.

Mr. Dolliver for, with Mr. King against.

Mr. Thomas of New Jersey for, with Mr.
 Jones of North Carolina against.Mr. Murray of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Mor-
 rison against.Mr. O'Hara for, with Mr. Sheppard against.
 Mr. Short for, with Mr. Miller of California

against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Hartley with Mr. Lane.

Mr. Clippinger with Mr. Kilday.

Mr. Mundt with Mr. West.

Mr. Meade of Kentucky with Mr. Engle of
 California.

Mr. Landis with Mr. Bell.

Mr. Owens with Mr. Johnson of Texas.

Mr. Kersten of Wisconsin with Mr. Bul-
 winkle.Mr. Brooks changed his vote from
 "yea" to "nay."

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, on this
 vote I have a pair with the gentleman
 from Texas, Mr. RAYBURN, who is un-
 avoidably detained. I voted "yea." I
 understand if the gentleman from Texas
 had been present he would have voted
 "nay." I therefore withdraw my vote
 and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.A motion to reconsider was laid on the
 table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask
 unanimous consent that all Members
 may have five legislative days in which to
 extend their own remarks on the bill
 just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to
 the request of the gentleman from Ten-
 nessee?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, on Fri-
 day we are going to bring up the tax-
 revision bill. For the information of the
 House, I desire to ask unanimous con-
 sent to insert in the RECORD a synopsis
 of the measure, which contains 150
 pages.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it
 is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the
 Appendix.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPRO-
 PRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask
 unanimous consent to take from the
 Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5883) mak-
 ing appropriations for the Department
 of Agriculture, exclusive of the Farm
 Credit Administration, for the fiscal year
 ending June 30, 1949, and for other pur-
 poses, with Senate amendments, disagree

to the Senate amendments, and agree
 to the conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to
 the request of the gentleman from Illi-
 nois?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a
 motion, which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will re-
 port the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves to instruct the mana-
 gers on the part of the House to agree in
 conference to Senate amendment No. 33—

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I with-
 draw my request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from
 Michigan—

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I object
 to the withdrawal of the motion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's ob-
 jection comes too late. The Chair had
 already recognized the gentleman from
 Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask
 unanimous consent that my colleague,
 the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BEN-
 NETT] may extend his remarks in the
 RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to
 the request of the gentleman from Michi-
 gan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the
 Appendix.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. WOODRUFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask
 unanimous consent that leave of absence
 be granted to the gentleman from Michi-
 gan [Mr. BENNETT] for 4 days, to attend
 the funeral of a relative.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to
 the request of the gentleman from Michi-
 gan?

There was no objection.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT
 SYSTEM

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, I
 ask unanimous consent to take from the
 Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6407) to
 encourage the development of an inter-
 national air-transportation system
 adapted to the needs of the foreign com-
 merce of the United States, of the postal
 service, and of the national defense, and
 for other purposes, with Senate amend-
 ments, disagree to the Senate amend-
 ments, and agree to the conference
 asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to
 the request of the gentleman from New
 Jersey? [After a pause.] The Chair
 hears none and appoints the following
 conferees: Messrs. WOLVERTON, HINSHAW,
 LEONARD W. HALL, LEA, and PRIEST.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate,
 by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, an-
 nounced that the Senate agrees to the
 report of the committee of conference on
 the disagreeing votes of the two Houses
 on the amendments of the House to the
 bill (S. 1641) entitled "An act to estab-
 lish the Women's Army Corps in the

Regular Army, to authorize the enlistment and appointment of women in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps and the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the foregoing bill, agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. TYDINGS, and Mr. HILL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

WOMEN'S CORPS IN THE ARMED SERVICES

Mr. SHAFER filed the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 1641) to establish the Women's Army Corps in the Regular Army, to authorize the enlistment and appointment of women in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps and the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1641) to establish the Women's Army Corps in the Regular Army, to authorize the enlistment and appointment of women in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps and the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendments numbered 3, 4, 7, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House numbered 6, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "Integration Act of 1948"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken by the House amendment insert the following:

"ARMY

"SEC. 101. Effective the date of enactment of this title, there is established in the Regular Army a Women's Army Corps, which shall perform such services as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army."

"SEC. 102. The authorized commissioned, warrant, and enlisted strengths of the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army shall from time to time, be determined by the Secretary of the Army, while the authorized commissioned, warrant, and enlisted strengths of the Regular Army, but shall not exceed 2 per centum of such authorized Regular Army strengths, respectively: *Provided*, That for a period of two years immediately following the date of this Act, the actual number of regular personnel in the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army shall at no time exceed five hundred commissioned officers, seventy-five warrant officers and seven thousand, five hundred enlisted women, and such number of commissioned officers shall be appointed in increments of not to exceed 40 per centum, 20 per centum, 20 per centum, and 20 per centum at approximately equally spaced intervals of time during the said period of two years.

"SEC. 103. (a) From the officers permanently commissioned in the Women's Army Corps, Regular Army, the Secretary of the Army shall select to serve during his pleasure, but normally not to exceed four years, one officer to be Director of the Women's Army Corps who shall be adviser to the Secretary of the Army on Women's Army Corps matters, and who, without vacation of her permanent grade, shall have the temporary rank, pay, and allowances of a colonel while so serving; one officer to be Deputy Director thereof, who, if permanently commissioned in a lower grade, shall, without vacation of her permanent grade, have the temporary rank, pay, and allowances of a lieutenant colonel while so serving; and from among officers of the Women's Army Corps (including Women's Army Corps officers of the Army of the United States or any component thereof serving on extended active duty) the Secretary of the Army shall select to serve during his pleasure such number of officers as he may determine necessary to fill positions designated by him in the administration and training of the Women's Army Corps, who, if permanently commissioned in a lower grade, shall, without vacation of permanent grade, have the temporary rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant colonel or major while so serving, as the Secretary of the Army may determine: *Provided*, That after July 1, 1952, such officers shall be selected from among commissioned officers in the permanent grades of lieutenant colonel or major, except the Director and Deputy Director who shall be selected from among officers in the permanent grade of lieutenant colonel. *And provided further*, That prior to July 1, 1952, the Secretary of the Army may extend that date one time until such later date as he may select for that purpose but such later date shall not be later than July 1, 1956.

"(b) Unless entitled to higher retired rank or pay under any provision of law, each such commissioned officer who shall have served for two and one-half years as Director or Deputy Director of such corps may upon retirement at the discretion of the President be retired with the rank held by her while so serving, and with retired pay at the rate prescribed by law computed on the basis of the base and longevity pay which she would receive if serving on active duty with such rank, and if thereafter recalled to active service shall be recalled in such rank.

"SEC. 104. (a) Commissioned officers of the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from female citizens of the United States who have attained the age of twenty-one years and who possess such qualifications as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

"(b) Except as modified or otherwise provided by express provisions of law, original appointments of officers in the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army shall be made from among qualified female persons in the manner now or hereafter prescribed by law for appointment of male persons in the Regular Army except as may be necessary to adapt said provisions to the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army.

"(c) Officers shall be permanently commissioned in the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army in grades from second lieutenant to lieutenant colonel, inclusive. The authorized number in permanent grade of lieutenant colonel shall be such as the Secretary of the Army shall from time to time determine but shall not exceed 10 per centum of the total authorized commissioned strength of such corps.

"(d) Title V of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress, approved August 7, 1947) is amended as follows:

"(1) Subsection 502 (c) of said Act is amended by inserting in the first sentence thereof immediately after the words 'as chap-

lains,' the additional words 'in the Women's Army Corps,' and by inserting in the second sentence thereof immediately after the words 'the Medical Department,' the additional words 'the Women's Army Corps,'.

"(2) Subsection 502 (d) of said Act is amended by inserting immediately after the words 'of the chaplains of the Regular Army;' the additional words 'of the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army;'

"(3) Subsection 505 (b) of said Act is amended by inserting immediately after the first proviso contained in paragraph (1) thereof the following additional proviso: '*Provided further*, That in the Women's Army Corps promotion list there shall be no officers in the permanent grade of colonel and the authorized number in the permanent grade of lieutenant colonel shall not exceed 10 per centum of the total strength authorized for that promotion list but the percentages not authorized in these grades by virtue of this proviso shall be allotted by the Secretary of the Army to grades below lieutenant colonel in such promotion list:'.

"(4) Subsection 505 (c) of said Act is amended by inserting in paragraph (1) thereof immediately after the words 'Air Corps,' the additional words 'the Women's Army Corps,' and by inserting the following additional paragraph at the end of said subsection:

"(8) The Women's Army Corps promotion list shall contain the names of all promotion-list officers of the Women's Army Corps.'

"(5) Subsection 507 (a) of said Act is amended by changing the period at the end of paragraph (4) thereof to a colon and inserting after such colon the following proviso: '*Provided*, That any selection board convened to consider and recommend officers of the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army for promotion to any grade may contain officers of the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army in any grade above that of major either in the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army or under temporary appointment in the Army of the United States.'

"(6) Subsection 509 (a) of said Act is amended by changing the period at the end of said subsection to a colon and inserting after such colon the following additional words: '*Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to promotion of officers of the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army to the grade of lieutenant colonel.'

"(7) Said Act is amended by inserting between sections 509 and 510 the following new section:

"WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS PROMOTION-LIST OFFICERS—PROMOTION TO GRADE OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL

"SEC. 509A. Women's Army Corps promotion-list officers shall be promoted to and appointed in the permanent grade of lieutenant colonel in the Regular Army only when a vacancy exists in the number of lieutenant colonels authorized for that promotion list. Such officers shall be appointed in that grade only when selected and recommended for that grade by a selection board under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.'

"(8) Subsection 514 (b) of said Act is amended by renumbering paragraphs (2) and (3) thereof so that they will appear as paragraphs (3) and (4) thereof, respectively, and inserting immediately before such paragraphs the following new paragraph:

"(2) for any officer appointed in the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army under the provisions of section 108 of title I of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948, the period of service credited to such officer at time of her appointment under the provisions of subsection (b) of such section, increased by the period of her active commissioned service in the Regular Army subsequent to such appointment;'

"(9) Subsection 514 (d) of said Act is amended by changing the period at the end

while so serving. Title II provides such retirement for the woman Navy officer of comparable status, as originally passed by the Senate.

The conferees further agreed to restrict the size of the Corps by a proviso that, during the period of two years immediately following passage of the proposed legislation, the actual number of Women's Army Corps personnel of the Regular Army shall at no time exceed 500 officers, 75 warrant officers and 7500 enlisted women; and that the 500 commissioned officers shall be appointed in increments of 40 percent, 20 percent, 20 percent and 20 percent at approximately equally spaced intervals of time during the two years immediately following enactment of the proposed legislation.

The conferees agreed to the House amendment number 11 with a provision that it be renumbered. This amendment inserts in the bill a new section 110 which provides that the existing Women's Army Corps law will be continued in effect for one year after enactment of this bill. This is necessitated by enactment of Public Law 239, 80th Congress, which repealed, as of July 1, 1948, the present Women's Army Corps law. This amendment will permit the Army to use the present organization as an administrative vehicle for carrying personnel pending enlistment or appointment in the Women's Army Corps of the Regular Army or in the Organized Reserve Corps.

Amendment number 12 struck out from the Senate bill all of sections 201 through 211. The sections stricken by the House amendment pertain to the enlistment and appointment of women in the Regular Navy.

S. 1641, as passed by the Senate included provisions for the appointment and enlistment of women in the Regular Navy and made existing laws and those hereafter enacted in this connection applicable to women except as otherwise provided in this bill.

It provided that the strength of enlisted women on the active list of the Regular Navy would not exceed 2 per centum of the authorized strength of the Regular Navy and that the number of commissioned and warrant women officers would not exceed 10 per centum of the enlisted women strength. All women in the Regular Navy were to be within the authorized strength of the Regular Navy.

Women would not be enlisted who had not attained the age of 18 years and would require parents or guardian consent if under 21 years. Appointments of women to commissioned grade above commissioned warrant officer would not be made, other than under Public Law 347, 79th Congress, unless the woman was over 21 years of age and under 30 years on July 1 of the year in which appointed.

The number of Commanders and Lieutenant Commanders of the line would not exceed 10 and 20 per centum respectively of the number of women officers on the active list of the line of the Regular Navy.

As of 1 January each year a computation would be made to determine the maximum number of Commanders and Lieutenant Commanders in the line based on the above percentages. The bill provided that a further determination might be made by the Secretary of the Navy and that the numbers so determined might be less than the 10 and 20 per centum maximum allowed. The numbers so further determined were to be considered the authorized numbers in these grades until subsequent determination was made.

All original appointments to commissioned grade in the Regular Navy above the grade of commissioned Warrant Officer, other than by transfer of present Naval Reserve officers, would be in the grade of Ensign or Lieutenant (junior grade), at the discretion of the President.

Women would not be given permanent commission above the grade of Commander. Provision was made for the detaching of one woman officer of the grade of Lieutenant Commander or Commander to duty in the Bureau of Naval Personnel as an Assistant to the Chief of Naval Personnel and to give her the temporary rank of Captain while so serving.

Women officers of the line of the Regular Navy would become eligible for consideration by a selection board for promotion to the next higher grade in the fiscal year on June 30 of which they would have completed the following service in grade:

	Years
Lieutenant (junior grade)-----	3
Lieutenant-----	4
Lieutenant commander-----	4

The promotion of all women officers, in the line or staff corps, from the grade of Lieutenant (junior grade) to the grade of lieutenant would be by selection but the numbers to be promoted would be all those eligible officers who are considered qualified by the selection board.

Women officers of the grade of Ensign would be eligible for promotion to the grade of Lieutenant (junior grade) on the third anniversary of the date of rank stated in their appointment to the grade of Ensign.

Women officers of the staff corps of the Regular Navy would have women officer running mates in the line. A woman staff officer of any grade would become eligible for consideration for promotion by a selection board when her running mate or a woman line officer junior to her running mate had been recommended for promotion to the next higher grade.

The numbers to be promoted to the grades of Commander and Lieutenant Commander of the line in each year would be determined on the basis of vacancies existing and the number of vacancies which would occur during the ensuing 12 months minus the number of officers who might be on the promotion list. Such numbers would be furnished the appropriate selection boards. The composition of selection boards was also defined.

The number of Lieutenant Commanders or Lieutenants in any staff corps to be selected each year for promotion to the next higher grade would be directly related to the number of line officers recommended for promotion to the grades of Commander and Lieutenant Commander that same year. In this way promotion to these grades in the staff corps would be kept in phase with the promotion in the line.

The provision of law relating to the promotion of male Warrant Officers and to advancement to higher pay periods of male commissioned Warrant Officers would apply in like manner to women Warrant and Commissioned Warrant Officers.

Women officers of the Regular Navy of the grade of Commander would be retired upon reaching the age of 55 years or the completion of 30 years active commissioned service. This would also apply to a woman officer serving as an assistant to the Chief of Naval Personnel with the temporary rank of Captain.

The bill contained a provision to permit a Lieutenant Commander who reached the age of 50 years while serving as an assistant to the Chief of Naval Personnel to remain on the active list until detachment from such duty.

Also, any woman officer retired while serving as an assistant to the Chief of Naval Personnel or who subsequent to such service might be retired for any reason while serving in a lower grade might, if she served for 2½ years as such assistant, be retired in the temporary rank held while serving as an assistant to the Chief of Naval Personnel.

Women officers of the Regular Navy of the grade of Lieutenant Commander or below

would be retired upon reaching the age of 50 years.

A Lieutenant Commander in the Regular Navy whose name, on June 30 of the fiscal year in which she completed 20 years active commissioned service, is not on the promotion list, would be placed on the retired list.

A Lieutenant of the Regular Navy whose name on June 30 of the fiscal year in which she completed 13 years active commissioned service, is not on the promotion list, would be honorably discharged from the Navy on that date with a lump sum payment, total not to exceed 2 years' pay.

The same applied to Lieutenants (junior grade) not on the promotion list in the year she completed 7 years' active commissioned service.

The bill provided that the retired pay of a woman officer of the Regular Navy commissioned pursuant to authority contained in Public Law 347, 79th Congress, would not be less than 50 percent of her active duty pay at the time of retirement.

The laws relating to male officers having to do with retired pay and retirement because of physical disability would be applicable to women officers.

Enlisted women would become eligible for transfer to the Fleet Reserve and retirement in accordance with the laws which are applicable to male enlisted personnel of the Regular Navy.

All provisions of law relating to pay, leave, money allowance for subsistence and rental of quarters, mileage and other travel allowances, or other allowances, benefits or emoluments of male personnel of the Regular Navy would be applicable to women except that husbands had to be in fact dependent on their wives. Children would not be considered dependents unless their father was dead or they were in fact dependent on their mother for their chief support.

The quantity and kind of clothing to be furnished enlisted personnel and the military authority which women would exercise was to be determined by the Secretary of the Navy.

The House receded from its position on amendment No. 12 and the provisions for the enlistment or appointment of women in the Regular Navy, as described above, were reinstated by the conferees with some modifications. The reasons for these modifications are indicated below:

(a) The deletion or substitution of the words "rank", "grade", "advancement", and "promotion" throughout this title is considered necessary in view of section 405 of Public Law 381 which abolished the prior staff corps grades with rank in grade and substituted the line grades therefor. Under prior staff corps laws, officers of the staff corps were advanced in rank. Under the provisions of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 all officers, line and staff, are promoted in grade.

(b) Provision has been added to section 2020 prescribing a limitation on the number of women who may be appointed and/or enlisted in the Regular Navy within the first 2 years after the enactment of this act. This will limit the number of women in the Regular Navy to 500 officers, 20 warrant officers, and 6,000 enlisted personnel, for the next 2 years.

(c) Section 203 is changed to include a technical clarification of a final fraction.

(d) The composition of selection boards is changed in section 206 (c) to bring them into conformance with the provisions of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

(e) Section 206 (d) is changed by substituting the word "time" for "active service" in order that women Reserve officers transferred to the Regular Navy may be credited with inactive duty in the same manner as male Reserve officers similarly transferred. This section is further changed to clarify eligibility for selection to the next higher grade.

(f) Section 206 (e) is changed in order to permit the assignment of running mates as the Secretary of the Navy may direct. It is considered necessary as a result of the enactment of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

(g) Section 206 (k) is changed to clarify eligibility for selection to the next higher grade.

(h) Section 206 (m) clarifies action to be taken on the report of a selection board.

(i) Section 206 (p) excludes women officers from the computation required to be made to determine the number in each rank under the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

(j) Section 206 (q) excludes women officers from sea or foreign service requirements for promotion.

(k) Section 207 (a) is changed to include a technical clarification regarding retirement provisions considered necessary as a result of the enactment of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

(l) Section 208 is changed in order to permit the appointment of women Reserve officers transferred under provisions of the Act of April 18, 1946, to the Regular Navy in the same manner as male Reserve officers who were transferred to the Regular Navy.

(m) In Section 210, the conferees agreed to a proviso that prohibits the assignment of women to aircraft engaged in combat missions or on vessels of the Navy except hospital ships and naval transports.

Amendment number 18 limits the duty that women naval reservists may perform by prohibiting their assignment to aircraft engaged in combat missions or to vessels of the Navy except hospital ships and naval transports. The Senate conferees accepted the House amendment.

Amendment number 27 struck out from the Senate bill remaining references to women in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps; but added a new title to the bill providing for women in a reserve status in the Air Force in view of the National Security Act of 1947 which established the Air Force as a separate department of the Military Establishment.

The conferees agreed to reinstate all provisions that pertained to the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, but modified as outlined below.

Provisions have been added to section 213 (b) and (c) prescribing a limitation on the number of women who may be appointed and enlisted in the Regular Marine Corps within the first two years after the enactment of this Act. This limits women in the Regular Marine Corps to 100 officers, 10 warrant officers, and 1,000 enlisted women, for the next two years.

Section 213 (d) was modified to permit the assignment of a Major or Lieutenant Colonel woman officer to duty in the office of the Commandant of the Marine Corps to assist the Commandant in the administration of women's affairs.

Section 214 (a) and (b) have been reinstated, modified to include the termination of appointments of warrant women officers under the same provisions as provided for commissioned officers.

Two new sections, sections 215 and 216, have been inserted to exclude women officers from the temporary provisions of the Officer Personnel Act and to authorize women officers of the Naval Reserve to continue to serve on active duty until transferred to the Regular Navy pursuant to the proposed legislation or for a period not to exceed 12 months after enactment of the proposed legislation.

Provision has also been made to permit women officers of the Naval Reserve on active duty at the time of transfer to the Regular Navy who are serving under a temporary appointment, which by its terms are for a period of limited duration, to be given a

temporary appointment under the same condition.

Section 217 reinstates section 215, as passed by the Senate.

In addition the conferees agreed to modify Title III of the House bill, by permitting the enlistment and appointment of women in the Regular Air Force.

When S. 1641 passed the Senate the present Air Force was a part of the Army. The provisions of S. 1641 as it passed the Senate would thus have been equally applicable to female persons of the then Army Air Forces. Subsequent to Senate action and before House action on S. 1641, the present Air Force was established by the National Security Act of 1947. Under authority of such enactment, the Secretary of Defense by Transfer Order #1, of the National Military Establishment, dated September 26, 1947, transferred the Army Air Forces to the United States Air Force. In view of the Air Force thus becoming an equal major armed service, the House in its version of S. 1641 provided a separate title for female persons of the Air Force. A separate title is herein continued for female persons of the Air Force which contains similar provisions as herein provided for female persons of the Army, except as is necessary for conformance to the structure provided the Air Force under the National Security Act of 1947. As such enactment did not divide the Air Force into various arms and services, or "corps", no separate corps for female persons is established. Such females are thus taken directly into the existing Air Force structure. As female officers serving with the Army Air Forces were all Army officers detailed to duty with the Army Air Forces, the Air Force has no separate body of World War II women from which to draw its initial officer complement. This has been resolved by authorizing the Air Force to integrate former female officers of any of the armed services. The limitation in the House version of S. 1641 precluding assignment of female persons of the Air Force to duty in combat aircraft is continued herein. A similar limitation to that contained in Titles I and II is provided that will limit the actual strength of female persons in the Regular Air Force during the two year period following enactment of this Act to 300 officers, 40 warrant officers and 4,000 enlisted women. The officers so authorized are to be appointed in approximately equally spaced increments of not to exceed 40 per centum, 20 per centum, 20 per centum, and 20 per centum thereof, respectively.

In effect the conferees have agreed upon permitting the enlistment and appointment of women in the Regular Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps, with provisions limiting the number of women to be appointed or enlisted for the next two years. This, of course, does not preclude the number of Reserves that may be continued on active duty, but will provide for a sizeable cadre of career women in the regular services.

PAUL W. SHAFER,
W. G. ANDREWS,
DEWEY SHORT,
OVERTON BROOKS,
LYNDON JOHNSON,
CARL T. DURHAM,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York (at the request of Mr. GEARHART) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two separate instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include extraneous matter notwithstanding the fact that it may exceed the

limit fixed by the Joint Committee on Printing.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LANE (at the request of Mr. RUSSELL) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a radio address delivered by him.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. MEYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that roll call No. 80 be corrected. I am carried as not voting. I was present and voted "aye."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Journal and RECORD will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY ON AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANNON. What is the status of the agricultural appropriation bill, messaged over from the Senate with Senate amendments?

The SPEAKER. The bill is now on the Speaker's table awaiting action.

The Chair wishes to state that the Chair has been given assurance by Members on both sides of the House that nothing of a controversial character would be taken up during the balance of the day. When the gentleman from Missouri offered his motion, it was obvious there was to be controversy concerning it and the Chair therefore had the gentleman from Illinois withdraw his request.

Mr. CANNON. But, Mr. Speaker, a conference had already been granted; the House had disagreed to the Senate amendments and agreed to the conference asked by the Senate. The Speaker had handed the names of the conferees to the Clerk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asked that his request be withdrawn and nobody objected. The request was withdrawn.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. TIBBOTT].

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address by United States Senator EDWARD MARTIN, of Pennsylvania, before the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia last Saturday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances.

33. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Expenditures in Executive Departments Committee submitted a report on investigation of surplus real property and consolidation of armed services facilities in the San Francisco Bay areas (H.Rept. 2164) (p. 7073).
34. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Halleck announced that the ERP appropriation bill would not come up today, June 3, but would probably come up Fri., June 5, and obtained unanimous consent to call the consent and private calendars on Tues., June 8 (p. 7069).

BILLS INTRODUCED

35. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. H.Res. 624, by Rep. Dirksen, Ill., agreeing to the conference requested by the Senate on this bill, H.R. 5883. To Rules Committee. (p. 7073.)
36. PERSONNEL. H.R. 6785, by Rep. Harless, Ariz., to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide annuities for certain former employees of the Government. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 7073.)
37. FARM LANDS. H.R. 6783, by Rep. Murdock, Ariz., to authorize the disposal of withdrawn land in tracts too small to be classed as farm units under the Reclamation Act. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 7073.)
38. FLOOD CONTROL. H.R. 6784, by Rep. Norblad, Ore., to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods. To Public Works Committee. (p. 7073.)
39. GRAZING LANDS. H.R. 6786, by Rep. Harless, Ariz., relating to the disposition of moneys collected by the Federal Government as grazing fees from certain public lands situated in Ariz. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 7073.)
40. NATIONAL FOREST. H.R. 6787, by Rep. Harless, Ariz., to protect the scenic values along Oak Creek Canyon and certain tributaries thereof within the Coconino National Forest, Ariz. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 7073.)
41. FLOOD RELIEF. H.J.Res. 418, by Rep. Horan, Wash., to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in the Columbia River Basin in 1948, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food to meet the international shortage. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 7073.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

42. OLEOMARGARINE; BUTTER. Rep. Abernethy, Miss., inserted Dorothy Thompson's Ladies Home Journal article on the oleomargarine-butter situation (pp. A3635-6).
43. UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Thomas, N.J., on the work of the House Un-American Activities Committee during the ten years of its existence (pp. A3630-5).
44. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Mack, Wash., inserted his recent radio address on the development of the Columbia River. (pp. A3641-2).
45. T.V.A. Rep. Courtney, Tenn., inserted resolutions from Clarksville, Tenn., urging that provision be made for the TVA steam plant at Johnsonville, Tenn. (pp. A3652-3).

46. EXPENDITURES. Rep. Arends, Ill., inserted a Logan County (Ill.) Bankers' Federation resolution urging economy in Government expenditures (pp. A3650-1).
47. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Martin, Iowa, inserted a table showing the estimated cost of the ERP to the people of his district (p. A3647).
48. COST OF LIVING. Rep. Douglas, Calif., inserted newspaper articles commenting on the high cost of living (pp. A3658, A3662, A3665, A3667-8).
49. FOREIGN TRADE. Various insertions on extension of the Trade Agreements Act (pp. A3642, A3644-5, A3650).

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

50. RECLAMATION. H.R. 5901 provides for the distribution among Colo., N.Mex., Utah, and Wyo., of the receipts of the Colorado River Development Fund for use in the fiscal years 1949 to 1955, inclusive, on a basis which is as nearly equal as practicable and to make available other funds for the investigation and construction of projects in any of the States of the Colorado River Basin in addition to appropriations for said purposes from the Colorado River Development Fund. Approved June 1 (Public Law 570, 80th Cong.).
51. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. H.J.Res. 381 provides for quartering, in certain public buildings in D.C. of troops participating in the inaugural ceremonies of 1949. Approved June 1 (Public Law 572, 80th Cong.).
52. PERSONNEL SERVICES. H.R. 4426 provides basic authority for certain functions of the Weather Bureau, including a provision authorizing the use of its appropriations for furnishing to its employees, and other Government employees, outside continental U.S., food and shelter, and authorizing the Weather Bureau to grant to employees of other Government agencies for taking and transmitting meteorological observations. Approved June 2 (Public Law 573, 80th Cong.).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G.P.O.

53. TEXTILES. H.R. 2860, to provide protection for designs for textile fabrics. House Judiciary Committee.
54. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. H.R. 2256, to repeal the tax on oleomargarine. Senate Finance Committee.
55. PUBLIC WORKS. H.R. 6419. Title I, Rivers and Harbors, 1948, and Title II, Flood Control, 1948. House Public Works Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for June 3: S. Appropriations, foreign-aid appropriations (Dodd to testify); S. Public Works, Federal-aid highway bill (ex.); H. Appropriations, foreign-aid appropriations (ex.); H. Rules, re conference on agricultural appropriation bill, foreign-aid appropriations, and draft bill; H. Public Works, Government cafeterias corporation; S. Appropriations, Government corporations (mark-up) and Interior appropriations; S. Finance, trade agreements; H. Banking and Currency, TEW housing bill; H. Expenditures in Executive Departments, Reclamation Bureau propaganda activities.

H. RES. 624

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 2, 1948

Mr. DIRKSEN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That, immediately upon the adoption of this
2 resolution, the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations
3 for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm
4 Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30,
5 1949, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments
6 thereto be, and the same is hereby, taken from the Speaker's
7 table; that the Senate amendments be, and they are hereby,
8 disagreed to by the House; that the conference requested
9 by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses
10 on the said bill be, and hereby is, agreed to by the House;
11 and that the Speaker shall immediately appoint conferees
12 without intervening motion.

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 624

RESOLUTION

Agreeing to the conference requested by the Senate on the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

By Mr. DIRKSEN

JUNE 2, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Rules

power at its command guard the interests of this program and protect the taxpayers of this Nation by refusing to pay inflationary prices, some of which are already in evidence as a result of anticipatory buying, especially in connection with cotton.

"The Administration estimates contain an amount of \$110,000,000 for the purchase of tobacco. While there may be reasons for the purchase of some tobacco there is serious doubt as to how much tobacco should be purchased during this period of dire need for more substantive aid, and purchases in the luxury category should be very carefully scrutinized.

"It is contemplated to purchase some \$24,600,000 worth of wool. While wool is a commodity necessary in the general rehabilitation of Europe, every effort should be made to purchase the type of wool that will serve the intended purpose at the lowest possible cost. The Commodity Credit Corporation, for example, has over 240,000,000 pounds of wool, one-half of it of the lower-grade variety not salable in the United States and purchased at a cost of 42 cents per pound. It is hoped that both our own and the European economy can be aided by the movement of this wool into export. Cotton cloth purchases are to be made in an estimated amount of \$72,600,000. In this item especially, but also in many other items contemplated in the program, it would seem that the raw material rather than the finished product should be exported in order that the expense of manufacture in this country may be avoided or minimized and at the same time the people of Europe given a greater opportunity to produce for their own needs."

"The committee is not wholly satisfied with the large-scale mechanization of farms in participating countries that is apparently proposed in the program. The shortage of steel and petroleum throughout the world, plus the general unfamiliarity of the average European farmer with mechanical farm equipment might prove costly and, in the final analysis, unproductive. While farm production must further be increased in these countries the proportion of large farms that lend themselves to production by means of mechanized equipment is small. This program should be embarked upon with extreme caution, and should not require the \$81,500,000 estimated for this purpose."

"It is the sense of the committee that relief in the form of grants should be limited insofar as practicable to food, fuel, fertilizer, and seed. The committee is of the further opinion that grants should be limited insofar as practicable to those countries which are unable to pay for the required imports through increased production. No European nation wants to remain on an indefinite dole from another nation and no nation can long afford to export its substance to another nation without a break-down in its own economy. Sacrifices must be made by all and each country's sacrifice should be understood by each other country."

2. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. The Rules Committee reported H.Res. 624, agreeing to the conference requested by the Senate on this bill, H.R. 5883 (pp. 7284, 7286).
3. NATIONAL FOREST. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments S. 1090, to remove the limitation governing exchanges of certain lands in the Superior National Forest, Minn., to safeguard and consolidate areas of exceptional public interest (H.Rept. 2186) (p. 7286).
4. GOLDEN NEMATODE. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 2137, to provide for the protection of potato and tomato production from the golden nematode (H.Rept. 2187) (p. 7286).
5. EMERGENCY POWERS. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 5659, to continue until June 30, 1949, certain allocation and export-import controls (pp. 7258-9). For provisions of the bill as reported by the conference committee see Digest 99.

6. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed with amendments H.R. 6419, authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control (pp. 7257-71). Title I of the bill is the proposed Rivers and Harbors Act of 1948, and Title II is the proposed Flood Control Act of 1948.
7. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Passed without amendment this bill, H.R. 6772 (pp. 7244-57).
8. HEALTH. Conferees were appointed on S.J.Res. 98, to provide for membership and participation by the U.S. in the World Health Organization (p. 7257). Senate conferees were appointed June 2.
9. PERSONNEL. Agreed to conference report on H.R. 4236, to amend the Civil Service Act to remove certain discrimination with respect to the appointment of physically handicapped persons (p. 7278). This bill will now be sent to the President.
10. VIRGIN ISLANDS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 5904, to incorporate the Virgin Islands Corporation (pp. 7284, 7286).
11. FEDERAL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H.R. 6355 (p. 7284). The bill was passed by the Senate earlier in the day (see item 27).
12. FOREST SERVICE. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H.R. 2028, the Forest Service fiscal omnibus bill (p. D586).
13. RESEARCH. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H.R. 6007, to establish a National Science Foundation (p. D588).
14. EXPENDITURES. Rep. Reed, N.Y., urged reductions in Government spending and inserted a Wall Street Journal article on the subject (pp. 7240-1).
15. PERSONNEL. Rep. Snathers, Fla., spoke in favor of pay raises for Federal employees (p. 7243).
16. HOUSING. Rep. Hardy, Va., spoke in favor of the TEW housing bill (p. 7245). Received a VFW petition favoring the TEW housing bill (p. 7287).

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. H.R. 6806, by Rep. D'Ewart, Mont., to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to accept buildings and improvements constructed and affected by the Buffalo Rapids Farms Associations on project lands in the Buffalo Rapids water conservation and utilization project and canceling certain indebtedness of the association. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 7286.)
18. WATER TRANSPORTATION. S. 2799, by Sen. Canehart, Ind., to provide for ascertaining the economic justification for proposed improvements to the inland waterways of the U.S. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 7166.)
19. FEDERAL AID; EDUCATION. S. 2801, by Sen. Kilgore, W.Va. (for himself and Sens. Morse, Ore., and Magnuson, Wash.), to assist the States in the removal of adult illiteracy by the development and maintenance of special programs of basic elementary education for adults. To Labor and Public Welfare Committee. (p. 7166.) Remarks of author in which he referred to the percentage of illiteracy among "farm dwellers."

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 5883

JUNE 3, 1948.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 624]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 624, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



H. RES. 624

[Report No. 2183]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 2, 1948

Mr. DIRKSEN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules

JUNE 3, 1948

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That, immediately upon the adoption of this
2 resolution, the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations
3 for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm
4 Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30,
5 1949, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments
6 thereto be, and the same is hereby, taken from the Speaker's
7 table; that the Senate amendments be, and they are hereby,
8 disagreed to by the House; that the conference requested
9 by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses
10 on the said bill be, and hereby is, agreed to by the House;
11 and that the Speaker shall immediately appoint conferees
12 without intervening motion.

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 624

[Report No. 2183]

RESOLUTION

Agreeing to the conference requested by the Senate on the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

By Mr. DIRKSEN

JUNE 2, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Rules

JUNE 3, 1948

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

H. RES. 624

[Report No. 2183]

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80TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. RES. 624

[Report No. 2183]

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By Mr. DIRKSEN

JUNE 2, 1948

Referred to the Committee on Rules

JUNE 3, 1948

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

with political subdivisions or municipalities because of the seeming emergency that may confront us, and that they might need these temporary units. For that reason we struck from the bill the municipal and political subdivisions sections and only left in the college and university clause.

Mr. SABATH. And I exceedingly regret that they were stricken from the bill because I still believe that many of these poor municipalities and some communities are in just as great need as these universities and colleges.

Mr. MUHLBERG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. Just a minute.

I fully appreciate that some of these units need to be reconstructed and repaired; consequently, I am indeed in favor of this legislation with the exception that I have made.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. SABATH. This to some extent will help the veterans to remain in the houses who are now in attendance at colleges and universities, even though the houses are poorly constructed. At least they will have some place to live. But there are thousands of veterans not as fortunate as those in the colleges and universities who have been unable to obtain any place to live. They are seeking and pleading that something be done to enable them to obtain suitable homes.

Notwithstanding the fact that the other body has already acted on the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill, I am still waiting, hoping, and urging that this House will take action to relieve the millions who are in real distress and have no place to hang their hats. I want to know how much longer you are going to delay action on that bill which will do much greater good to a much greater number than the bill that is now before us.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I may call the gentleman's attention to the fact that for 16 years his party has had control of housing. I am glad to have the distinguished gentleman recognize the fact that the housing situation is deplorable. We on our side in cooperation with the gentleman on his side are endeavoring to iron out the difficulties.

Mr. SABATH. If you Republicans had not forced the repeal of the housing material priorities and your Banking and Currency Committee had not filibustered on the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill, hundreds of thousands of homes could have been built at a cost within the financial reach of the ex-servicemen and peoples in the low-income class. The removal of priorities on materials and the 2½ years' delay in action of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill, for which you Republicans are responsible, has enabled the real-estate lobby operators and contractors to construct homes costing \$12,000, \$15,000, \$18,000, and \$20,000, which are only available to the high-salaried official and

persons in the higher-income group. The blame for the failure to provide decent low-cost homes to our deserving ex-servicemen and citizens in the lower-wage class is yours, not ours.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE].

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H. R. 5710 which will afford our educational institutions an opportunity to acquire housing projects which have been constructed with the assistance of the Government. Many of these dwelling units have been erected for the use of veterans and other students attending colleges and these projects have made it possible to adequately house these students and their families.

These educational institutions have had a substantial financial interest in these projects by furnishing the land, utilities, and other necessary items. I believe it is only proper that the Government should now make it possible to transfer without cost to the educational institution all the buildings erected by the Government for student housing.

Many colleges in Texas have benefited by the housing program of the Public Housing Administration and these educational institutions will continue to put the housing units to good use for many years in the future. I have observed the good results of the student housing program at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex., where so many veterans have returned to complete their education. These extra family dwelling units have made it possible for many men to finish their schooling who otherwise would not have had the opportunity.

Mr. Chairman, hundreds of colleges and thousands of students will continue to reap the benefits of having adequate housing accommodations if the transfer of these units is made possible by the enactment of H. R. 5710. The Navarro County Junior College at Corsicana, Hillsboro Junior College, and Westminster College at Tehuacana, Tex., have several family and trailer units being utilized by their students. I urge that the Members favorably consider H. R. 5710.

Mr. TEAGUE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, there are no further requests for time on this side.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Clerk will read the committee substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section 505:

"SEC. 505. (a) Upon the filing of a request therefor as herein provided, the Administrator shall relinquish and transfer, without monetary consideration, to any educational institution all contractual rights (including the right to revenues and other proceeds) and all property right, title, and interest of the United States in and with respect to any temporary housing located on land owned by such institution, or controlled by it and not held by the United States: *Provided*, That any net revenues or other proceeds from such housing to which the United States is entitled shall not cease, by virtue of this section 505, to accrue to the United States until the end of the month in which the rights, title, and interest with respect to such housing are relinquished and transferred hereunder, and the obligation of the transferee to pay such accrued amounts shall not be affected by this section: *And provided further*, That this shall not be deemed to require a transfer to an educational institution which has no contractual or other interest in the housing or the land on which it is located except that of a lessor. As used in this section, the term 'temporary housing' shall include any housing (including trailers and other mobile or portable housing) constructed, acquired, or made available under this title V, and includes any structures, appurtenances, and other property, real or personal, acquired for or held in connection therewith.

"(b) The filing of a request under this section must be made within 120 days of the date of enactment of the section and shall be authorized by the board of trustees or other governing body of the institution making the request. Such request shall be accompanied by an opinion of the chief law officer or legal counsel of the institution making the request to the effect that it has legal authority to make the request, to accept the transfer of and operate any property involved, and to perform its obligations under this section. The provisions of section 313 of this act (and the contractual obligations of the educational institution to the Federal Government with respect thereto) shall cease to apply to any temporary housing to which rights are relinquished or transferred under this section 505 if (and only if) the request therefor is supported by a resolution of the governing body of the municipality or county having jurisdiction in the area specifically approving the waiver of the requirements of said section 313. The Administrator shall act as promptly as practicable on any request which complies with the provisions of this section 505 and is fully supported as herein required.

"(c) In filling vacancies in any housing for which rights are relinquished or transferred under subsection (a) of this section, preference shall be given to veterans of World War II or servicemen, who are students at the educational institution, and their families: *Provided*, That the educational institution shall be deemed to comply with this subsection (c) if it makes available to veterans of World War II or servicemen and their families accommodations in any housing of the institution equal in number to the accommodations in the housing for which such rights are relinquished or transferred."

Sec. 2. (a) Any Federal agency (including any wholly owned Government corporation) administering utility installations connected to a utility system for housing under the jurisdiction of the Housing and Home Finance Administrator is authorized—

(1) to continue to provide utilities and utility services to such housing as long as it is under the jurisdiction of the Administrator;

(2) to contract with the purchasers or transferees of such housing to continue the

utility connection with such installations and furnish such utilities and services as may be available and needed in connection with such housing, for such period of time (not exceeding the period of Federal administration of such installations) and subject to such terms (including the payment of the pro rata cost of the Government or the market value of the utilities and services furnished, whichever is greater) as may be determined by the head of the agency;

(3) to dispose of such installations, when excess to the needs of the agency, and where not excess to grant an option to purchase, to the purchasers or transferees of such housing, for an amount not less than the appraised value of the installations and upon such terms and conditions as the head of the agency shall establish.

(b) Any Federal agency (including any wholly owned Government corporation) having under its jurisdiction lands across which run any part of a utility system for housing under the jurisdiction of the Administrator is authorized to grant to the Administrator, or to the purchasers or transferees of such housing, easements (which may be perpetual) on such land for utility purposes.

Sec. 3. Section 4 of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and adding the following: "Provided further, That, for the purposes of this section, housing constructed or acquired under the provisions of Public Law 781, Seventy-sixth Congress, approved September 9, 1940, or Public Laws 9, 73, or 353, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved respectively, March 1, 1941, May 21, 1941, and December 17, 1941, shall be deemed to be housing constructed or acquired under this act."

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendments offered by Mr. DONDERO:

Page 6, line 16, substitute the word "to" for the word "of."

Page 7, line 16, substitute "24" for "21" after the word "May."

Add the following new section:

"Sec. 4. Section 313 of the act entitled 'An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes,' approved October 14, 1940, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the following words in the second sentence: '2 years after the President declares that the emergency declared by him on September 8, 1939, has ceased to exist' and inserting in lieu thereof 'January 1, 1950.'"

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendments were agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ELSTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5710) to amend the act entitled

"An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended, pursuant to House Resolution 622, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech he made yesterday at the statue of former Justice of the Supreme Court John Marshall.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include the text of Pope Pius XII's address to cardinals and in the other to include a telegram.

H. R. 6794

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 6794.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, 1949

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6355) making supplemental appropriations for the Federal Security Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. KEEFE, H. CARL ANDERSEN, SCHWABE of Oklahoma, CHURCH, ROONEY, HENDRICKS, and FOGARTY.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GRANT of Alabama asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by Warren S. Reese.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 624, Rept. No. 2183), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That, immediately upon the adoption of this resolution, the bill (H. R.

5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto be, and the same is hereby, taken from the Speaker's table; that the Senate amendments be, and they are hereby, disagreed to by the House; that the conference requested by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the said bill be, and hereby is, agreed to by the House; and that the Speaker shall immediately appoint conferees without intervening motion.

FOREIGN AID

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 633, Rept. No. 2184), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (H. R. 6801) making appropriations for foreign aid for the period beginning April 3, 1948, and ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, and all points of order against the bill or any provisions contained therein are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 4 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 634, Rept. No. 2185), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5904) to incorporate the Virgin Islands Corporation, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Lands, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. RAMEY (at the request of Mr. HALLECK) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my re-

marks at that point in the RECORD following the opening statement by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] on the bill H. R. 6419.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. PORTS, for Friday, June 4, 1948, on account of official business.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 5816. An act to amend the act of April 25, 1947, relating to the establishment of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 246. Joint resolution to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the poultry industry in the United States.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following dates present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On May 20, 1948:

H. R. 1878. An act to amend the immigration laws to deny admission to the United States of aliens who may be coming here for the purpose of engaging in activities which will endanger the public safety of the United States;

H. R. 3219. An act to authorize the Federal Works Administrator or officials of the Federal Works Agency duly authorized by him to appoint special policemen for duty upon Federal property under the jurisdiction of the Federal Works Agency, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3510. An act to authorize the construction, protection, operation, and maintenance of public airports in the Territory of Alaska; and

H. R. 5193. An act to amend the Nationality Act of 1940.

On June 2, 1948:

H. R. 669. An act to provide a method of paying certain unsettled claims for damages sustained as a result of the explosions at Port Chicago, Calif., on July 17, 1944, in the amounts found to be due by the Secretary of the Navy;

H. R. 1508. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lula Wilson Nevers;

H. R. 1572. An act for the relief of Basque aliens;

H. R. 2131. An act for the relief of Fred E. Gross;

H. R. 3638. An act to amend section 10 of the act establishing a National Archives of the United States Government;

H. R. 3805. An act for the relief of Thomas A. W. Elder;

H. R. 4954. An act to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance, under Federal reclamation laws, of the Kennewick division of the Yakima project, Washington;

H. R. 5151. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to James P. Love a patent to certain lands in the State of Mississippi;

H. R. 5155. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to have made by the Public Roads Administration and the National Park Service a joint reconnaissance survey of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal between Great Falls and Cumberland, upon advisability of a parkway thereon;

H. R. 5283. An act to provide for the disposal of surplus sand at Fort Story, Va.;

H. R. 5553. An act to amend paragraph 1772 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended;

H. R. 5587. An act to add certain lands to the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5607. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5965. An act to amend paragraph 813 of the Tariff Act of 1930;

H. R. 6056. An act to amend an act of Congress approved February 9, 1881, which granted a right-of-way for railroad purposes through certain lands of the United States in Richmond County, N. Y.;

H. R. 6071. An act to provide for the treatment of sexual psychopaths in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6078. An act to amend section 303 (e) of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended;

H. R. 6091. An act to withdraw certain land as available land within the meaning of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920 (42 Stat. 108), as amended, and to restore it to its previous status under the control of the Territory of Hawaii;

H. R. 6242. An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1949, the present suspension of import duties on scrap iron, scrap steel, and nonferrous metal scrap;

H. J. Res. 340. Joint resolution to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the American Turners Society in the United States;

H. J. Res. 341. Joint resolution to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Fort Kearney, in the State of Nebraska;

H. J. Res. 384. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the International Industrial Exposition, Incorporated, Atlantic City, N. J., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 395. Joint resolution to extend the time for the release, free of estate and gift tax, of powers of appointment, and for other purposes.

On June 3, 1948:

H. R. 3680. An act to amend section 207, 213, 215, 216, 220, 222, and 225, of title 2 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended;

H. R. 5816. An act to amend the act of April 25, 1947, relating to the establishment of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 246. Joint resolution to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one-hundredth anniversary of the poultry industry in the United States.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the

House, under its previous order, adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, June 4, 1948, at 10 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1613. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 in the amount of \$6,000,000 for the Department of the Army (H. Doc. No. 693); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1614. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of Home Owners' Loan Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947 (H. Doc. No. 694); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and ordered to be printed.

1615. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (H. Doc. No. 695); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1616. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to repeal the Canal Zone Retirement Act, and to extend the Civil Service Retirement Act, with amendments, to employees affected by such repeal; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1617. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the report on cooperation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease under the terms of Public Law 8, Eightieth Congress, for the month of April 1948; to the Committee on Agriculture.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CLASON: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 6247. A bill to provide for the air security and defense of the United States, to establish the composition of the Air Force, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 2169). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HINSHAW: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 2456. An act to provide safety in aviation and to direct a study of the causes and characteristics of thunderstorms and other atmospheric disturbances; without amendment (Rept. No. 2170). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York: Committee on Armed Services. S. 1783. An act to provide for retention in the service of certain disabled Army and Air Force personnel, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2172). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TABER: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 6801. A bill making appropriations for foreign aid for the period beginning April 3, 1948, and ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2173). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. House Joint Resolution 327. Joint resolution to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of Juliette Low, founder and organizer of Girl Scouting in the United

States of America; with an amendment (Rept. No. 2174). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FOOTE: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1260. An act to create a commission to hear and determine the claims of certain motor carriers; with amendments (Rept. No. 2182). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 624. Resolution agreeing to the conference requested by the Senate on the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2183). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 633. Resolution providing for consideration of H. R. 6801, a bill making appropriations for foreign aid for the period beginning April 3, 1948, and ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2184). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 634. Resolution providing for consideration of H. R. 5904, a bill to incorporate the Virgin Islands Corporation, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2185). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HOPE: Committee on Agriculture. S. 1090. An act to safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, State of Minnesota, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 2186). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOPE: Committee on Agriculture. S. 2137. An act to provide for the protection of potato and tomato production from the golden nematode, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2187). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. O'HARA: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 1266. An act to amend section 1064 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, relating to admissibility of testimony by a party to a transaction when the other party is incapable of testifying; with an amendment (Rept. No. 2188). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. O'HARA: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 1265. An act to amend sections 1301 and 1303 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relating to liability for causing death by wrongful act; without amendment (Rept. No. 2189). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 4635. A bill to amend section 11 of an act entitled "An act to regulate barbers in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes"; without amendment (Rept. No. 2190). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. O'HARA: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 6106. A bill to amend the act of December 20, 1944, to provide for the issuance, without examination, of licenses to certain persons to engage in business; with an amendment (Rept. No. 2191). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 6524. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia," approved February 27, 1929; without amendment (Rept. No. 2192). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 6598. A bill

to amend section 2 of the act entitled "An act to provide for insanity proceedings in the District of Columbia," approved August 9, 1939; without amendment (Rept. No. 2193). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 6759. A bill to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 2194). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6794. A bill to provide for the settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army for damage to or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of personal property occurring incident to their service; without amendment (Rept. No. 2195). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LEWIS of Ohio: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6216. A bill to correct possible inequity in the case of a certain application for letters patent of William R. Blair; without amendment (Rept. No. 2171). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 421. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Nebraska to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of John J. Higgins and others; without amendment (Rept. No. 2175). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1062. An act for the relief of Mrs. Christine West and Mrs. Jesse West; without amendment (Rept. No. 2176). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1703. An act for the relief of Lorraine Burns Mullen; without amendment (Rept. No. 2177). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1835. An act for the relief of Harry Daniels; without amendment (Rept. No. 2178). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1170. A bill for the relief of Bernice Green; without amendment (Rept. No. 2179). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3848. A bill for the relief of the estates of Arthur F. Saladino, Joseph Spivack, and Irving Weinberg; with amendments (Rept. No. 2180). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. REEVES: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4133. A bill for the relief of Leslie A. Harber; with an amendment (Rept. No. 2181). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 6794. A bill to provide for the settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army for damage to or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of personal property occurring incident to their service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEICHEL:

H. R. 6795. A bill to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, so as to provide a priority for veterans in the purchase of certain residential property; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

H. R. 6796. A bill to amend the Canal Zone Code for the purpose of incorporating the Panama Railroad Company; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HUBER:

H. R. 6797. A bill to provide pensions for disability and age for veterans of World War I in the same amounts as now provided for veterans of the war with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and the Boxer Rebellion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CHURCH:

H. R. 6798. A bill to encourage enterprise capital investment in private business and aid industrial preparedness for national emergencies by abolishing mandatory depreciation deductions in loss years and permitting reduced depreciation deductions in low-income years for Federal tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. R. 6799. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, to increase the salaries of the members of the Railroad Retirement Board; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRANT of Indiana:

H. R. 6800. A bill to amend sections 3108 and 3250 of the Internal Revenue Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TABER:

H. R. 6801. A bill making appropriations for foreign aid for the period beginning April 3, 1948, and ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. EATON:

H. R. 6802. A bill to strengthen the United Nations and promote international cooperation for peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MEADE of Kentucky:

H. R. 6803. A bill to authorize an increase in the annual appropriation for the maintenance and operation of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HARDIE SCOTT:

H. R. 6804. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act so as to eliminate the necessity of holding an election as a condition to the making of an agreement requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 6805. A bill to provide emergency aid for the repair, restoration, or reconstruction of public facilities damaged or destroyed by certain catastrophes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. D'EWARD:

H. R. 6806. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to accept buildings and improvements constructed and affected by the Buffalo Rapids Farms Associations on project lands in the Buffalo Rapids water conservation and utilization project and canceling certain indebtedness of the association, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. R. 6807. A bill to amend the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 6808. A bill to permit refund or credit to brewers of taxes paid on beer lost in bottling operations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 6809. A bill to provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the

- DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 7, 1948
For actions of June 4, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 101

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed foreign-aid appropriation bill. House sent agricultural appropriation bill to conference. House Rules Committee cleared price-support bill. House committee reported Science Foundation bill. Senate committee reported bill to establish Government cafeterias corporation. Senate agreed to conference report on bill extending certain allocation and export-import controls. Senate committees approved bills to increase farm-tenant-loan interest rates, transfer alcohol plants to USDA, and authorize certain CCC sugar-producer claims.

HOUSE

1. **FOREIGN-AID APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed with amendments H. R. 6801, the 1949 foreign-aid Appropriation Bill (pp. 7335-86). The resolution providing for consideration of the bill was agreed to by a 329-22 vote (p. 7340).

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Rep. Andersen, Minn., limiting the amount which may be spent for farm machinery from these appropriations to \$50,000,000 (pp. 7374-7).

By Rep. Murray, Wis., providing that at least \$65,000,000 of these appropriations be spent for acquiring in the U. S. nonfat dry milk solids, by a 61-58 vote (p. 7381).

Clarifying amendments by Reps. Taber and Judd (pp. 7380, 7384).

Rejected the following amendments:

By Rep. Dirksen, Ill., to provide that the ERP funds be available for a year instead of 15 months, by a 113-148 vote (pp. 7363-71).

By Rep. Celler, N. Y., prohibiting these funds from being provided to Britain, by a 12-145 vote (pp. 7377-80).

By Rep. Hope, Kans., to amend the provision that none of the funds be used to purchase goods at more than the market price except those commodities in possession of CCC and which have been acquired under the Steagall amendment. The proposed amendment, which was defeated 59-69, would have made this exception applicable to "any price support or stabilization

program" which might take the place of the Stengall amendment. (p. 7381.)

Rejected a motion, by Rep. Cannon, Mo., to recommit the bill with instructions that it be reported with the Dirksen amendment (p. 7386).

2. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed, 204-140, without amendment to H. Res. 624, providing for a conference on this bill, H. R. 5883. Reps. Dirksen, Plunley, Andersen, Horan, Phillips, Cannon, Sheppard, and Whitten were appointed conferees. (pp. 7328-33.) Senate conferees were appointed May 25.
3. FERTILIZER. Rep. Brown, Ga., discussed the provisions of H. R. 6659 (emergency-powers continuation) regarding fertilizer materials (p. 7328).
4. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 6500 (p. 7331). Senate conferees were appointed June 3.
5. HEALTH. Received the conference report on S. J. Res. 98, providing for U. S. participation in the World Health Organization (p. 7335).
6. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5770 (pp. 7386-8). The conferees agreed to \$1,275,000 for Bureau of Federal Supply (House figure; Senate figure, \$1,310,000); agreed to the Senate amendment providing funds to increase the general supply fund, but reduced the Senate figure from \$3,000,000 to \$1,500,000. The provision on type-writer purchases was reported in disagreement.
7. ALASKA DEVELOPMENT. Received from FWA a proposed bill "to authorize a program of useful public works for the development of the Territory of Alaska"; to Public Lands Committee (p. 7392).
8. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee submitted a report on "organization functions and relative costs of personnel officers" (H. Rept. 2198)(p. 7392).
9. PRICE SUPPORTS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 6248, to continue and amend the price-support program (p. 7341).
10. DISPLACED PERSONS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 6396, to permit entry into the U. S. of displaced persons (p. 7392).
11. PUBLIC LANDS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5555, to amend the act of 1938 providing for purchase of public lands for home and other sites (H. Rept. 2212)(p. 7392).
12. SCIENCE FOUNDATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6007, to create a National Science Foundation (H. Rept. 2223)(p. 7393).
13. TRAVEL. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6136, to amend the act authorizing Interior to encourage travel in the U. S. (H. Rept. 2221)(p. 7393).
14. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of S. 418, to provide for WATER POLLUTION control (p. 7393).
15. INDIAN RELIEF. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6660, to improve conditions among the Navajo Indians (H. Rept. 2212)(p. 7392).

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1948

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Spirit of God, be with us and inspire us to set our affections on the dateless and spaceless things of Thy everlasting kingdom. Guide our lives that they may be honest in the dark as in the light, as good in obscurity as in publicity, and as faithful when alone as when the world is looking on.

To Thee, who art the captain of our salvation, we pray that our country may be freed from the blinding power of selfish and ignorant men and from any works of disloyalty to our Government. Shame upon those who enjoy the fruits of the American tree of life and yet are disloyal to our Republic. Lord God of hosts, lead us on in the splendor of a mighty Union, and thus we shall fulfill our high destiny. In the name of Christ. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a joint and concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. J. Res. 227. Joint resolution providing for appropriate observance of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Washington and Lee University; and

S. Con. Res. 57. Concurrent resolution authorizing a change in the enrollment of the bill (S. 1025) to provide for the construction of shore protective works at the town of Nome, Alaska.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6430. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. BALL, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CAIN, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. MCCARRAN, and Mr. GREEN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6500. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. CHAVEZ to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 6407. An act to encourage the development of an international air-transportation system adapted to the needs of the foreign commerce of the United States, of the postal service, and of the national defense, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6659. An act to continue for a temporary period certain powers, authority, and discretion conferred on the President by the Second Decontrol Act of 1947, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 296. Joint resolution to maintain the status quo in respect of certain employment taxes and social security benefits pending action by Congress on extended social security coverage.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing joint resolution, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. TAFT, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. GEORGE, and Mr. CONNALLY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ARNOLD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include two editorials eulogizing the record of the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH], chairman of the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. ELLIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a newspaper article.

JAMES I. MATHEWS

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on last Tuesday when the Private Calendar was called the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER] and I objected to the bill (H. R. 2508) for the relief of James I. Mathews. I am authorized by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER] to withdraw his objection. I withdraw my objection and ask unanimous consent that the bill be restored to the Private Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to correct the Record. On yesterday during the speech of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], I interrupted him to call attention to the activities of Jefferson Davis in selecting Bethlehem, Pa., as the place to manufacture our armor plate. The record was not submitted to me before it was placed in the Record, and many mistakes are in it, which I ask to be corrected.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STANLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a newspaper article and an editorial.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record at this point.

THE NATIONAL DEBT AND FOREIGN AID

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand daily statement of the United States Treasury for June 1, and I find that we are in the red \$252,010,542,297.51. That is a greater national debt than all the Marshall-plan countries, and yet we are asked today to appropriate to these Marshall-plan countries over \$6,000,000,000 of the American taxpayers' money to put them on their feet, as it were.

Now, do not overlook the fact that in 1945 we gave Britain \$4,400,000,000 to do the job in 5 years, and, by the way, they spent all this amount in 19½ months. Now, today we are giving Great Britain over a billion dollars more. Personally, I cannot see the sense in granting these gifts. It would be bad enough to give them a loan and to think that would relieve our taxpayers of the amount of money we would have to borrow to make the loan. But, no; it is not a loan; it is a gift. I am sure the people of Britain must think we are the greatest suckers that ever were in the stream, and easy to catch.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me call to your attention and to the attention of the Members of the House an article in the United States News and World Report for June 4. This is what it says relative to London:

Potato rationing was lifted recently, and milk is more abundant. Fresh fruits and vegetables are a little easier to get, and crops look good. Clothing, especially the cheaper kind, is suddenly more plentiful. Just now there are surpluses in several kinds of clothing, including children's shoes.

The article goes on to state jobs in Britain are more plentiful than ever be-

fore. There are 20,000,000 persons working, and only 300,000 unemployed. This compares with the prewar number of 1939, when 18,500,000 had jobs and 1,500,000 were unemployed. Production is rising steadily and is 25 percent above the 1946 rate. There is one fly in the ointment, and that is each British worker now, on the average, is producing from 10 to 13 percent less per hour than he did in prewar 1937. That is because they are socialized, and we keep that Government in power.

Now, let us go on and see what they are doing down in Italy. Here is the report from Rome:

More food is becoming available, now that the spring garden crops are coming to market. Food carts often have surpluses on hand at the end of the day; something that never used to happen to Italians.

Then let us go over to Brussels:

There are all sorts of shiny new cars. Businessmen from all over the world fill hotels. Signs of prosperity are everywhere. Belgian shops are well stocked with goods.

Now let us ride into Warsaw, Poland:

The Polish food situation is greatly improved, and now probably is one of the best in Europe.

Then to Stockholm. The article says food is plentiful there. Then down to Berlin, and the situation there is not so inviting, because Russia has one slice of Germany, the United States, England, and France another, and the German people are not allowed to put their program into effect. The old Morgenthau plan did more to retard progress than anything I know of.

I suggest that you take the United States News and read it. Then get the information as to the amount of business being done in these countries and you will find the situation is not nearly as bad as some radio commentators and newspapers would have us believe, especially those people who are more interested in having us help the people in foreign countries than our own people. Have you looked out on the Capitol steps this morning? Thousands of Townsendites there, asking the American people to give them a little help. It is high time we helped the elderly and aged in our own country instead of sending it all to Europe. It seems to me it is time to stop wasting American dollars. If the Members of Congress do not wake up and give some consideration to our own people rather than first consideration to Europe, my guess is there will be some faces among us missing in November. When the time comes that I am called upon to neglect the people in my district in order to look after our former enemies in World War II, then I do not wish to remain in Washington. Who won this war? You would think we lost it, the way we are paying every country in the world instead of looking after our own people who need assistance. Furthermore, all our people have more taxes than they can stand. It is time to take an inventory at home, and stop, look, and listen before we pass this ERP appropriation bill today. Cut it down and it will not hurt anybody to do so, and it will help the American people a great deal.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MERROW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS, 1949

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 624 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That, immediately upon the adoption of this resolution, the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto be, and the same is hereby, taken from the Speaker's table; that the Senate amendments be, and they are hereby, disagreed to by the House; that the conference requested by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the said bill be, and hereby is, agreed to by the House; and that the Speaker shall immediately appoint conferees without intervening motion.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield some time to this side?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I will yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 91]

Abbitt	Harness, Ind.	Mundt
Anderson, Calif.	Hart	Norton
Andrews, N. Y.	Hartley	O'Brien
Barden	Hébert	O'Hara
Bates, Ky.	Hedrick	O'Toole
Bates, Mass.	Heffernan	Owens
Battle	Herter	Patterson
Bell	Hollfield	Pfeifer
Boggs, La.	Hope	Ploeser
Buckley	Isacson	Plumley
Byrne, N. Y.	Jackson, Calif.	Potts
Camp	Jenkins, Pa.	Powell
Chapfield	Johnson, Ill.	Price, Fla.
Clark	Johnson, Okla.	Reed, Ill.
Clason	Johnson, Tex.	Rivers
Clippinger	Kearney	Robertson
Coffin	Kee	Sadowski
Combs	Kefauver	Scoblick
Corbett	Kennedy	Sheppard
Coudert	Keogh	Short
Cox	King	Sikes
Crow	Knutson	Simpson, Ill.
Dawson, Ill.	Lane	Smith, Maine
Dingell	Lanham	Smith, Va.
Domengaues	Lesinski	Smith, Wis.
Dorn	Ludlow	Somers
Durham	Lusk	Stigler
Elliott	McDonough	Stratton
Fernandez	McDowell	Thomas, N. J.
Fuller	Macy	Twyman
Gallagher	Madden	Vail
Gathings	Manasco	Wadsworth
Gore	Marcantonio	West
Grant, Ala.	Meade, Ky.	Whitaker
Gwynne, Iowa	Miller, Calif.	Whittington
Hale	Mitchell	Wood
Hall	Monroney	Youngblood
Edwin Arthur	Morrison	
Harless, Ariz.	Morton	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 314 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Lands may sit today during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes today after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore granted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

FERTILIZER MATERIALS

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the changes in the bill, H. R. 6659, which has just passed, relative to the provision on nitrogenous fertilizer materials for export to nonoccupied areas will be of great benefit to the American farmer in the following ways during the 1948-49 fertilizer year:

First. By requiring that 50 percent of the 1948-49 export program be supplied from Army ordnance production, the amount to be supplied from commercial production in this country will be cut in half or about 30,500 tons of nitrogen. This means that this much more will remain available for domestic use—including American farming—than if the act had not been changed to require a 50-percent contribution from Army production. Thirty thousand five hundred tons of pure nitrogen is equivalent to about 95,000 tons of ammonium nitrate or about 150,000 tons of ammonium sulfate, or about 190,000 tons of sodium nitrate, or about 750,000 tons of a 4-percent nitrogen mixed fertilizer.

Second. By clarifying the authority to issue priorities for anhydrous ammonia needed to make fertilizer for export, the Government will be able to do two things of interest to American farmers. First, the Government will be able to tap sources of anhydrous ammonia which now are making no contribution to fertilizer production or an inadequate contribution. Second, the Government will be able to increase the production of solid materials, the bulk of which goes to fertilizer usages. As a result, this should tend to increase the total supply of fertilizer and to increase the proportion of solid materials. The latter increase would, among other things, correct localized shortages. The former increase, which would benefit American farmers generally, depends upon how anhydrous-ammonia producers handle priority orders for that material.

The House fertilizer amendment prevailed in the conference.

(Mr. BROWN of Georgia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] I said I would yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. I see the gentleman from Illinois is now in the Chamber, so I yield 30 minutes to him.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, on its face this resolution appears to be very innocent. However, it is a far-reaching resolution. It will deprive the House of voting on some of the very, very important matters in which they are interested.

I must admit it is not unusual when objection has been made to a unanimous-consent request for the consideration of a conference report to obtain a rule to expedite consideration but, in this instance, an effort has been made to instruct the conferees on the provisions relating to soil conservation, school lunches, and the REA.

I know we are trying to get through by June 19. I, for one, have cooperated in every way, with the exception that I have taken a few minutes here and there when it was absolutely necessary. I am not going to take any time today, except to say to you that I do not see how any of you who are interested in soil conservation, which is of great importance to this Nation and to the farmers of this country, can vote for this rule, since the Senate has cut \$75,000 from the appropriation, to which the conferees undoubtedly will agree. I feel we owe it to the farmers of our country to conserve our lands. The conservation program was started under President Franklin D. Roosevelt and has been a great blessing, and I feel we should continue in our efforts to preserve our lands. We should bear in mind what occurred in Nebraska, Kansas, and other States as a result of the dust storms.

However, I am particularly interested in the school-lunch provision involved. I know there are many of you who have aided in the past to provide that the poor children in our schools would be able to obtain a warm and nutritious lunch at a decent price.

But unfortunately, though we are going to vote later this afternoon to contribute over \$5,000,000,000 to feed the people of Europe, in this instance the Senate has seen fit to reduce the meager appropriation for the school-lunch program.

In view of the high cost of living, the school boards throughout the United States cannot, with the small appropriation, really serve the nutritious lunches the children deserve. And as I said once before, you are interested in land and crops, but with the most valuable crop we have—our youngsters—you are niggardly.

I know that my colleague from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is very capable in drafting a short-cut resolution to expedite legislative consideration, and in his manner he usually seems to be able to convince the House that he is right, although he may at times be wrong. But that applies to all of us. I do not

maintain that I am right at all times, but I know this resolution provides a short cut, and I know it also deprives the membership of rights and privileges which are theirs under the rules of the House.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations, is present and well informed. He appeared before the Rules Committee, but he did not have much of a chance to say very much. In fact, no Democrat nowadays has much opportunity to be heard before that committee, unlike the time when the Democrats were in power, when members of both parties who desired to be heard on any resolution that was of interest to the country, were given an opportunity to be heard. Nowadays, it is only those who favor some of the bills that are brought in here from the various committees that have been approved by the National Republican Committee or the NAM that are heard; but of course such bills have precedence and must go through, regardless of what form or shape they are in, how much harm they do to the country, how detrimental they are to the consumers and to the people in general.

The gentleman from Missouri is thoroughly familiar with the rule, more so than I, because with the speed with which we are going and I cannot really familiarize myself on some legislation as well as I would like or to the extent where I could give you a factual report that I usually do when I have an opportunity at least to read some of the rules or some of the reports. During the last few days that has been impossible because three, four, and five rules are reported in a day.

I may say to my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN], that he is one of the few who likes to hear the truth. Unfortunately, many of his colleagues do not because they are busy with other matters.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I regret I cannot now. I have paid my compliments to the gentleman, and I think that should suffice. I now want to yield to a gentleman who is thorough familiar with all aspects of rural electrification, a Member in whom we have confidence, who will explain the situation as to REA and other matters and do it in a very intelligent and convincing manner.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER. The Chair will inform the gentleman from Illinois that the chairman of the Rules Committee said he had but one speaker and asked the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] to yield his time.

Mr. SABATH. That being the case I will do so. Is that all the gentleman has?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I have just one speaker. I wish the gentleman would yield his time.

Mr. SABATH. Very well, but I wanted to put the distinguished gentleman from

Missouri [Mr. CANNON] after that speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's time is running.

Mr. SABATH. How does my time stand, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] has consumed 10 minutes and has 20 minutes remaining.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

[Mr. CANNON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CHAPMAN.]

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, I hope the House of Representatives will not be deceived into voting for this resolution without realizing its full import; without considering that its adoption will constitute a denial to the Members of the House of their final opportunity during this Congress to cast a vote in favor of three important agricultural measures—the school-lunch program, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the soil-conservation program.

SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM

The Seventy-ninth Congress, by a large majority, enacted a law authorizing an annual appropriation for the school-lunch program. In this Congress the House of Representatives voted an appropriation of \$65,000,000 for this meritorious program. The other body increased it to \$75,000,000, and this resolution would deny the House an opportunity to vote on that increase of appropriations for this program that provides for the use of surplus farm products to assure a wholesome, nutritious, balanced diet to the boys and girls in the schools of America, to help build strong, sturdy bodies that will enable them to meet the problems and fight the battles of life.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The House of Representatives voted an increase of \$175,000,000 for the Rural Electrification Administration but voted no funds with which that additional appropriation could be administered. The other body has provided such a fund in the amount of \$450,000 for the administration of the additional fund appropriated by the House for the extension of REA lines into rural districts badly in need of electric service. The REA has been of inestimable benefit to rural America. There had never been any effort to extend the benefits of electricity to remote sections of the country until the first administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. I was a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce when the first hearing on this subject was held. We considered and reported the bill and it was promptly enacted into law. We have continued year after year to make appropriations for the extension of electric lines into new territory. The service has penetrated the darkest corners of America. It has lightened the back-breaking burdens of the housewives in

hundreds of thousands of farm homes. It has given electric light to millions of children who otherwise would have had to study their lessons by coal oil lamps. It is obvious that the adoption of this resolution would mean the defeat of the increase which this body has already voted to the REA appropriation, in which the other body did not concur. Those of us who have supported REA in every step of its progress for the benefit of rural America should vote against this resolution. We are determined to carry on the fight for the extension of REA until the comforts and blessings of electricity are carried to every remote rural hamlet and every farm home in America in obedience to the divine command that has come ringing through the ages from creation's dawn when God said: "Let there be light."

SOIL-CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Our greatest natural resource, and the most important material heritage that we can hope to transmit to those who come after us, is our soil. A cardinal characteristic of the American is love of land and love of liberty. When our intrepid forebears, brave men and dauntless women, blazed trails through trackless wilderness, over towering mountains and across pathless plains, armed with the sturdy axe, the trusty rifle and the Holy Bible, to build a cabin home in the wild-wood, clear the forest and cultivate the land, they found throughout America the God-given blessing of a rich, fertile, productive soil. A few farmers in early days, far in advance of their time, such as George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, practiced proper methods of soil conservation, but for the most part, for 150 years, Americans wasted their priceless heritage of soil with wanton prodigality. They let it wash away, down the creek to the river and down the river to the sea.

This Government never recognized the slightest obligation to help conserve this greatest and most invaluable resource of the American people until such action was taken by a Democratic Congress upon the recommendation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. At that time we found that we had permitted our soil to wash away and blow away until 50,000,000 acres of the best land in America had been utterly destroyed and 50,000,000 additional acres were on the verge of absolute destruction. We then began this great constructive program for the conservation and rebuilding of our soil. Today there are 1999 soil conservation districts and 1,077,000,000 acres of American soil embraced in this great soil-conservation project. My own State of Kentucky has 91 soil-conservation districts which include 170,800 farms and a total acreage of 18,290,000.

The other body has increased the soil conservation appropriation from \$225,000,000 to \$300,000,000. Many of us are anxious to vote for that increase for this important and vital program. Soil conservation is the most fundamental aspect of our great agricultural program which has been built up by successive legislative enactments during the past 15 years into

what is generally recognized as the most beneficial and successful farm program in the history of the world. If this rule is adopted it will probably mean that this Congress will adjourn without an opportunity for us to cast a vote for that much-needed increase. Scarcely anyone believes that a conference report will come back here containing that increase for this beneficent purpose.

We ought to vote down this resolution which, if adopted, will deny the membership of the House the opportunity to vote for these increases for school lunches, REA, and soil conservation. This is the last chance we will have before sine die adjournment to vote for these great forward-looking programs for the benefit of the American people. Let us not be deceived by this resolution proposed by the majority party. A vote for it is a vote against school lunches, against rural electrification, and against soil conservation. I hope this resolution will be voted down.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CHAPMAN].

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, I hope the House of Representatives will not be deceived into voting for this resolution without considering that it will be the final denial of our opportunity to vote on these three important issues: The school-lunch program, REA, and the great soil-conservation program. Our greatest natural resource, the greatest material heritage that we can hope to transmit to those who are to come after us, is our soil. The cardinal characteristic of the American is love of liberty and love of land. When our intrepid forebears cleared the wild woods and built their homes in the hills and valleys in the United States, they found a rich, fertile, productive soil. Then for 150 years they wasted that soil with wanton prodigality. They permitted it to blow away and wash away until 14 years ago we found that 50,000,000 acres of the best land in America had been destroyed, and 50,000,000 additional acres were on the verge of destruction. Then began this great soil-conservation program to rebuild our soil, to save it as a great heritage to transmit to those who are to follow us. This increased it from \$225,000,000 to \$300,000,000. Soil conservation is the main fundamental aspect of all of our great agricultural program, which has been built up by successive legislative enactments during the past 15 years into the most beneficial and successful farm program in the history of the world.

The House voted an increase of \$175,000,000 for REA, but no funds with which that additional appropriation was to be administered. The other body has provided such a fund, \$450,000 for the administration of that additional fund appropriated by the House. REA has carried electric lines into the darkest corners of America. It has lightened the back-breaking burdens of the housewives of this country. REA has performed a great service for rural America in obedience to the command that has come

ringing through the ages from the dawn of creation, when God said, "Let there be light." Nothing has even meant more to the rural people of America than the REA.

Further, this resolution would deny the House an opportunity to vote on the increase of appropriations for the meritorious school-lunch program, a program that provides for the use of certain surplus farm products to assure a wholesome, nutritious, balanced diet to the boys and girls in the schools of America, to give them strong, sturdy bodies to meet the problems of life.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution, if adopted, will deny the Members of this body the opportunity to vote on those three vital and highly important questions. It will set aside the rules of the House that have stood for a century and a half. This is the last chance we will have. I hope nobody will be deceived by the appearance of this resolution, and that it will be voted down.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, from the standpoint of the American people this day will go down as one of the most important days in the history of the American Congress. The record of today will be read and reread by those boys who fought this last war, which we now seem to have lost, and which communism now seems to have won.

It will be read and reread by the fathers and mothers of those boys who gave their lives in that conflict.

It looks now as if the result of that war was to put communism in charge of two-thirds of the world.

It will be read by those millions of farmers who are interested in rural electrification, in soil conservation, and in the building up of our natural resources. Why do I say that? Because here you are straining at the American gnat and getting ready to swallow the foreign camel.

You are refusing to permit us to vote on these Senate amendments, which amount to a mere drop in the bucket. Yet you tell us that before nightfall you are going to have the House vote to give away, I believe it is five and nine-tenths billion dollars, an average of more than \$1,250,000 out of the pockets of the people in every individual county in America, to be sent abroad ostensibly to stop communism in foreign countries, when as a matter of fact, we cannot get a bill passed to drive Communists from our own Federal pay roll.

Communism invaded this Capital 2 days ago when the vanguard of the Internationale insulted the Congress of the United States. They marched down to the White House and insulted the President. They went to the other body and insulted it. They waved the Red flag in the face of a Senate committee; and yet that body has failed to pass the bill to check communism in the United States. Already some of the names I see that are being selected to spend these billions of dollars abroad are on the list

of men who have been playing with communism here in the United States.

I wondered where all this propaganda was coming from. I wondered where all this demand for ERP, the so-called Marshall plan, or the Bevin plan, came from.

I wondered when General Marshall became an overnight statesman, after having gone as sound asleep as King Tut and letting the Japs come 5,000 miles and destroy our Navy at Pearl Harbor and kill 3,000 of the finest American boys who ever wore the uniform.

I wondered if he had become a statesman since he went to China and put in 13 months trying to inveigle Chiang Kai-shek into accepting communism.

I wondered if he became a statesman after he kept Gen. George Patton from going into Prague and protecting the people of Czechoslovakia against communism.

I wondered if he had become a statesman immediately after he had ordered General Patton, and other American generals, to move southward from in front of Berlin and turn that city, as well as all eastern Germany, over to the Communist Army of Russia.

I agree with Robert E. Lee when he said that he was opposed to military Presidents or political generals.

You are not selling America down the river with these billions that you are pouring into Europe; you are giving America down the river toward national bankruptcy. Mr. Pettengill says this morning, in a letter that came to your desks, that the debt of the United States of America exceeds the combined national debts of all the other nations of the earth. Does that make any impression on you? Are you going to wait until patriotic Americans arise and demand the election of a Congress that will look out for the American people first?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON].

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6500) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana, Mr. TIBBOTT, Mr. CANFIELD, Mr. GRIFFITHS, Mr. CANNON, Mr. KIRWAN, and Mr. JACKSON of Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, after listening to the harangue of the gentle-

man from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the flowery and entertaining campaign speech of our oratorical friend from Kentucky [Mr. CHAPMAN], and the usual entertaining Communist speech on the part of our distinguished friend from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]—

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. I demand that those words be taken down.

Mr. MICHENER. I just made a mistake. I intended to say "anti-Communist speech."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I will yield for the gentleman to correct his mistake; but that was not an anti-Communist speech, sir.

Mr. MICHENER. I certainly want to correct any mistake I made, because I entertain the same views about communism as are entertained by my distinguished friend from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I know that. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, we have specific business before the House. Now that we have heard those three speeches on three different subjects, will it not be proper for us to return to the business of the hour.

What is that business? It is the consideration of House Resolution 624. What does that resolution provide?

First, the House passed the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, H. R. 5883, in the ordinary and usual way. That bill went to the Senate. The Senate attached certain amendments. Under the rules of the House, the Senate reported the bill back to the House, with Senate amendments, and with the request that the House join in a conference between the House and Senate to compose the differences between the two bodies.

Under the House rules, that bill and the request of the Senate lies on the Speaker's table. They can only be taken from the Speaker's table by the unanimous consent of the House, or by a rule. Objection has been made; therefore a rule is necessary if this legislation is to proceed to conclusion and the bill sent to conference. The rules of the House are being meticulously followed, and all this fuss is in opposition to following the rules of the House, taking the bill from the Speaker's table and sending it to the conference, in order that the two bodies may work out, or compose their differences.

This rule provides no refusal of the right of the House to vote. After the conferees report, their report must come back to the House, and it will be on the Speaker's table, just the same as this bill and Senate request is on the Speaker's table. Then, it will be up to the House to determine what action it wants to take on the report of the conferees, and ample opportunity will be given to the House to work its will so far as the bill, the Senate amendments, and the conference is concerned.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER]—and I risk his displeasure in consuming these few moments—I think correctly described the talks which have previously been made, and now we have had the oracle of the House, my distinguished friend the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER], clearly and concisely explain the issue which will shortly be before you for consideration.

The gentleman from Missouri had a great deal to say about the poor farmer. Having many farmers in my district, I am with him on that, especially as this is an election year when we should make our position known.

I notice the gentleman did not say anything about—it must have been an oversight on his part which I will pick up for him—about the hundreds of thousands of Townsendites in the country who want and deserve a little consideration and many of whom are in the gallery. I hope that none of the Members will think that that reference was made for any political purpose, because none of the people here are from my district. However, I will not criticize if they pass the word along.

Now, the gentleman from Mississippi sought to divert our attention from the real issue which was so correctly described by my distinguished colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER]. There are no acknowledged supporters of Communists in the House that I know of. There may be one or two somewhere who have concealed their views, but there are no open advocates of the Communists, so this talk is all beside the point at this time.

No one has a higher respect for the gentleman from Mississippi than have I. I live in the same building on the same floor with him, and I know that no man in Congress made a more desperate effort to prevent the last World War than did the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]. No one has more vigorously or more conscientiously fought the Communists. I know, not from what he says, but from what I see and from a sort of mind-reading process that nothing has grieved him more than the success with which the New Dealers took over his party. It has been heartbreaking to him all along and I can understand his zeal in pleading for our country.

And I will say to the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CHAPMAN] that I am with him on his proposition. He talks about the fertile soil of America being swept into the seas over the years; and he is right about that. But the thing that bothers me is why it is that wanting to stop the soil of America from being swept into the seas he is so anxious to send the products of American soil and labor across the seas. He objects to the soil being swept into the sea, but if all our products of the soil and our production get over the sea that is all right with him. For myself, permit me to say, I have never supported the Townsend plan because I did not believe it was economically sound, but if

our country is to be impoverished, its resources dissipated all over the world, and perhaps rendered unable to defend itself, certainly, if the test be between the Marshall plan or any other scheme which obligates us to do for others what they should do for themselves, and some modification of the Townsend plan, I shall vote for the latter in preference to the former.

It is not only unfair and unjust, but it is heartless to impoverish ourselves by giving billions upon billions to foreign governments and at the same time deny to the elderly people and to the unfortunate of our own land sufficient funds to enable them to compete in the open market with the money which we give to foreigners in the effort which our own people are making to purchase the things necessary to sustain life.

I cannot understand the political or economic philosophy which gives so much to others while at the same time denying so little to our own.

In conclusion, I want to say to my brethren on the other side of the aisle that I have gone along with you and against my party on occasion on some of these bills, the poll-tax bill, the anti-lynching bill, the FEPC bill. I did it not because I loved you but because I thought it was the right thing to do. But you are making it terribly difficult for me to follow my conscience, live up to my obligations, be faithful to my trust, discharge the responsibility imposed upon me, while I see you on almost every occasion follow your party line, let political policy determine your vote.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. RAYBURN. We understood on this side of the aisle that the gentleman had but one more speaker; and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] used all of his time.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. That is correct.

Mr. RAYBURN. We understood definitely that there was but one speech on that side. That was half an hour ago. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] has recognized three or four Members. What kind of an agreement did we have?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I would say that the gentleman from Texas is absolutely right. At the time we had but one speaker and I thought that was all we would have. Since then, however, other Members have asked for time and the time being available I yielded it to them.

Mr. RAYBURN. Of course, we used all of our 30 minutes, relying on the statement of the gentleman from Illinois that he had only one speaker.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I did make that statement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's time is running.

Mr. RAYBURN. I just want that part of the RECORD straight.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I never cease to wonder, frankly, at the mental dexterity that is sometimes evidenced on

the floor at times and I am sure my feeble talent is not equal to it. In the space of 10 minutes I cannot begin with Genesis and cover General MacArthur and the National Manufacturers' Association, the concept of legislative ethics, parliamentary procedure, and legislative morale, I cannot do it. I wish there were time to regale you today in that same fashion. But, perhaps, in the interest of expedition we ought to stick to the facts and consider the business at hand.

On the 18th of March this House passed an appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture. On the 24th of May it was passed by the Senate with sundry amendments. It was messaged to the House by the Senate with the request for a conference.

On a certain day last week about 5:30 in the evening I addressed myself to the distinguished Speaker of the House and asked unanimous consent that the bill be sent to conference. Shortly after that request was made, and I had supplied the names of the conferees, there was a motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] to instruct the conferees. That was at 5:30 in the evening when there were not more than a score of Members on the floor of the House. I withdrew the request.

The gentleman from Missouri had called me at noon that day and I indicated I would call up the bill and ask to have it sent to conference. I told him that he ought to be on the floor. He said nothing to me at that time about a preferential motion. Now, I admit a preferential motion to instruct the conferees is in order. The gentleman is a skilled parliamentarian, and certainly he was in order under the rules of the House when he offered his motion. I shall not yield because this is the fact, and make no mistake about it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I decline to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I thought it was a surprise. He said it was in regular order and it was not a surprise motion. However, I could not agree.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, may I ask that the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I will not yield. Later I called him myself and said I was going to ask to send the bill to conference and if he came over I would talk to him about it on the floor. He said, "I am going to rely on my position." I said, "Under those circumstances I have no choice except to go to the Rules Committee and get a rule."

Now then, what is involved here? Read the language; it is as customary as it can be:

Resolved, That, immediately upon the adoption of this resolution, the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto be, and the same is hereby, taken from the Speaker's table; that the Senate amendments be, and they are hereby, disagreed to by the House; that the conference requested by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the said bill be, and hereby is, agreed to

by the House; and that the Speaker shall immediately appoint conferees without intervening motion.

Mr. Speaker, how much substance is there to the statement that this is the last chance to vote on items in this bill? We ask only to have this bill sent to conference to confer with the Senate on the amendments that were written into the bill by the Senate committee and on the Senate floor. That is all that is involved. Is that so unusual?

Let us see about that. On May 23, 1939, at page 6000 of the RECORD, House Resolution 201 was offered, reading as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the bill (H. R. 5269) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and for the Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, be and the same hereby is, taken from the Speaker's table, to the end that all Senate amendments be, and the same are, disagreed to.

Who belabored that resolution on this floor? The gentleman from Missouri, who was a member of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations at that time. What did he say? He said:

Mr. Speaker, this is the most remarkable rule reported by the Committee on Rules during this Congress—remarkable because it does not change in one iota the custom of the House—because it does not deviate by the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t" the procedure the House customarily follows under such circumstances.

I am sure it is all done in good faith. But, this is customary and all we ask is to go over and sit down with the conferees of the Senate in regular order and compare notes and discuss the various amendments that the Senate made to the bill. That is the regular order, and I trust, therefore, that the rule, which is the customary rule under those circumstances, will be adopted.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 204, nays 140, not voting 87. as follows:

[Roll No. 92]

YEAS—204

Allen, Calif.	Buck	Davis, Wis.
Allen, Ill.	Buffett	Dawson, Utah
Andersen,	Burke	Devitt
H. Carl	Busbey	D'Ewart
Andresen,	Butler	Dirksen
August H.	Byrnes, Wis.	Dolliver
Angell	Canfield	Dondero
Arends	Carson	Eaton
Arnold	Case, N. J.	Ellis
Auchincloss	Case, S. Dak.	Ellsworth
Bakewell	Chadwick	Elsaesser
Banta	Chenoweth	Elston
Barrett	Church	Engel, Mich.
Beall	Clason	Fellows
Bender	Clevenger	Fenton
Bennett, Mich.	Cole, Kans.	Fletcher
Bishop	Cole, Mo.	Foot
Blackney	Cole, N. Y.	Fuller
Boggs, Del.	Cotton	Fulton
Bolton	Crawford	Gamble
Bradley	Crow	Gavin
Bramblett	Cunningham	Gearhart
Brehm	Curtis	Gillette
Brown, Ohio	Dague	Gillie

Goff	LeFevre	Rich
Goodwin	Lemke	Riehlman
Graham	Lewis, Ky.	Rizley
Grant, Ind.	Lewis, Ohio	Rockwell
Griffiths	Lichtenwalter	Rogers, Mass.
Gross	Lodge	Rohrbough
Gwinn, N. Y.	Love	Ross
Hagen	McConnell	Russell
Hall	McCowan	Sadlak
Edwin Arthur	McCulloch	St. George
Hall	McDonough	Sanborn
Leonard W.	McDowell	Sarbacher
Halleck	McGarvey	Schwabe, Mo.
Hand	McGregor	Schwabe, Okla.
Harness, Ind.	McMillen, Ill.	Scott, Hardie
Harvey	Mack	Scott,
Herter	MacKinnon	Hugh D., Jr.
Heselton	Maloney	Scrivner
Hess	Martin, Iowa	Seely-Brown
Hill	Mason	Shafer
Hinshaw	Mathews	Simpson, Pa.
Hoeven	Meade, Ky.	Smith, Kans.
Hoffman	Merrow	Smith, Ohio
Holmes	Meyer	Snyder
Horan	Michener	Stefan
Jackson, Calif.	Miller, Conn.	Stevenson
Javits	Miller, Md.	Stockman
Jenison	Miller, Nebr.	Sundstrom
Jenkins, Ohio	Mitchell	Taber
Jennings	Morton	Talle
Jensen	Muhlenberg	Tibbott
Johnson, Calif.	Murray, Wis.	Tollefson
Johnson, Ind.	Nicholson	Towe
Jones, Wash.	Nixon	Vail
Jonkman	Nodar	Van Zandt
Judd	Norblad	Vorys
Kean	O'Konski	Vursell
Kearns	Phillips, Calif.	Wadsworth
Keating	Phillips, Tenn.	Weichel
Keefe	Potter	Welch
Kersten, Wis.	Poulson	Wigglesworth
Kilburn	Ramey	Wilson, Ind.
Kunkel	Reed, Ill.	Wolcott
Landis	Reed, N. Y.	Wolverton
Latham	Rees	Woodruff
LeCompte	Reeves	

NAYS—140

Abernethy	Fogarty	Multer
Albert	Folger	Murdock
Allen, La.	Forand	Murray, Tenn.
Andrews, Ala.	Garmatz	Norrell
Barden	Gary	Norton
Bates, Ky.	Gordon	O'Brien
Battle	Gorski	Pace
Beckworth	Gossett	Passman
Bennett, Mo.	Granger	Patman
Blatnik	Grant, Ala.	Peden
Bloom	Gregory	Peterson
Boggs, La.	Hardy	Philbin
Bonner	Harless, Ariz.	Pickett
Boykin	Harris	Poage
Brooks	Harrison	Preston
Brown, Ga.	Havener	Price, Ill.
Bryson	Hays	Priest
Buchanan	Hébert	Rains
Bulwinkle	Hendricks	Rankin
Burleson	Hobbs	Rayburn
Camp	Huber	Redden
Cannon	Hull	Regan
Carroll	Isacson	Richards
Celler	Jackson, Wash.	Riley
Chapman	Jarman	Rogers, Fla.
Chelf	Jones, Ala.	Rooney
Colmer	Jones, N. C.	Sabath
Cooley	Karsten, Mo.	Sasser
Cooper	Kelley	Smathers
Courtney	Kerr	Smith, Va.
Cox	Kilday	Somers
Cravens	Kirwan	Spence
Crosser	Klein	Stanley
Davis, Tenn.	Lanham	Teague
Deane	Larcade	Thomas, Tex.
De'aney	Lesinski	Thompson
Dingell	Lucas	Trimble
Donohue	Lyle	Vinson
Doughton	Lynch	Walter
Douglas	McMillan, S. C.	Wheeler
Eberharter	Mahon	Whitten
Engle, Calif.	Manasco	Williams
Evins	Mansfield	Wilson, Tex.
Fallon	Marcantonio	Winstead
Feighan	Mills	Wood
Fisher	Morgan	Worley
Flannagan	Morris	

NOT VOTING—87

Abbott	Byrne, N. Y.	Davis, Ga.
Anderson, Calif.	Chipperfield	Dawson, Ill.
Andrews, N. Y.	Clark	Domengeaux
Bates, Mass.	Clippinger	Dorn
Bell	Coffin	Durham
Bland	Combs	Elliot
Brophy	Corbett	Fernandez
Buckley	Coudert	Gallagher

Gathings	Lane	Powell
Gore	Lea	Price, Fla.
Gwynne, Iowa	Ludlow	Rivers
Hale	Lusk	Robertson
Hart	McCormack	Sadowski
Hartley	McMahon	Scoblick
Hedrick	Macy	Sheppard
Heffernan	Madden	Short
Holifield	Meade, Md.	Sikes
Hope	Miller, Calif.	Simpson, Ill.
Jenkins, Pa.	Monroney	Smith, Maine
Johnson, Ill.	Morrison	Smith, Wis.
Johnson, Okla.	Mundt	Stigler
Johnson, Tex.	O'Hara	Stratton
Kearney	O'Toole	Taylor
Kee	Owens	Thomas, N. J.
Kefauver	Patterson	Twyman
Kennedy	Pfeifer	West
Keogh	Ploeser	Whitaker
King	Plumley	Whittington
Knutson	Potts	Youngblood

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mrs. Smith of Maine for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mr. Jenkins of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Hedrick against.

Mr. Corbett for, with Mr. King against.

Mr. Coudert for, with Mr. Holifield against.

Mr. Hartley for, with Mr. Miller of California against.

Mr. McMahon for, with Mr. Heffernan against.

Mr. Macy for, with Mr. Kefauver against.

Mr. Owens for, with Mrs. Lusk against.

Mr. Patterson for, with Mr. Abbt against.

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Davis of Georgia against.

Mr. Youngblood for, with Mr. Kennedy against.

Mr. Ploeser for, with Mr. McCormack against.

Mr. Hale for, with Mr. Byrne of New York against.

Mr. Plumley for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.

Mr. Bates of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Whitaker against.

Mr. Andrews of New York for, with Mr. Powell against.

Mr. Scoblick for, with Mr. Hart against.

Mr. Twyman for, with Mr. Gathings against.

Mr. Thomas of New Jersey for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Mr. Gallagher for, with Mr. Rivers against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Chipperfield with Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma.

Mr. Anderson of California with Mr. Sikes.

Mr. Short with Mr. Morrison.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I was in the office of the Architect of the Capitol and did not hear the bells. Can I qualify?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not qualify.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the resolution just passed, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. DIRKSEN, PLUMLEY, H. CARL ANDERSEN, HORAN, PHILLIPS of California, CANNON, SHEPPARD, and WHITTEN.

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 227, providing for appropriate observance of the two hundredth anniversary

sary of the founding of Washington and Lee University.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall of course not object, may I ask the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] to explain the significance and meaning of this resolution?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, this resolution would extend the greetings of the Congress and the Government of the United States to Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., which will celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of its founding during 1949.

The resolution provides for the appointment of a committee of 12 to represent the United States, 4 to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, 4 by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and 4 by the President of the United States. It provides that the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House, and the President of the Senate also be members of the committee who would join in the celebration and the different activities in connection with it, and act as a committee on behalf of the United States to welcome foreign and other dignitaries who will participate in the celebrations.

There is no appropriation attached to this resolution whatsoever. It is the same type of resolution which has been adopted for Muhlenberg College, for Princeton University, Harvard, and other universities and colleges.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I hope that this resolution will be unanimously adopted.

Next year Washington and Lee University will celebrate her two hundredth anniversary. Two hundred years ago a small but determined bunch of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians founded a classical school in the beautiful valley of Virginia near the present town of Lexington. The founders were deeply religious; they were intensely patriotic; and because they put God and country first, they laid a lasting foundation. God and country have ever stood first at Washington and Lee and today, after 200 years of God-fearing, patriotic service, still stand first and because these two things have ever been placed first, today upon that simple, lasting foundation laid by God-fearing, patriotic men 200 years ago stands the great university of Washington and Lee whose influence for good has been felt not only in every State of the Union but throughout the world.

No wonder General Washington esteemed it a privilege to render financial aid to, and General Lee was proud to become a part of, such an institution.

May religion and patriotism ever remain the guiding influences of Washington and Lee.

(Mr. FLANNAGAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and, of course,

I shall not object, I hope that this resolution will be approved.

Washington and Lee University, which is a great institution in a great section of the country, was founded in 1749 as Augusta Academy. It was organized and maintained by the Scotch-Irish settlers of the Shenandoah Valley.

Augusta Academy was the first concrete expression of that devotion to learning and religion which characterized the settlers of the Valley of Virginia. It was the fifth in order of founding of our historic American colleges.

In the spring of 1776, 2 months before the Declaration of Independence, its name was changed to Liberty Hall. It was incorporated in 1782. In 1798 George Washington endowed the school with a gift valued at \$50,000 and formally authorized it to bear his name. It was at this time that it became known as Washington College.

After the surrender at Appomattox, the immortal Robert E. Lee was the recipient of many offers at home and abroad. Among these were offers that would have brought him wealth and further fame. Instead of any of these Lee accepted the presidency of Washington College, then a war-wrecked and poverty-stricken institution. Thus he chose to help prepare the youth of the South to meet the problems and bear the burdens of the tragic years of reconstruction. Without money or endowment, in 5 years he developed the little college into a university of practical training.

In 1871, after the death of General Lee, the name of Washington College was changed to its present title "The Washington and Lee University."

Washington and Lee is independent of both church and state. It has given to the Nation many of its greatest leaders. Its history is now ancient and honorable. Yet it stands today as one of the most progressive and modern institutions of learning in the country.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation and urge the adoption of the resolution.

(Mr. HARRISON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, may I say to the gentleman that this resolution passed the Senate on yesterday by a unanimous vote. There are many Members and former Members of the House and the Senate who are graduates of Washington and Lee University, a school that has given to the Nation many great men, and I think it only proper that this resolution be adopted.

Mr. CRAVENS. I fully concur in all that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown] has said. I withdraw my reservation and urge the adoption of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas during the year 1949 there will be celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Washington and Lee University as Augusta Academy; and

Whereas George Washington made this institution the beneficiary of the gift which the

Commonwealth of Virginia tendered him for his services in the Revolution; and

Whereas Robert E. Lee, declining easier and more lucrative positions, gave the last years of his life to the service of education in that college; and

Whereas the contributions of these two eminent citizens, joined with those of a long roll of others devoted to the public good, have forged an institution which has served the Nation for two centuries in maintaining and promoting the ideals of constitutional American liberty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That the Government and people of the United States unite with Washington and Lee University and with the Commission on the Washington and Lee University Bicentennial authorized by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia in the appropriate observance of this anniversary.

SEC. 2. There is hereby established a commission to be known as the United States Washington and Lee University Bicentennial Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) to be composed of 15 commissioners, as follows: The President of the United States and four persons to be appointed by him, the President of the Senate and four Members of the Senate to be appointed by said President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and four Members of the House to be appointed by said Speaker.

SEC. 3. The Commission, on behalf of the United States, shall cooperate with representatives of Washington and Lee University and the Commonwealth of Virginia in appropriate observance of this anniversary and extend appropriate courtesies to the delegates of foreign universities and other foreign learned bodies or individuals attending the celebration as guests of Washington and Lee University.

SEC. 4. The members of the Commission shall serve without compensation and shall select a chairman from among their number, but the President of the United States shall be designated as the honorary chairman of the Commission.

SEC. 5. Any vacancies occurring in the membership of the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which original appointments to such Commission are made.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, we are advised that in about 2 weeks the Republican leaders intend to adjourn the Congress. In view of this decision, I am becoming very much alarmed about the lack of action regarding the promised pay increase for governmental employees.

I am sure that the Chamber fully agrees with me when I say that no group of workers in this country have been more faithful or hard working than these. We all know that they have been led to believe that an honest attempt would be made to bring their wages somewhat in line with the rise in the cost of living. Actually they are not asking for a pay raise but only want to regain the standard they held before the drastic rise in prices. In my sincere

opinion the only way we can return them to that same position is for the majority leadership to bring out that legislation which will provide for an average \$800 increase and which will make that increase a permanent one. I am sure that such a measure would be overwhelmingly approved by this House.

I earnestly hope that we also give consideration to those employees under wage-board systems as well as the classified and postal groups. There is certainly no justification for excluding wage-board employees who are just as desperately in need of a cost-of-living raise as are the other governmental groups. In my own State of Rhode Island, wage-board employees in the Narragansett Bay area have received wage increases of 1 to 4 cents per hour in the past 2 years. I think that you will agree with me when I say that such increases are wholly inadequate in the light of the continued rise in the cost of living. After the First World War they were included in the general cost-of-living pay adjustments. Again, during the economy period of 1932 these wage-board employees were included in the 15 percent general wage cut effected by Congress.

There is no adequate reason, at the present time, for excluding this group from consideration and I for one will strenuously object to any such discrimination. I am heartily in favor of the Jones bill, now in the House Armed Services Committee and the Bridges bill in the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Among other things both these bills would make it mandatory for 50-percent representation on the wage boards by labor members. It was primarily due to lack of adequate labor representation on these boards that the sorry plight of employees under their jurisdiction has reached its present stage.

Yesterday, this House recognized its responsibility under the present economy by providing for adjustments to star-route carriers. I see no reason why such recognition will not be applied to all Government employees; if only the Republican majority leadership will permit the Members of this body to exercise their discretion by reporting out suitable bills.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FALLON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two articles.

Mr. DEVITT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
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80th-2nd, Nos. 106 & 107

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. House debated and passed price-support bill. House passed displaced-persons bill. Road-authorizations bill sent to conference. Senate passed farm-labor supply bill. Senate passed omnibus flood-control bill. Senate authorized Agriculture Committee to investigate foot-and-mouth disease. Senate received veto message on bill authorizing rate agreements between carriers. Senate committee reported corporations and Interior appropriation bills.

HOUSE - June 11

1. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5883 (pp. 8071-4). Attached to this Digest is a summary of actions by the conferees.
2. **PRICE SUPPORTS.** Began debate on H. R. 6248, to provide for continuation of price supports on farm products (pp. 8074-86).
3. **DISPLACED PERSONS.** Passed, 289-91, with amendments S. 2242, to provide for entry of displaced persons into the U. S., with provision that part of these persons be farm workers (pp. 8040-69).
4. **DISASTER RELIEF.** Rep. Angell, Oreg., spoke in favor of relief in connection with the Columbia River floods and inserted a "partial list of acts providing Federal aid in disasters" (pp. 8045-8).
5. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Received the conference report on H. R. 5524, the Army Department civil functions appropriation bill (pp. 8069-70).
Received the conference report on H. R. 6430, the D. C. appropriation bill (pp. 8081-2).

6. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6641, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide annuities for certain surviving spouses of annuitants retired before Apr. 1, 1948 (H. Rept. 2309)(p. 8099).
Rep. Rogers, Mass., inserted the Supreme Court's decision regarding the Veterans' Preference Act (pp. 8036-9).
Rep. Lyle, Tex., spoke in favor of a pay raise for Federal employees (p. 8040).
7. ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS. Reps. Deander, Cunningham, McGregor, Beall, Whittington, Elliott, and Fallon, and Sens. Revercomb, Cooper, and Chavez were appointed conferees on H. R. 5888, to authorize additional road appropriations, including appropriations for forest highways and forest development roads and trails (pp. 8027, 8070).
8. HOUSING. Rep. Blatnik, Minn., spoke in support of the T-E-W housing bill, S. 866 (pp. 8035-6).
9. SOCIAL SECURITY. Rep. Eberharter, Pa., inserted an analysis of H. R. 6879, which broadens the Social Security Act and includes a provision making employees of certain FCA agencies subject to the Act (pp. 8086-8).
10. RECLAMATION. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 5416, to promote the interests of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, Idaho (p. 8074).
11. TRAVEL. H. R. 6136 (see Digest 101) amends the act of 1940, to encourage travel in the U. S., so as to establish a "United States Travel Bureau" as a separate Interior Department agency and to remove the \$100,000 limit in the appropriation authorization.
12. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Gross, Pa., criticized price-support administration, payments to farmers, and a cook book on low-cost foods (June 8; p. 7549).

SENATE - June 11

13. FORESTS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2867, to permit, subject to certain conditions, mining locations under the U. S. mining laws in part of the Harney National Forest (S. Rept. 1597) (p. 7967).
14. SEN. CAPPER. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted an article by Gould Lincoln commending Chairman Capper of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 7966).
15. FOREIGN RELATIONS. Agreed, 64-4, to S. Res. 239, reaffirming U. S. policy to achieve international peace and security through U. N. (pp. 7970-8026).
16. RECLAMATION. Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 5416 (see item 10 above) (p. 8027).
17. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Sen. Myers, Pa., inserted a Pittsburgh C of C statement favoring continuation of the trade-agreements program (p. 8028).

BILLS INTRODUCED - June 11

18. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. H. R. 6885, 6886, and 6887, by Rep. Stevenson, Wis., to amend the Retirement Act; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8100).

Conference Report -- Agricultural Appropriation Bill, 1949
(Reported June 11, 1948)
Funds and Principal Language Changes

Amend- ment No.	Item	Increases and decreases	
		Senate compared with House	Conference Report compared with House Bill
1	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY:		
	Provision inserted by House authorizing the Secretary to employ not to exceed ten persons at salary rates not in excess of \$15,000 per annum,	Senate struck	*
	RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946:		
2	Payments to State Agricultural Experiment Stations: (Sec. 9, Title I of the Act).....	/\$1,500,000	/\$750,000
3	Utilization research (Sec. 10(a), Title I of the Act).....	/\$1,800,000	/\$900,000
4	Research other than utilization research (Sec. 10(b), Title I of the Act).....	/\$900,000	/\$450,000
5	Marketing research and services (Title II of the Act).....	-1,000,000	-250,000
6	Total for Research and Marketing Act.....	/\$3,200,000	/\$1,850,000
	OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR:		
7	Salaries and expenses.....	/\$100,000	/\$50,000
8	D. C. salary limitation.....	/\$27,000	/\$13,500
	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:		
9	Economic investigations.....	/\$88,500	/\$88,500
	EXTENSION SERVICE:		
10	Payments to States for cooperative agricultural extension work, Bankhead-Flannagan Act of June 6, 1945 (Section 23, Title II).....	/\$2,000,000	/\$1,000,000
11	Total for payments to States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.....	/\$2,000,000	/\$1,000,000
	OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS:		
12	Payments to States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, Title I, Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935.....	/\$200,000	*
	House deleted Budget language providing for the transfer of \$316 to the appropriation "Research on agricultural problems of Alaska", without matching requirement. Senate restored language deleted by House and added the words "not to exceed" relating to the amount to be transferred to the appropriation "Research on agricultural problems of Alaska". The conference report states that the managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.		

Amend- ment No.	Item	Increases and decreases	
		Senate compared with House	Conference Report compared with House Bill
	:OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS: Cont.		
13	: Total for payments to States, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.....	/\$200,000:	*
	: The conference report states that the managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.		
	:BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY:		
14	: D. C. salary limitation.....	/\$566,300:	/\$566,300
15	: Meat inspection.....	/\$11,500,000:	*
	: Senate inserted language providing for a direct appropriation for meat inspection services, and inserted provision returning the unobligated balance remaining in the "Meat inspection fund", established by the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1948, to the general fund of the Treasury. The conference report states that the managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.		
16	: Virus Serum Toxin Act.....	/\$25,000:	/\$25,000
	:BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING:		
	: Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation:		
17,pt.1:	: Fertilizers and their improvement.....	/\$45,000:	/\$45,000
17,pt.2:	: Replacement of worn-out equipment.....	/\$13,000:	/\$13,000
	:BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE:		
18	: Insect investigations.....	/\$3,500:	Senate recedes
19	: Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases.....	/\$750,000:	/\$750,000
	:BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY:		
20	: Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations.....	/\$45,000:	/\$45,000
	:FOREST SERVICE:		
	: National forest protection and management:		
21,pt.1:	: Fire control.....	/\$100,000:	/\$ 50,000
21,pt.2:	: Timber and forest products sales.....	/\$199,825:	/\$150,000
21,pt.3:	: Range use--Allocation and issuance of grazing permits, supervision of range use by domestic livestock.....	/\$75,000:	/\$37,500
21,pt.4:	: Addition to Shasta National Forest, California..	/\$50,000:	/\$50,000
21,pt.5:	: Lake Tahoe recreation area, Nevada.....	/\$35,000:	/\$17,500
21,pt.6:	: Recreational facilities, Payette National Forest, Idaho.....	/\$15,000:	/\$10,000
	: Total, National forest protection and management..	/\$474,825:	/\$315,000

Amend- ment No.	Item	Increases and decreases	
		Senate	Conference
		compared	Report
		with	compared
		House	with
			House Bill
:FOREST SERVICE: Cont.			
	Forest and range management investigations:		
22,pt.1:	Forest management.....	+50,000:	+25,000
22,pt.2:	Watershed management and protection.....	+25,000:	+12,500
23 :	Forest products.....	+250,000:	+125,000
24 :	Forest resources investigations.....	+72,000:	+72,000
:FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS:			
25 :	Forest highways.....	+300,000:	+300,000
26 :	Total for forest roads and trails.....	+300,000:	+300,000
:FLOOD CONTROL:			
27 :	Language providing that (Senate Bill, \$2,070,500;		
	Conference Report, \$1,800,000) shall be avail-		
	able for preliminary examinations and surveys...	Senate	House
		inserted	agrees
28 :	The word "necessary" inserted relating to the use		
	of funds on the Little Tallahatchie and Yazoo		
	watersheds.....	Senate	House
		inserted	agrees
:SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE:			
29 :	Soil conservation research.....	+500,000:	+500,000
30 :	Soil conservation operations.....	-500,000:	-500,000
:LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND:			
31 :	D. C. salary limitation.....	+8,999:	Senate
			recedes
32 :	Total for Land utilization and retirement of sub-		
	marginal land.....	+250,000:	+125,000
:CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES:			
33 :	House reduced the authorization proposed in the		
	Budget for the 1949 crop-year program from		
	\$300,000,000 to \$225,000,000. Senate restored		
	the Budget estimate.....		*
34 :	Provision relating to the maximum amount of pay-		
	ments to be received by any participant for the:		
	1949 crop year increased from \$500 to \$750.....	Senate	House
		inserted	agrees
:EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL:			
: COMMODITIES:			
35 :	Language providing that not to exceed \$500,000 of		
	Section 32 funds shall be used for payments in		
	connection with the manufacture of insulation		
	products. The conference report states that the:		
	managers on the part of the House will move to		
	recede and concur.....	Senate	*
		inserted	

Amend- ment No.	Item	Increases and decreases	
		Senate compared with House	Conference Report compared with House Bill
	:NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT:		
36	: Senate provided an additional \$10,000,000 for		
	: food assistance to States (requested in H. Doc.		
	: 653) to be transferred from Section 32 funds		
	: making a total of \$75,000,000 available for the		
	: purposes of the National School Lunch Act.....	/\$10,000,000	/\$10,000,000
	:MARKETING SERVICES:		
37	: D. C. salary limitation.....	/\$10,000	Senate recedes
38	: Market News Service:.....		
	: Senate provided increase of \$25,000 for Market		
	: News Service as follows:		
	: On livestock in Florida.....	/\$5,000	/\$7,500
	: On poultry in Boston, Mass.....	/\$5,000	/\$7,500
	: On dairy, poultry, fruit and vegetable products		
	: in Seattle and Yakima, Washington.....	/\$5,000	/\$7,500
	: For restoration of Market News Service in D.C.		
	: For a National frozen food reporting service....	/\$5,000	--
	:FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION:		
39	: Production and subsistence loans, Title II.....	/\$15,000,000	/\$15,000,000
	:RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION:		
40	: Salaries and expenses.....	/\$450,000	/\$450,000
	: Senate allowance of 50 percent of increase re-		
	: quested in Budget amendment contained in S. Doc.		
	: 150.		
	:GENERAL PROVISIONS:		
41	: Language providing that the Secretary may		
	: authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit		
	: Corporation to reenter an area or region where		
	: an economic emergency or production disaster		
	: has occurred.....	Senate	*
	: The conference report states that the managers on	inserted	
	: the part of the House will move to recede and		
	: concur.		
	:FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION:		
	:Operating expenses:		
	: Language providing that the unobligated balance		
	: of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1948		
	: shall be available to complete the liquida-		
	: tion of the 1947 and prior-year programs.....	Senate	*
	: The conference report states that the managers	inserted	
	: on the part of the House will move to recede		
	: and concur.		

* Reported in disagreement.

Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance
Division of Estimates and Allotments
June 12, 1948

EXCERPTS FROM STATEMENT OF HOUSE CONFEREES ON H. R. 5883, AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION,
BILL FOR 1949:

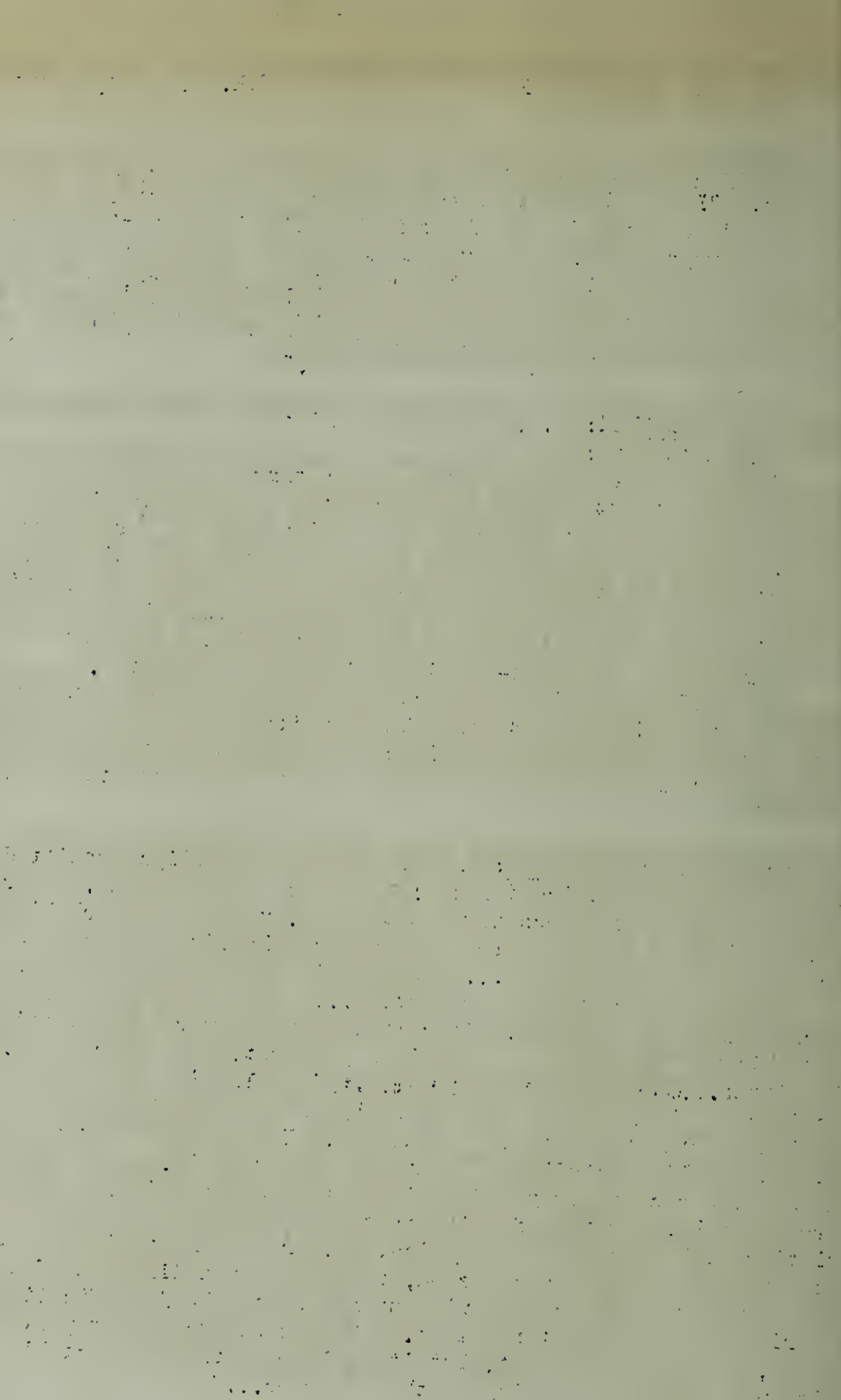
Land Utilization and Retirement of Submarginal Land -- Amendment 32, general expenses: "It is the view of the managers on the part of the House and Senate that with regard to much of the submarginal land, the operation of which is provided for in this appropriation, the Government should dispose of such land by sale in order that it may go back into private ownership. Therefore, the managers suggest to the Department that it give concerted and continuing attention to the matter of recommending the adoption of such legislation as may be needed to authorize the Government to dispose of such land through sale."

Core Testing of Wool: "...the House committee hereby supplements its letter of March 10, as follows:

"The committee will expect the Secretary to explore thoroughly forthwith the possibility of negotiating and effectuating a contract with a private laboratory or laboratories for the core testing of wool within the framework of the law as it now exists. Under such a contract, the laboratory, its equipment, and its staff would, of necessity, be subject at all times to inspection and supervision by the Department, and the results of the tests would be promulgated by the Department and would thus enjoy the same prestige in the market and in the courts as would obtain if the laboratory were Government-owned and Government-operated.

"Meanwhile, immediate service should be extended by the Department to wool growers now needing such tests. The committee has the assurance of the Department that in the furnishing of such immediate service to the growers no steps need or will be taken which will prejudice the contract negotiations with private laboratories."

Research and Marketing Act: Reps. Horan and Phillips submitted a supplementary statement, part of which follows: "It was not intended..., nor do we believe it to be the intent of Congress now, that money, voted with such liberality under this act, should be used to implement research already carried on by established research sections of the Department... Congress intended to encourage research in marketing, to balance the research in production... the specific emphasis should be clear and specifically on marketing. It certainly was never the intention of the Congress that this money should be used, in any amount, to replace cuts...in any appropriation items...there should be no intent...to 'equalize' the amounts given the several sections of the Act, as represented by the amendments numbered 2, 3, 4 and 5. Each section should stand on its own merits. The expenditures and the requests for each section should be studied separately and carefully. The money should be appropriated on the basis of study and decision for each section. There appeared in the conference to be, first, a feeling that additional money could be put in the appropriation without regard to duplication, or implementation, or the work of long established sections, and second, there was an indication of a desire to equalize the money for each section, without regard to the justifications, the past experiences, or the future plans. These concerns on our part are not serious at the moment, nor in this budget, but it would be serious to establish the attitudes, to which we refer, as a policy of the Congress..."



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUSIVE OF FARM
CREDIT ADMINISTRATION) APPROPRIATION BILL,
1949

JUNE 11, 1948.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. DIRKSEN, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5883]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 18, 31, and 37.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39, and 40, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,950,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$13,850,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,074,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,416,533; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,500,000; and the Senate agree to same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$25,966,950; and the Senate agree to same.

Amendment Numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$25,204,175; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment Numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,787,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,125,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$1,800,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,125,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,689,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 12, 13, 15, 33, 35, 41, and 42.

EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CHAN GURNEY,
CLYDE M. REED,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1 is reported in disagreement.

RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

Amendments Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 appropriate a total of \$13,850,000 for all purposes under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, instead of \$12,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,200,000 as proposed by the Senate, earmarked by major purposes in the bill as follows: For payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico for agricultural experiment stations, the House proposed \$2,500,000, the Senate \$4,000,000, the conferees recommend \$3,250,000; for research on utilization and associated problems the House proposed \$3,000,000, the Senate \$4,800,000, the conferees recommend \$3,900,000; for cooperative research other than on utilization of agricultural commodities and products thereof the House proposed \$1,500,000, the Senate \$2,400,000, the conferees recommend \$1,950,000; for marketing research the House proposed \$5,000,000, the Senate \$4,000,000, the conferees recommend \$4,750,000.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8 appropriate \$2,074,500 for salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor, instead of \$2,024,500 as proposed by the House and \$2,124,500 as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$1,416,533 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia instead of \$1,403,033 as proposed by the House and \$1,430,033 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Amendment No. 9 appropriates \$1,988,500 for economic investigations of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics instead of \$1,900,000 as proposed by the House.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11, relating to the appropriation for the Extension Service under section 23, title II (the Bankhead-Flannagan Act of June 6, 1945): The House provided an increase above the budget of \$2,000,000 toward the final increment of \$4,000,000 under

the act referred to; the Senate increased the House amount by an additional \$2,000,000, or the full amount of the \$4,000,000 increment. The conferees have agreed upon \$3,000,000.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Amendments Nos. 12 and 13 are reported in disagreement.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Amendment No. 14, relating to the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia: The House provided \$651,700; the Senate, \$1,218,000. The House recedes. Of the amount provided, \$56,000 is for nondepartmental meat inspection personal services.

Amendment No. 15 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 16, Virus Serum Toxin Act: The Senate provided an increase of \$25,000, restoring the House cut of the same amount. The House recedes.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Amendment No. 17, soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: The Senate provided an increase of \$45,000 for the development and evaluation of slow-acting, high-analysis, synthetic nitrogen fertilizers, and an increase of \$13,000 for the replacement of worn-out equipment. The House recedes.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Amendment No. 18, insect investigations: The Senate provided an increase of \$3,500. The Senate recedes. This item was added by the Senate for the express purpose of continuing certain research previously carried on in Arizona. By inadvertence, the amount was included under the appropriation for insect investigations. It should have been included in the appropriation for soils, fertilizers and irrigation. Under conference rules, the item could not be transferred from insect investigations to the item for soils, fertilizers, and irrigation. The conferees feel that the amount needed is slight and that money for the purpose desired can be found by the Department for continuation of the work at Yuma from funds allocated in amendments Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, or 17; and that the matter can be discussed further in a future budget.

Amendment No. 19, control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases. The House appropriated \$1,000,000; the Senate, \$1,750,000; the House recedes.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

Amendment No. 20, agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations: The Senate provided an increase of \$25,000 to continue research on naval stores at the present level. The House recedes. The Senate also provided an increase of \$10,950 for cucumber pickling work at Raleigh, N. C. The House recedes. The Senate provided an increase of \$9,050 for microbiological research on Salmonella organisms in dried eggs. The House recedes.

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 21, national-forest protection and management: This amendment divides into six parts. Part 1, fire control: The Senate provided an increase of \$100,000. The conferees have agreed upon \$50,000. Part 2, timber and forest product sales: The Senate provided an increase of \$199,825; the conferees have agreed upon \$150,000. Part 3, range use—allocation and issuance of grazing permits, supervision of range use by domestic livestock: The Senate restored \$75,000 of the House cut of \$125,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$37,500. Part 4, for protection and management of addition to Shasta National Forest: The Senate appropriated \$50,000; the House recedes. Part 5, Lake Tahoe Recreation Area, Nevada: The House appropriated \$15,000; the Senate, \$50,000. The conferees have agreed upon \$32,500. Part 6, recreational facilities, Payette National Forest, Idaho: The Senate appropriated \$15,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$10,000.

Amendment No. 22, forest and range management investigations: This amendment divides into two parts. Part 1, forest management: The Senate restored the House cut of \$50,000. The conferees have agreed upon \$25,000. Part 2, watershed management and protection: The Senate restored the House cut of \$25,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$12,500.

Amendment No. 23, forest products: The House appropriated \$1,000,000; the Senate, \$1,250,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$1,125,000.

Amendment No. 24, forest resources investigations: The Senate restored the House cut of \$72,000; the House recedes.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Amendments Nos. 25 and 26, forest highways: The House appropriated \$5,000,000; the Senate, \$5,300,000; the House recedes.

FLOOD CONTROL

Amendment No. 27: The Senate inserted a provision allocating \$2,070,500 of the appropriation of \$6,000,000, for preliminary examinations and surveys. The conferees have agreed upon \$1,800,000.

Amendment No. 28: The Senate inserted the word "necessary" to qualify the designation "work projects" of the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds. The House recedes. The following is a clarification of the intent of the conferees of both the House and the Senate respecting the work on these watersheds:

As indicated by the discussions in the House hearings, the works of improvement authorized to be installed by this Department in the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds are not adequate to control the movement of water from watershed lands until it reaches the points where the Corps of Engineers takes over and to obtain such control the installation by this Department of channel improvement, stream bank stabilization, structural control of gullies, and other sediment and water control measures in addition to those which could be installed under the approved survey reports is necessary. The insertion of the word "neces-

sary" is to be construed by the Department as an intention to eliminate any doubt that might arise that the Congress intends that the funds appropriated and allocated for use on the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds may be used for the installation of all measures necessary to control the movement of water from the watershed lands until it reaches the points where the Corps of Engineers takes over, even though such measures may not have been contemplated by the approved survey reports.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 29, soil conservation research: The House appropriated \$1,048,000; the Senate, \$1,548,000; the House reeeds.

Amendment No. 30, soil conservation operations: The House appropriated \$44,000,000; the Senate, \$43,500,000; the House reeeds.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

Amendment No. 31, personal services in the District of Columbia: The House provided \$29,001; the Senate, \$38,000; the Senate reeeds.

Amendment No. 32, general expenses: The House appropriated \$1,000,000; the Senate, \$1,250,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$1,125,000. It is the view of the managers on the part of the House and Senate that with regard to much of the submarginal land, the operation of which is provided for in this appropriation, the Government should dispose of such land by sale in order that it may go back into private ownership. Therefore, the managers suggest to the Department that it give concerted and continuing attention to the matter of recommending the adoption of such legislation as may be needed to authorize the Government to dispose of such land through sale.

SOIL CONSERVATION PAYMENTS

Amendment No. 33, authorizing the amount of the program for the crop year 1949: This amendment is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 34, limiting the amount payable to any one participant: The House provided \$500; the Senate \$750. The House reeeds.

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Amendment No. 35 is reported in disagreement.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

Amendment No. 36: The House provided \$65,000,000; the Senate, \$75,000,000; the House reeeds. The amount provided includes \$10,000,000 presented to the Congress in the pending supplemental estimate (H. Doc. No. 653) for the National School Lunch Act.

MARKETING SERVICES

Amendment No. 37, personal services in the District of Columbia: the House provided \$2,187,827; the Senate, \$2,197,827; the Senate reeeds.

Amendment No. 38, market news service: The Senate appropriated an increase of \$25,000; the conferees have agreed upon an increase of \$22,500, which is to provide an equal amount of \$7,500 for each of the following projects:

(1) For extending the market news service covering Florida livestock markets reported through the Thomasville, Ga., market news office. It is understood the Florida State Legislature will make an appropriation of not less than \$5,000 to supplement this amount.

(2) For strengthening the market news service at Boston, Mass.

(3) For maintenance of the market news service on dairy and poultry products and fruit and vegetable products at existing offices at Seattle and Yakima, Wash. Supplemental funds made available from sources within the state will be required to carry on this service on a full-year basis.

Core testing of wool: The core testing of wool for wool producers requesting such service has been held in abeyance by the Department since early in March. The reason for the suspension of this service was the receipt by the Department of a letter, under date of March 10, from the House Agricultural subcommittee questioning the wisdom of the Department's plans to equip and staff a laboratory for a wool-testing service when there are a number of private laboratories already in existence which are competent to perform the tests and are anxious to have the work.

The suspension of the Department's activities looking toward the supplying of this much-needed service to wool growers was, presumably, for the purpose of affording the Senate Agricultural subcommittee the opportunity of making known its position in the matter and, eventually, to permit the two subcommittees to reach, if possible, some common ground. The report of the Senate committee contains the following:

Evidence before the committee strongly supports the use of funds already available for core testing and scouring of wool and the committee is of the opinion that the program is desirable.

From the discussion of this matter in the Senate hearings (pp. 977-979), the following quotation is noted:

Mr. NEWELL. Of course, we will be governed, Senator, by the wishes of Congress.

Senator BROOKS. The wish of Congress is there in the law; is it not? If you are going to have a conflict between two committees, you follow the law until the law is changed.

The House committee can have no quarrel with the position of the Senate committee, as above outlined. However, an examination of the law by the House committee and by the Department discloses (1) it is the declared policy of Congress that—

a sound, efficient, and *privately operated system* [italics supplied] for distributing and marketing agricultural products is essential to a prosperous agriculture—

and so forth; (2) that the Secretary is given the utmost freedom to supply marketing services such as that of wool-testing through the negotiation of contracts (for a maximum period of four years and without requirement to advertise for bids) with private firms for the laboratory processing of such tests; and (3) that no additional authority or additional funds are required in the pending appropriation bill

to enable the Secretary to negotiate and carry out a contract of the kind just described in connection with the core testing of wool.

The foregoing statement of the law is not questioned by the Department. Accordingly, the House committee hereby supplements its letter of March 10 as follows:

The committee will expect the Secretary to explore thoroughly forthwith the possibility of negotiating and effectuating a contract with a private laboratory or laboratories for the core testing of wool within the framework of the law as it now exists. Under such a contract, the laboratory, its equipment, and its staff would, of necessity, be subject at all times to inspection and supervision by the Department, and the results of the tests would be promulgated by the Department and would thus enjoy the same prestige in the market and in the courts as would obtain if the laboratory were Government-owned and Government-operated.

Meanwhile, immediate service should be extended by the Department to wool growers now needing such tests. The committee has the assurance of the Department that in the furnishing of such immediate service to the growers no steps need or will be taken which will prejudice the contract negotiations with private laboratories.

It is the feeling of the House committee that the law intends; first, that a privately operated system of marketing is to be sought, in preference to a Government-operated system; and, second, that it is the responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture to prosecute a bona fide effort, within the framework of the law, to have the wool core testing done by privately owned laboratories, under contracts which adequately protect the public interest and the interest of the wool growers.

The Senate conferees have agreed to the foregoing statement on the core testing of wool with the addition of the following:

Meantime, the Department is free to use the funds at its disposal to carry on the program it has initiated for the core testing and scouring of wool.

The House conferees have no objection to the addition of the foregoing language but it is understood that the language will not be construed to weaken the mandate of the House conferees that the Department make the effort indicated to negotiate a favorable contract with privately owned laboratories under the funds now at its disposal.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 39, production and subsistence loans, title II: The House appropriated \$60,000,000; the Senate, \$75,000,000; the House recedes.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 40, salaries and expenses: The House appropriated \$5,000,000; the Senate, \$5,450,000; the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 41 and 42 are reported in disagreement.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

Amendment No. 1, relating to language authorizing the Secretary to employ not to exceed 10 persons at salaries not in excess of \$15,000 per annum: The Senate struck out the provision. The managers on the part of the House will move to insist.

Amendment No. 12, relating to payments to States, etc., under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act for experiment stations: The House proposed \$2,661,268; the Senate proposed \$2,861,268, and inserted language relating to a transfer to a special Alaskan appropriation account. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 13, relating to a total: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur, the figure in question being directly related to amendment No. 12.

Amendment No. 15, relating to the Federal meat-inspection service: The Senate proposed an appropriation of \$11,500,000, and also inserted language which repeals and covers into the general fund of the Treasury the unobligated balance of the special meat-inspection fund established in the 1948 Agricultural Appropriation Act; the House had not provided any general fund appropriation for the service. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 33, relating to the authorization for formulation and development of a 1949 agricultural conservation program: The House proposed a ceiling of \$225,000,000 on the amount of the program; the Senate proposes a ceiling of \$300,000,000. The managers on the part of the House will move to insist.

Amendment No. 35, relating to the use of section 32 funds: The Senate inserted language limiting to \$500,000 expenditures from section 32 funds for payments in connection with the manufacture of insulation products. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 41, relating to certain activities of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation: The Senate inserted language providing that the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the Corporation to reenter an area or region where economic emergency or production disaster has occurred. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 42, relating to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: The Senate inserted language authorizing the use, during fiscal year 1949, of the unobligated balance of the 1948 administrative appropriation to complete the orderly liquidation of the 1947 and prior crop year programs. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT

The undersigned managers on the part of the House have signed the conference report and statement. However, we feel it desirable to call attention to what we think is an important consideration in connection with the amendments of the Senate Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, and particularly with the agreement on these amendments in the conference. The Marketing Research Act of 1946 was definite in its terms and its intent when it passed the Congress. It was not intended then, nor do we believe it to be the intent of the Congress now, that money, voted with such liberality under this act, should be used to implement research already carried on by established research sections of the Department of Agriculture. We submit, from our own knowledge of the original bills, and the testimony that the Congress intended to encourage research in marketing, to balance the research in production already emphasized strongly by the Department. Consumption is the purpose of production; therefore, to avoid gluts and underconsumption of agricultural production the specific emphasis should be clear and specifically on marketing. It certainly was never the intention of the Congress that this money should be used, in any amount, to replace cuts made by the Congress in any appropriation items in the budget of the Department. Finally, we are equally convinced that there was no intent, and that there should be no intent, to "equalize" the amounts given the several sections of the act, as represented by the amendments Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5. Each section should stand on its own merits. The expenditures and the requests for each section should be studied separately and carefully. The money should be appropriated on the basis of study and decision for each section. There appeared in the conferences to be, first, a feeling that additional money could be put in the appropriation without regard to duplication, or implementation, or the work of long-established sections, and, second, there was an indication of a desire to equalize the money for each section, without regard to the justifications, the past experiences, or the future plans. These concerns on our part are not serious at the moment, nor in this budget, but it would be serious to establish the attitudes, to which we refer, as a policy of the Congress, and for that reason we submit this supplementary statement, for the information of the House.

WALT HORAN.
JOHN PHILLIPS.

LESTER L. ELDER

Mr. FOOTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3500) for the relief of Lester L. Elder and Mrs. Esther E. Elder, with Senate amendment thereto and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$1,183.49" and insert "\$808.49."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLARENCE S. OSIKA

Mr. FOOTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3260) for the relief of Clarence S. Osika, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$7,738.60" and insert "\$9,879.85."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, why was this amount increased over the House bill?

Mr. FOOTE. Subsequent to the passage of the bill additional expenses were incurred and the Senate included in the bill the amount which makes up the difference. The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH], the author of the bill, is here, and I believe he can explain it.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, this is a claim resulting from an accident which occurred in 1944 when a Navy plane crashed in a small town in my district. The claimant was standing in front of his home and a portion of the plane struck his leg, severely injuring him, an injury from which he has not yet recovered. The Navy, in making its report on the bill, stated he was being allowed payment for loss of wages while he was hospitalized. It later developed, after the House passed the bill, that the Navy had neglected to include in its report loss of wages during the second period of hospitalization, which loss amounted to \$2,700, and additional medical expenses incurred since the introduction of the House bill. In addition to that I may say to the gentleman that this man's injury has not yet healed. The claimant will suffer additional medical expenses from now on. The doctors cannot tell how long it will take the injury to heal, because the bone is still sloughing off in that leg. The Navy agreed to send a representative to the Senate committee to correct its original statement. The amount is deemed by the Navy to be fair.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2721) to amend the act of March 10, 1934, entitled "An act to promote the conservation of wildlife, fish, and game, and for other purposes," as amended by the act approved August 14, 1946, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 2, strike out "War Department" and insert "Department of the Army."

Page 2, line 6, strike out "and shall operate and maintain pool levels" and insert "and, to the maximum extent possible without causing damage to levee and drainage districts, adjacent railroads and highways, farm lands, and dam structures, shall generally operate and maintain pool levels."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on the agricultural appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5883) "making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 18, 31 and 37.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 34, 36, 39 and 40, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$3,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,950,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$13,850,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,074,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,416,533"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$25,966,950"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$25,204,175"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,787,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,125,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,125,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$1,689,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 12, 13, 15, 33, 35, 41 and 42.

EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CHAN GURNEY,
CLYDE M. REED,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1 is reported in disagreement.

RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

Amendment Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 appropriate a total of \$13,850,000 for all purposes under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, instead of \$12,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,200,000 as proposed by the Senate, earmarked by major purposes in the bill as follows: For payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico for agricultural experiment stations, the House proposed \$2,500,000, the Senate \$4,000,000, the conferees recommend \$3,250,000; for research on utilization and associated problems the House proposed \$3,000,000, the Senate \$4,800,000, the conferees recommend \$3,900,000; for cooperative research other than on utilization of agricultural commodities and products thereof the House proposed \$1,500,000, the Senate \$2,400,000, the conferees recommend \$1,950,000; for marketing research the House proposed \$5,000,000, the Senate \$4,000,000, the conferees recommend \$4,750,000.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Amendment Nos. 7 and 8 appropriate \$2,074,500 for salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor, instead of \$2,024,500 as proposed by the House and \$2,124,500 as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$1,416,533 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia instead of \$1,403,033 as proposed by the House and \$1,430,033 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Amendment No. 9 appropriates \$1,988,500 for economic investigations of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics instead of \$1,900,000 as proposed by the House.

EXTENSION SERVICE

Amendment Nos. 10 and 11, relating to the appropriation for the Extension Service under Section 23, Title II (the Bankhead-Flannagan Act of June 6, 1945): The House provided an increase above the Budget of \$2,000,000 toward the final increment of \$4,000,000 under the Act referred to; the Senate increased the House amount by an additional \$2,000,000, or the full amount of the \$4,000,000 increment. The conferees have agreed upon \$3,000,000.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Amendment Nos. 12 and 13 are reported in disagreement.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Amendment No. 14, relating to the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia: The House provided \$651,700; the Senate, \$1,218,000. The House recedes. Of the amount provided, \$56,000 is for non-departmental meat inspection personal services.

Amendment No. 15 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 16, Virus Serum Toxin Act: The Senate provided an increase of \$25,000, restoring the House cut of the same amount. The House recedes.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Amendment No. 17, Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: The Senate provided an increase of \$45,000 for the development and evaluation of slow-acting, high-analysis, synthetic nitrogen fertilizers, and an increase of \$13,000 for the replacement of worn-out equipment. The House recedes.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Amendment No. 18, insect investigations: The Senate provided an increase of \$3,500. The Senate recedes. This item was added by the Senate for the express purpose of continuing certain research previously carried on in Arizona. By inadvertence the amount was included under the appropriation for insect investigations. It should have been included in the appropriation for soils, fertilizers, and irrigation. Under conference rules, the item could not be transferred from insect investigations to the item for soils, fertilizers, and irrigation. The conferees feel that the amount needed is slight and that money for the purpose desired can be found by the Department for continuation of the work at Yuma from funds allocated in amendments 2, 3, 4, 5, or 17; and that the matter can be discussed further in a future budget.

Amendment No. 19, control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases. The House appropriated \$1,000,000; the Senate, \$1,750,000; the House recedes.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

Amendment No. 20, agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations: The Senate provided an increase of \$25,000 to continue research on naval stores at the present level. The House recedes. The Senate also provided an increase of \$10,950 for cucumber-pickling work at Raleigh, N. C. The House recedes. The Senate provided an increase of \$9,050 for microbiological research of *Salmonella* organisms in dried eggs. The House recedes.

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 21, national forest protection and management: This amendment divides into 6 parts. Part 1, fire control: The Senate provided an increase of \$100,000. The conferees have agreed upon \$50,000. Part 2, timber and forest product sales: The Senate provided an increase of \$199,825; the conferees have agreed upon \$150,000. Part 3, range use—allocation and issuance of grazing permits, supervision of range use by domestic livestock: The Senate restored \$75,000 of the House cut of \$125,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$37,500. Part 4, for protection and management of addition to Shasta National Forest: The Senate appropriated \$50,000; the House recedes. Part 5, Lake Tahoe Recreation Area, Nevada: The House appropriated \$15,000; the Senate, \$50,000. The conferees have agreed upon \$32,500. Part 6, recreational facilities, Payette National Forest, Idaho: The Senate appropriated \$15,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$10,000.

Amendment No. 22, forest and range management investigations: This amendment divides into 2 parts. Part 1, forest management: The Senate restored the House cut of \$50,000. The conferees have agreed upon

\$25,000. Part 2, watershed management and protection: The Senate restored the House cut of \$25,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$12,500.

Amendment No. 23, forest products: The House appropriated \$1,000,000; the Senate, \$1,250,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$1,125,000.

Amendment No. 24, forest resources investigations: The Senate restored the House cut of \$72,000; the House recedes.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Amendment Nos. 25 and 26, forest highways: The House appropriated \$5,000,000; the Senate, \$5,300,000; the House recedes.

FLOOD CONTROL

Amendment No. 27: The Senate inserted a provision allocating \$2,070,500 of the appropriation of \$6,000,000, for preliminary examinations and surveys. The conferees have agreed upon \$1,800,000.

Amendment No. 28: The Senate inserted the word "necessary" to qualify the designation "work projects" of the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds. The House recedes. The following is a clarification of the intent of the conferees of both the House and the Senate respecting the work on these watersheds:

"As indicated by the discussions in the House hearings, the works of improvement authorized to be installed by this Department in the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds are not adequate to control the movement of water from watershed lands until it reaches the points where the Corps of Engineers takes over and to obtain such control the installation by this Department of channel improvement, stream bank stabilization, structural control of gullies, and other sediment and water control measures in addition to those which could be installed under the approved survey reports is necessary. The insertion of Senate in inserting the word "necessary" is to be construed by the Department as an intention to eliminate any doubt that might arise that the Congress intends that the funds appropriated and allocated for use on the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds may be used for the installation of all measures necessary to control the movement of water from the watershed lands until it reaches the points where the Corps of Engineers takes over, even though such measures may not have been contemplated by the approved survey reports."

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 29, soil conservation research: The House appropriated \$1,048,000; the Senate, \$1,548,000; the House recedes.

Amendment No. 30, soil conservation operations: The House appropriated \$44,000,000; the Senate, \$43,500,000; the House recedes.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

Amendment No. 31, personal services in the District of Columbia: The House provided \$29,001; the Senate, \$38,000; the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 32, general expenses: The House appropriated \$1,000,000; the Senate, \$1,250,000; the conferees have agreed upon \$1,125,000. It is the view of the managers on the part of the House and Senate that with regard to much of the submarginal land, the operation of which is provided for in this appropriation, the Government should dispose of such land by sale in order that it may go back into private ownership. Therefore, the managers suggest to the Department that it give concerted and continuing attention to the matter of recommending the adoption of such legislation as may be needed to authorize the Government to dispose of such land through sale.

SOIL CONSERVATION PAYMENTS

Amendment No. 33, authorizing the amount of the program for the crop year

1949: This amendment is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 34, limiting the amount payable to any one participant: The House provided \$500; the Senate, \$750. The House recedes.

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Amendment No. 35 is reported in disagreement.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

Amendment No. 36: The House provided \$65,000,000; the Senate, \$75,000,000; the House recedes. The amount provided includes \$10,000,000 presented to the Congress in the pending supplemental estimate for the National School Lunch Act.

MARKETING SERVICES

Amendment No. 37, personal services in the District of Columbia: The House provided \$2,187,827; the Senate, \$2,197,827; the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 38, Market News Service: The Senate appropriated an increase of \$25,000; the conferees have agreed upon an increase of \$22,500, which is to provide an equal amount of \$7,500 for each of the following projects:

(1) For extending the Market News Service covering Florida livestock markets reported through the Thomasville, Georgia, Market News Office. It is understood the Florida state legislature will make an appropriation of not less than \$5,000 to supplement this amount.

(2) For strengthening the Market News Service at Boston, Massachusetts.

(3) For maintenance of the Market News Service on dairy and poultry products and fruit and vegetable products at existing offices at Seattle and Yakima, Washington. Supplemental funds made available from sources within the state will be required to carry on this service on a full-year basis.

Core Testing of Wool: The core testing of wool for wool producers requesting such service has been held in abeyance by the Department since early in March. The reason for the suspension of this service was the receipt by the Department of a letter, under date of March 10, from the House Agricultural subcommittee questioning the wisdom of the Department's plans to equip and staff a laboratory for a wool-testing service when there are a number of private laboratories already in existence which are competent to perform the tests and are anxious to have the work.

The suspension of the Department's activities looking toward the supplying of this much-needed service to wool growers was, presumably, for the purpose of affording the Senate Agricultural subcommittee the opportunity of making known its position in the matter and, eventually, to permit the two subcommittees to reach, if possible, some common ground. The report of the Senate committee contains the following:

"Evidence before the committee strongly supports the use of funds already available for core testing and scouring of wool and the committee is of the opinion that the program is desirable."

From the discussion of this matter in the Senate hearings (pages 977-979), the following quotation is noted:

"Mr. NEWELL. Of course, we will be governed, Senator, by the wishes of Congress.

"Senator BROOKS. The wish of Congress is there in the law; is it not? If you are going to have a conflict between two committees, you follow the law until the law is changed."

The House committee can have no quarrel with the position of the Senate committee, as above outlined. However, an examination of the law by the House committee and by the Department discloses (1) it is the declared policy of Congress that "a sound, efficient, and *privately operated system* [italics supplied] for distributing and marketing agri-

cultural products is essential to a prosperous agriculture," and so forth; (2) That the Secretary is given the utmost freedom to supply marketing services such as that of wool testing through the negotiation of contracts (for a maximum period of four years and without requirement to advertise for bids) with private firms for the laboratory processing of such tests; and (3) that no additional authority or additional funds are required in the pending appropriation bill to enable the Secretary to negotiate and carry out a contract of the kind just described in connection with the core-testing of wool.

The foregoing statement of the law is not questioned by the Department. Accordingly, the House committee hereby supplements its letter of March 10, as follows:

The committee will expect the Secretary to explore thoroughly forthwith the possibility of negotiating and effectuating a contract with a private laboratory or laboratories for the core testing of wool within the framework of the law as it now exists. Under such a contract, the laboratory, its equipment, and its staff would, of necessity, be subject at all times to inspection and supervision by the Department, and the results of the tests would be promulgated by the Department and would thus enjoy the same prestige in the market and in the courts as would obtain if the laboratory were Government-owned and Government-operated.

Meanwhile, immediate service should be extended by the Department to wool growers now needing such tests. The committee has the assurance of the Department that in the furnishing of such immediate service to the growers no steps need or will be taken which will prejudice the contract negotiations with private laboratories.

It is the feeling of the House committee that the law intends; first, that a privately operated system of marketing is to be sought, in preference to a Government-operated system; and, second, that it is the responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture to prosecute a bona fide effort, within the framework of the law, to have the wool core testing done by privately owned laboratories, under contracts which adequately protect the public interest and the interest of the wool growers.

The Senate conferees have agreed to the foregoing statement on the core testing of wool with the addition of the following: "Meantime, the Department is free to use the funds at its disposal to carry on the program it has initiated for the core testing and scouring of wool".

The House conferees have no objection to the addition of the foregoing language but it is understood that the language will not be construed to weaken the mandate of the House conferees that the Department make the effort indicated to negotiate a favorable contract with privately owned laboratories under the funds now at its disposal.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 39, production and subsistence loans, title II: The House appropriated \$60,000,000; the Senate, \$75,000,000; the House recedes.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 40, salaries and expenses: The House appropriated \$5,000,000; the Senate, \$5,450,000; the House recedes.

Amendments Numbers 41 and 42 are reported in disagreement.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

Amendment No. 1, relating to language authorizing the Secretary to employ not to exceed ten persons at salaries not in excess of \$15,000 per annum: The Senate struck out the provision. The managers on the part of the House will move to insist.

Amendment No. 12, relating to payments to States, etc., under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act for experiment stations: The House proposed \$2,661,268; the Senate pro-

posed \$2,861,268, and inserted language relating to a transfer to a special Alaskan appropriation account. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 13, relating to a total: The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur, the figure in question being directly related to Amendment No. 12.

Amendment No. 15, relating to the Federal meat inspection service: The Senate proposed an appropriation of \$11,500,000, and also inserted language which repeals and covers into the general fund of the Treasury the unobligated balance of the special meat inspection fund established in the 1948 agricultural appropriation act; The House had not provided any general fund appropriation for the service. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 33, relating to the authorization for formulation and development of a 1949 agricultural conservation program: The House proposed a ceiling of \$225,000,000 on the amount of the program; The Senate proposes a ceiling of \$300,000,000. The managers on the part of the House will move to insist.

Amendment No. 35, relating to the use of Section 32 funds: The Senate inserted language limiting to \$500,000 expenditures from Section 32 funds for payments in connection with the manufacture of insulation products. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 41, relating to certain activities of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation: The Senate inserted language providing that the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the corporation to reenter an area or region where economic emergency or production disaster has occurred. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 42, relating to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: The Senate inserted language authorizing the use, during fiscal year 1949, of the unobligated balance of the 1948 administrative appropriation to complete the orderly liquidation of the 1947 and prior crop year programs. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
WALT HORAN,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
CLARENCE CANNON,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT

The undersigned managers on the part of the House have signed the conference report and statement. However, we feel it desirable to call attention to what we think is an important consideration in connection with the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5, and particularly with the agreement on these amendments in the conference. The Marketing Research Act of 1946 was definite in its terms and its intent, when it passed the Congress. It was not intended then, nor do we believe it to be the intent of the Congress now, that money, voted with such liberality under this act, should be used to implement research already carried on by established research sections of the Department of Agriculture. We submit, from our own knowledge of the original bills, and the testimony that the Congress intended to encourage research in marketing, to balance the research in production already emphasized strongly by the Department. Consumption is the purpose of production; therefore, to avoid gluts and under-consumption of agricultural production the specific emphasis should be clear and specifically on marketing. It certainly was never the intention of the

Congress that this money should be used, in any amount, to replace cuts made by the Congress in any appropriation items in the budget of the Department. Finally, we are equally convinced that there was no intent, and that there should be no intent, to "equalize" the amounts given the several sections of the Act, as represented by the amendments numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5. Each section should stand on its own merits. The expenditures and the requests for each section should be studied separately and carefully. The money should be appropriated on the basis of study and decision for each section. There appeared in the conferences to be, first, a feeling that additional money could be put in the appropriation without regard to duplication, or implementation, or the work of long established sections, and second, there was an indication of a desire to equalize the money for each section, without regard to the justifications, the past experiences, or the future plans. These concerns on our part are not serious at the moment, nor in this budget, but it would be serious to establish the attitudes, to which we refer, as a policy of the Congress, and for that reason we submit this supplementary statement, for the information of the House.

WALT HORAN.
JOHN PHILLIPS.

FORT HALL INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, IDAHO

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5416) to promote the interests of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, Idaho, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WELCH, D'EWART, SANBORN, MURDOCK, and PETERSON.

CONSTRUCTION AT NAVAL INSTALLATIONS

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 1675) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 9, 1948.)

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOURLY OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

STANDARDIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRICES

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 638 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6248) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to stabilize prices of agricultural commodities; to amend section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937; and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], and I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution (H. Res. 638) provides for the consideration of H. R. 6248, a bill reported favorably by the Committee to stabilize the prices of agricultural commodities and for other purposes.

Basically, the bill provides for a continuation of price support programs by the Department of Agriculture with certain refinements and improvements over the present programs.

The present price support programs came into being early in the war principally because of the urgent need for increased quantities of food and fiber to meet war and essential civilian needs. To assure the production of the necessary amounts and kinds of agricultural commodities needed to prosecute the war and to maintain our economy at home, price support programs were devised whereby assurances were given to farmers that if they would produce the things needed they would be protected against ruinously low prices, by being assured, in the case of commodities receiving price support, of approximately 90 percent of the parity price. In general the price support programs were designed to give farmers of the Nation protection similar to that given to industry. The principal difference being that in most instances industry was protected through specific contracts which guaranteed a profit on the undertaking, while farmers were assured of a market within the framework of the parity concept.

I do not think I need to remind the Members of this House of the great benefits which have been received under the agricultural price support programs. These programs have been almost uni-

versally acclaimed as the very heart of a sound agricultural economy. This has been demonstrated in actual practice. Throughout the entire war and postwar period the farmers of the Nation have responded magnificently to the demands placed upon them and have supplied us with the food and fiber necessary to win the war and they are presently providing the food which is proving to be the key in developing a lasting peace.

I think I might well say at this point that the farmers have continued to produce in the face of the most adverse circumstances. They have been dividing their farm machinery equipment with the other peoples of the world, and making their old equipment do. During the war when the boys were gone, they got along the best they could with any kind of help that they could get. This country certainly owes a debt of gratitude to the farmers of this country for the great job that they have done. We have already witnessed the effectiveness of food in the so-called cold war. Up to now, food has been the principal factor in the maintenance of the democracies in western Europe. The agricultural, price-support programs, which would be continued in effect by this bill have played a major part in obtaining the food production which has been so vital to the welfare of the Nation. One of the greatest but frequently overlooked benefits which the American people have derived from the agricultural, price-support programs is that they have aided materially in checking the inflationary spiral by assuring at all times an adequate food supply. Just pause to consider how high the cost of food would have been without these programs at a time when we are consuming, on a per capita basis, approximately 15 percent more food than we did before the war. At the same time while we are consuming more food domestically, we are exporting approximately five times more food than we did during the prewar years. Only through these support programs, which have given confidence to the farmers, would we have had produced the food to meet this great demand, and without the increased production the pressure on prices would have been tremendous. Another important but little-known fact concerning these price-support programs is that they have been conducted without cost to the taxpayer. To be sure, losses have been incurred on some commodities, but these losses have been offset by profits on others. Since the inception of the price-support programs, the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture, the unit of the Department under which these programs have been conducted, shows a net gain of \$52,400,000 on its operations exclusive of consumer subsidies it paid during wartime price control. This gain is after the payment of all overhead operating expenses, and interest costs, and after setting aside a reserve to absorb any losses on commodities on hand and not yet sold. The gain on price-support programs on cotton alone have exceeded \$235,000.

The present price support programs were scheduled to terminate 2 years after

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
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HIGHLIGHTS: House and Senate agreed to conference report on agricultural appropriation bill and acted on amendments in disagreement; Senate asked for additional conference on amendment regarding salaries above classification rates. House passed bill to extend social security to certain FCA-agency employees. House passed water-pollution bill. House committee reported TEW housing bill. House Rules Committee cleared selective service bill. Senate made long-range farm program bill unfinished business. Senate passed bill extending Trade Agreements Act. Senate committee reported foreign aid appropriation bill. Senate passed Interior appropriation bill. Senate debated Government corporations appropriation bill. Senate received appropriations for foot-and-mouth disease research, forest flood damage, and golden nematode control. House committee cleared revised Federal pay bill.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5883 (p. 8263).

Concurred in the following Senate amendments: 12, regarding payments to States for research (p. 8264). 13, same subject (p. 8264). 15, meat inspection (p. 8264). 35, Sec. 32 funds (p. 8267). 41, RACC (p. 8267). 42, crop insurance (p. 8267). See Digest 106 for more detailed description of these amendments.

Insisted on disagreement to Senate amendment 1, regarding authority to hire persons at more than the regular classification rates (p. 8263).

On amendment 33, increasing the ACP authorization for the crop-year 1949 from \$225,000,000 to \$300,000,000: Rep. Dirksen moved that the House insist on disagreement to the amendment. Rep. Cannon offered a preferential motion that the House recede and concur. A motion by Rep. Dirksen, that the House recede from its disagreement, was then agreed to. The House then agreed, 191-179, to a motion by Rep. Dirksen that it concur in the amendment with an amendment to fix the amount at \$262,500,000. (pp. 8264-7.)

Later in the day the Senate agreed to the conference report (p. 8357).

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Senate amendment 33, regarding ACP (pp. 8357-8).

The same conferees were appointed for a further conference on amendment 1, regarding authorization to pay certain salaries above the regular rates (p. 8357).

2. SOCIAL SECURITY. Passed, 237-2, without amendment H. R. 6777, which would extend social security coverage to employees of production credit associations and national farm loan associations; to employment off the farm in drying, packing, packaging, and similar processing and handling of fruits and vegetables preparatory to marketing; and to employees of agricultural or horticultural organizations exempt from income tax under certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code (pp. 3216-43).
3. WATER POLLUTION. Passed, 138-14, as reported S. 418, to provide for water-pollution control through the Public Health Service (pp. 3272-33).
4. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6888, which includes the provisions for farm-housing loans and housing research (H. Rept. 2340)(p. 3304).
5. SELECTIVE SERVICE. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 6401, the selective-service bill (p. 3304).
6. FEDERAL PAY BILL. The "Daily Digest" states: "Committee on Post Office and Civil Service instructed chairman to introduced H. R. 6917, to provide for a \$360-a-year temporary increase for Federal...employees" (p. D649). See Item 28.
7. TREASURY-POST OFFICE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Concurred in the Senate amendments to this bill, H. R. 6758 (p. 3214). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. RECLAMATION. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment S. 2286, to provide for nonreimbursable allocations on the Carlsbad project (H. Rept. 2336)(p. 3304).
9. FOREIGN AID. Reps. Rayburn and Halleck discussed the possibility of considering S. 2376, to provide for a revolving fund for purchase of agricultural commodities to be processed in occupied areas and sold (p. 3243).
10. FEDERAL PAY BILL. Reps. Rayburn and Halleck discussed the legislative situation regarding this matter (p. 3243).

SENATE

11. DISPLACED PERSONS. Sens. Donnell (Mo.) and Eastland (Miss.) were appointed additional conferees on S. 2242, to authorize the admission into the U.S. of displaced persons (p. 3354).
12. LOANS. The Subcommittee of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee agreed to report to the full committee, with amendments, S. 2790, to provide a secondary market for veterans' home loans (p. D647).
13. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee submitted a report on "Survey of Space Leased by the Federal Government" (S. Rept. 1617) (p. 3351).
14. NAVY DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 6772 (S.Rept. 1621) (p. 3350).
15. REMOUNT SERVICE. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendments S. 2698, to authorize the transfer of horses and equipment owned by the U.S. Army to the N.Mex. Military Institute; one of the horses to be transferred is the property of the Remount Service (S.Rept. 1624) (p. 3350).

(2) services supplied by the operators of such parking lots, and (3) how such charges and services compare with charges and services of operators of parking lots in other cities.

(b) The Commissioners shall make a report to the Committee on the District of Columbia of the Senate and to the Committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives not later than January 2, 1949, the results of such investigation and study, together with such recommendations as they may deem advisable.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MOTOR-VEHICLE PARKING FACILITY ACT

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 2642) to amend the District of Columbia Motor-Vehicle Parking Facility Act of 1942, approved February 16, 1942, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 of the District of Columbia Motor Vehicle Parking Facility Act of 1942, approved February 16, 1942, as amended, is amended by adding thereto a new paragraph to read as follows:

"(f) The power to lease on competitive bids for terms not exceeding 50 years, any property acquired pursuant to this act, or any other property heretofore or hereafter acquired by the District if no longer needed for the purpose for which it was acquired, and to stipulate in any such lease that the lessee shall erect at his or its expense a structure or structures on the land leased, which structure or structures and property shall be used, maintained, and operated for the purposes of this act, including purposes incidental thereto, subject to regulation as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, except that the rates for use of space in parking facilities covered by any such lease shall be fixed and regulated by the Commissioners so as to allow to the lessee a fair return, as fixed by the Commissioners, on the cost of such structure or structures, together with an amount sufficient to amortize within the term of any such lease the cost of such structure or structures. Every such lease shall be entered into upon such terms and conditions as the Commissioners shall impose including, but not limited to, requirements that such structure or structures shall conform with plans and specifications approved by the Commissioners, that such structure or structures shall become the property of the District upon termination or expiration of any such lease; that the lessee shall furnish security in the form of a penal bond or otherwise to guarantee fulfillment of his or its obligations, and any other requirement which, in the judgment of the Commissioners, shall be related to the accomplishment of the purposes of this act."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALCOHOLIC-BEVERAGE INDUSTRY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 6451) to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to provide for the better con-

trol of the alcoholic-beverage industry in the District of Columbia, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I shall have to object, as I have informed the gentleman from Illinois. I object to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I withdraw the bill for the present, Mr. Speaker.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN PARK COUNTY, WYO., TO THE STATE OF WYOMING

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4462) authorizing the conveyance of certain lands in Park County, Wyo., to the State of Wyoming. I have discussed the matter with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HUBER], who requested that I withhold the consideration of the bill. I have discussed the bill with him and he has directed me to inform the House that he has no objection to the bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue an unrestricted patent to the State of Wyoming for section 33, township 58 north, range 100 west, of the sixth principal meridian in Park County, Wyo.: *Provided,* That title to said land shall be held and considered to have been vested in the State of Wyoming on July 10, 1890.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 2, strike out "an unrestricted" and insert "a."

Line 5, after "for", insert "the east half of the northeast quarter."

Line 8, after "Wyoming", insert "subject to any existing lease or leases."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

House Resolution 643 was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUSIVE OF FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION) APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 11, 1948.)

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: On page 3, line 25, strike out line 25 and on page 4, strike out lines 1 to 6.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DIRKSEN moves that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 1.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, the House will recall that when the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture came before it some months ago, there was included language to make it possible for the Department of Agriculture to engage and retain experts and to pay somewhat in excess of the classification salaries scheme. This was done on the importunities of the Secretary of Agriculture, knowing very well that before the calendar year 1948 would have elapsed, he probably would lose a dozen or 15 qualified people who could scarcely be retained but who were receiving such attractive and fancy offers from private industry that it was simply impossible to keep them in Government. We debated the matter for a long time, knowing of course that perhaps there should be some general legislation on this matter. That is the view of the Budget Bureau and that is the view of the other body. I should be the first to admit that there is some force and persuasiveness in that view. We find also, that there is some precedent for the action that the House took. In a recent bill in relation to researches in heart disease proposed by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, specific provision is made for positions where the salaries are well beyond the present salary range. In the case of the Army and Navy, I think altogether 45 civilian positions were allowed where the existing salary scale could be disregarded. So there is a precedent for the action that the House took, and for the position that it maintains now. Manifestly, we can go along and agree that there ought to be general legislation on this subject so that there will be a uniform policy for all the departments and all the bureaus of the Government. But on the other hand, if we relinquish this opportunity now, these people will surely leave and there will be real difficulty in replacing them. I for one am rather reluctant to relinquish a position that we took at that time, and I do hope the House will sustain the position of the committee so that we may further insist on it or contrive a compromise or secure relinquishment of the position that the other body has taken.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12: On page 18, line 8, strike out "\$2,661,268" and insert "\$2,861,268, of which amount not to exceed \$316 shall be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation 'Research on agricultural problems of Alaska,' without matching requirement."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate Number 12 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 13: Page 18, line 18, strike out "\$7,161,268" and insert "\$7-361,268."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 13 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement. The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 15: Page 21, line 25, insert:

"Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food products, \$11,500,000."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DIRKSEN, of Illinois, moves to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 15.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, the House and Senate both took formal action some weeks ago to restore meat inspection to the status it enjoyed during the last fiscal year. So the money that is involved here is necessary in pursuance of that action.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 33: On page 48, line 19, strike out "\$225,000,000" and insert "\$300,000,000."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 33.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves to recede to the disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 33 and concur therein.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a division of the question.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Shall the House recede from its disagreement? The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DIRKSEN moves that the motion to concur be amended as follows: That the House concur in the amendment of the Senate No. 33 with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$300,000,000 inserted by said Senate amendment, insert "\$262,500,000."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, when the bill left the House, the amount included therein for soil-conservation payments was \$225,000,000. That amount was also recommended by the Senate Subcommittee on Department of Agriculture appropriations and by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. On the Senate floor the bill was amended; \$225,000,000 was stricken and \$300,000,000 was substituted, and it carried by 3 votes.

We endeavored to make a compromise with the Senate the other day but somehow it failed. However, I am confident, after the discussion we had, that an agreement will be quickly reached on the amount that is in the concurring amendment.

I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, at a time when we are spending vast sums of money to rehabilitate European farmers and European farms we are quibbling here about a comparatively small amount asked by the American farmer to bring the appropriation for soil conservation up to the amount of the budget estimate.

The farmers ask it, the farm papers ask it, the farm organizations ask it, and the United States Senate asks it. But the House managers refuse it. I trust the House will go along with the farmers instead of the managers and vote to invest in the preservation of our own farms a very small part of the money already voted to European farmers to build up European farms.

Mr. Speaker, this is fundamental. Soil conservation is our greatest single agricultural problem. We must have fertile land to feed and clothe the Nation. Beginning with the excessive depletion of our soils in the First World War, we have lost millions of acres of our most productive land through erosion. And although we have checked the washing of top soils into the rivers which carry it to the sea, our richest farm lands are still being leached and washed away at a truly alarming rate.

The Kansas State College of Agriculture, situated in the center of the wheat-producing areas of the continent, reports that "the soils of our bread-producing plains are on a fearful trend downward." Nothing could be more ominous not only for our farmers but for the Nation's consumers. Unless the farmer can preserve his land, he cannot indefinitely produce the food required by our rapidly increasing population. This appropriation is for that purpose. The purpose of this appropriation is to save our farms and our farm products for future generations.

The methods provided by these soil-conservation appropriations have been very effective in the few years they have been in operation. For example, here is an editorial from last week's St. Louis Star-Times:

SOIL CONSERVATION PAYS

Soil conservation pays in Missouri. Impressive evidence of this fact may be found in the report of the United States Soil Conservation Service on the Cedar Creek project near Fulton. There are 12,839 acres in the project in Callaway and Boone counties. The land became submarginal early in the

twenties and remained impoverished until the project was set up in 1939.

In the 9 years since the Soil Conservation Service took over, about 10 percent of the land has been fully restored and another 10 percent is partially improved. Some of the land has been turned into pasture and other portions have been reforested.

On land rented from the Government, 83 farmers are now making a living, taxes received by the counties have more than doubled, and fish and wildlife have increased. The additional grazing on the restored land resulted in the production of an extra 246,970 pounds of beef last year, and 1,000 head of cattle and horses are now grazing where there were no pastures a decade ago.

Commenting on the progress that has been made, the Soil Conservation Service's report says: "The agricultural economy in the Cedar Creek area has improved materially. Farmers have not only improved the use of land rented in the project, but they have adopted soil and moisture conservation practices on their own farms. Continued improvement on the part of farmers will establish this once questionable area with a well-balanced system of livestock production."

What has been accomplished in the Cedar Creek area is an example of what can be done all over this State in restoring and conserving our land resources.

Mr. Speaker, here are the visible results of the application of the funds supplied by this appropriation. Here is the practical demonstration of what can be accomplished through soil conservation. Due to the rehabilitation of these hopelessly eroded acres we have in 1 year a quarter of a million pounds of beef which the consumer would not have had; we have a thousand head of livestock on pastures where otherwise there would have been no pastures at all. What more convincing evidence is required of the need for the full amount asked by the farmers and voted by the Senate? What more sobering demonstration could be given of the importance of voting this money and preserving our land, not merely for present production, but for the use and sustenance of our children and our children's children?

Mr. Speaker, we are told in Holy Writ that "He that careth not for his own household is worse than a heathen."

Mr. Speaker, while we are caring so solicitously for the nations and people and farmers abroad, cannot we make just a minimum provision for those of our own household?

I trust the House will vote down the amendment and by voting down the amendment make certain we will have the full budget estimate of \$300,000,000 for soil conservation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, Soil Conservation is extremely important to our national welfare. The question is increasingly important. I urge the adoption of the motion of the gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. CANNON] which would provide the \$300,000,000 requested by the President for the Soil Conservation payments. I shall vote for the motion and I shall vote against the motion which would provide for a lesser sum.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix of the RECORD.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, as most of you know I have been a member of this subcommittee for several years and have had the privilege of leading the fight for the soil-conservation program both in the committee and in the Congress. During the last few years we have been calling on the American farmers to produce and to even use the fence corners in the production of agricultural products. Our farmers have produced as no nation in history has produced. They have to a large extent fed the world. Yet, while they have produced the greatest amount of food and fiber that any nation has ever produced, they have done so at the expense of wearing out our soil. Also, in many areas, bad farm practices had become the general practice, erosion had set in. Any loss in fertility of the Nation's soil makes our Nation that much poorer. Thus we all have an interest, unborn generations have an interest, both in saving this fertility of the soil and also in restoring those wasted and eroded lands. It is expensive to restore land; frequently it takes years for such investment to pay any dividends. Recognizing this fact we started the soil-conservation program. Today it is not relief for farmers, it is not a program of sending Government checks to farmers for their use.

This program says to the American farmer that the Nation has an interest in the soil, in retaining and restoring it. We also wish to lead him to farm practices that will protect the soil in the future. Under this payment program we say to our farmers, "If you will spend \$3 restoring and retaining our fertile soil out of your pocket, the Federal Government will pay one-third of the cost. All is spent toward that end, that we put up and that the farmer puts up."

Mr. Speaker, the Department of Agriculture has to announce the year's program around November of the preceding year. They have to list the practices for which the Government will help pay the expenses. The Department of Agriculture cannot tell how much work will be done in advance or what the contribution of the Federal Government may be. This being true, a consistent program, year to year, is highly important to the American farmers, to the American Republic, and to the Department of Agriculture. Only that way can we derive the maximum benefit from expenditures for the program.

I have always believed in a very strong program. In fact, I am in favor of a \$300,000,000 program. I think that is not too great an amount for the Government to contribute. However, it is better to have a \$262,500,000 program,

consistent on a year to year basis, one on which the farmer can depend, than to have a \$150,000,000 program in one year and a \$300,000,000 program in the next. I am privileged to say, I believe, that when this matter was before the committee I expressed a willingness to accept a \$262,500,000 program when the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON], a member of the committee on the other side, a man who recognizes the need for a consistent program, agreed that he too would work with me in an effort to keep the program on a consistent basis. I expect to vote for the \$300,000,000. I am glad to have the statement of the gentleman from Minnesota who, incidentally, I understand, will be chairman of this subcommittee next year if his party retains control of the House, that he agrees with us that this soil-conservation program should be kept on a reasonable level, on a consistent year-to-year basis, so that the Department of Agriculture can work this matter out and the Nation reap the maximum benefits. As I stated, personally I expect to vote for the \$300,000,000 program. I am glad that we have the assurance of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] and some others that they will go along with us in an effort to keep a consistent program in effect. I think it should be kept consistent. That is more important than to have it on a high level one year and on a low level the next.

While I expect to support the \$300,000,000 amount, I must say, however, that I am highly gratified that we have the support of the gentlemen on the Republican side for the \$262,500,000 figure, remembering what a hard fight we had last year to even get the \$150,000,000 for this year's program.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD].

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask the chairman of the committee a question or two. Unfortunately I was not available at the time this bill was under conference, for which I apologize to the chairman.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman has been indeed a devoted, diligent, and valued member of the subcommittee.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I thank the gentleman. What was the amount of the budget?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Budget estimate as it came to us in January was \$300,000,000.

Mr. SHEPPARD. What reduction did the committee make in committee before it presented the bill to the House?

Mr. DIRKSEN. \$225,000,000, an increase of \$75,000,000 over fiscal 1948, and \$75,000 below the budget.

Mr. SHEPPARD. And when it went to the Senate it was what?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Senate subcommittee and the Senate Appropriations Committee reported the House figure of \$225,000,000.

Mr. SHEPPARD. And what is the present proposal?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I might add one further step. On the Senate floor it was increased to \$300,000,000 by a majority of three votes. It subsequently went to

conference and the conferees indicated that they would bargain on \$262,500,000, which is a half-way split, and the amendment to recede and concur before the House now is \$262,500,000, and I trust it will find favor and grace with the membership.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I would like to thank the gentleman. I suppose it will be the policy of the committee to keep normal procedure in operation in the years to come.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Insofar as the level is concerned, so as not to disturb the existing farm program.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, this item is a matter of discussion in all parts of the country. I do not think the impression should be left on the floor, by virtue of some statements made by previous speakers, regarding the Soil Conservation Service and the work done by it in the improvement of contours and the preservation of the soil, that such work comes under this item. That is the Soil Conservation Service, a separate item, a separate agency in the Department. There are many farmers in the United States who do not feel that the money we are talking about now should be increased, nor do they feel that the money is being spent for the soil-conservation projects which were discussed on the floor and used as an argument for increasing this amount. I think it should be said that I was one of those who favored the \$225,000,000. I feel, however, that the amendment introduced by the gentleman from Illinois, supported by the gentleman from Minnesota, is a good amendment in view of the little time left in this session, and I hope that it will receive the support of the House.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, all authorities agree that this job cannot be completed for less than \$300,000,000, the amount the farmers have had each year up until the last 2 years.

No witness who appeared before the committee in the hearings suggested that the program for soil conservation could be carried out for \$262,500,000. All were of the unanimous opinion that the full \$300,000,000 would be required.

So, Mr. Speaker, a vote for this amendment is not only a vote against the full estimate, but it is a vote against full preservation of the soil. It is a vote to let the land wash away. It is a vote for future generations to go hungry.

Regardless of whether the House and Senate conferees finally agree on the full appropriation of \$5,300,000,000 or the House cut of \$1,700,000,000 for European aid, we have already voted to donate fertilizer for the European farms as a gracious gift. We have already voted to buy tractors and send them to European farmers; we have voted to send farm machinery to be paid for out of the United States Treasury to preserve and restore

European farms. We are giving fertilizer and seed and machinery and tractors to farmers across the sea to build up farms across the sea. But we refuse to give the farmer at home enough to keep his farm from washing away.

Let no one mistake the purpose of this amendment. It is to curtail the farmer's efforts to save his land. It is to reduce the amount of food our farms will ultimately produce. It is to increase the price of food to the consumer by reducing the fertility of the soil and reducing the amount of food on the market.

I trust, Mr. Speaker, that it will be understood that a vote for this amendment is a vote against \$300,000,000. If this amendment is voted down then automatically the House will agree to the Senate amendment for the full estimate needed to preserve America's greatest and most indispensable natural resource.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to point out that the integrity and the nobility of the American farmer is expressed mostly in his faith and in his desire to have the soil conservation service and its work enlarged. He is not as much in love with this gift of a generous rain of checks as a lot of people might lead you to believe. I concur with the thoughtful husbandman who wants his faithful acres removed from politics. I personally hope to see the whole Nation under an effective land-policy act by next session. I hope the Jensen bill passes. It will effect much progress in this direction.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, in order to get this thing straight, there are between six or seven million farmers in the United States. With this amount of \$262,500,000 it is easy to figure out that it amounts to around \$35 or \$40 per farmer. In the past one of the greatest troubles in connection with these payments has been the fact—with all the crocodile tears that we have had about the poor people—that they have lined the pockets of the big landowners, and the little farmer, by the thousands, has had \$20. One farm outfit down in Mississippi, the Oscar Johnson farm has had \$816,000 of this money for either growing something or not growing it, or for not obtaining enough in the market place when he got ready to sell it, or for some other reason. We have one wheat farmer out in Montana, Mr. Campbell's outfit, that has had practically a quarter of a million dollars. If this is a farm-fertility program, let us apply fertilizer to the farms. I want to compliment the committee for at least getting down to a \$750 basis so that more of the money really goes to the average farmers. It can really be used for more soil conservation. Year after year we are pulling the economic rug out from under the livestock industry. With all this protestation about interest in the soil, we see

cattle numbers reduced 6,000,000 cattle. We see sheep numbers reduced by 37 percent. We have seen the present administration lower milk cows numbers to a point below the 1935 numbers. If you are really interested in conserving the soil of this country, and I realize there is between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000 of fertility going to be shipped out of the country this year, let us get it down to a practical basis, let us get it down to the man who lives on the farm, and let us put it on the basis of common sense.

The fact is that the fertility of the land of the United States is less today than 10 years ago today, and less every single year since 1620. It is time we quit subsidizing soil-depleting crops and really conserve the soils of the Nation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is quite obvious by now that with the exception of our esteemed friend from Missouri the committee is about unanimous on the amount that is carried in the amendment to the bill. I hope, like a good, repentant sinner, he will hit the sawdust trail and go along with us.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, may I suggest that the statement is hardly correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is nearly correct.

Mr. CANNON. Nearly correct and correct are two different things.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Just so there is no misapprehension, I have talked with one or two of my friends on the committee on the other side, and this amount is not unacceptable; so I hope I have a resounding majority, and that the amendment to make this amount \$262,500,000 will carry.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois that the House concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and thirty-five Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 191, nays 179, not voting 60, as follows:

[Roll No. 104]

YEAS—191

Allen, Calif.	Bishop	Chadwick
Allen, Ill.	Blackney	Chenoweth
Andersen,	Boggs, Del.	Chiperfield
H. Carl	Bradley	Church
Anderson, Calif.	Bramblett	Clason
Andresen,	Brehm	Clevenger
August H.	Brophy	Cole, Kans.
Andrews, N. Y.	Buck	Cole, Mo.
Angell	Buffett	Corbett
Arends	Burke	Coudert
Bakewell	Busbey	Crawford
Barrett	Butler	Crow
Bates, Mass.	Byrnes, Wis.	Curtis
Beall	Canfield	Dague
Bender	Carson	Davis, Wis.
Bennett Mich.	Case, N. J.	Dawson, Utah

Devitt	Judd	Ramey
Dirksen	Kean	Reed, Ill.
Eaton	Kearney	Reed, N. Y.
Elliott	Kearns	Rees
Ellis	Keating	Reeves
Ellsworth	Kecfe	Rich
Elsaesser	Kersten, Wis.	Richman
Elston	Kilburn	Rizley
Engel, Mich.	Knutson	Rogers, Mass.
Fellows	Kunkel	Rohrbough
Fenton	Landis	Ross
Fletcher	Latham	Russell
Fuller	Lewis, Ky.	Sadlak
Fulton	Lewis, Ohio	St. George
Gamble	Lichtenwalter	Sanborn
Gavin	Lodge	Sarbacher
Gearhart	Love	Schwabe, Okla.
Gillette	McConnell	Scott, Hardie
Gillie	McCowan	Scott,
Goff	McCulloch	Hugh D., Jr.
Goodwin	McDonough	Scrivner
Graham	McDowell	Seely-Brown
Grant, Ind.	McGregor	Shaffer
Gross	McMahon	Sheppard
Gwynne, Iowa	McMillen, Ill.	Simpson, Ill.
Hagen	Mack	Smith, Kans.
Hale	Macy	Smith, Ohio
Hall,	Maloney	Smith, Wis.
Edwin Arthur	Mason	Snyder
Hallock	Mathews	Stockman
Hand	Morrow	Stratton
Harness, Ind.	Meyer	Sundstrom
Harvey	Michener	Taber
Heseltun	Miller, Conn.	Taylor
Hess	Miller, Md.	Tibbott
Hill	Miller, Nebr.	Tollefson
Holmes	Mitchell	Twyman
Hope	Morton	Vail
Horan	Muhlenberg	Van Zandt
Jackson, Calif.	Murray, Wis.	Vorys
Javits	Nicholson	Vursell
Jenison	Nixon	Wadsworth
Jenkins, Ohio	Nodar	Weichel
Jenkins, Pa.	Patterson	Weich
Johnson, Calif.	Phillips, Calif.	Wigglesworth
Johnson, Ill.	Plumley	Wolcott
Johnson, Ind.	Potter	Wolverton
Jones, Wash.	Potts	Woodruff
Jonkman	Poulson	Youngblood

NAYS—179

Abernethy	Fogarty	Manasco
Albert	Folger	Mansfield
Allen, La.	Forand	Marcantonio
Andrews, Ala.	Garmatz	Martin, Iowa
Arnold	Gary	Meade, Ky.
Banta	Gathings	Meade, Md.
Bates, Ky.	Gordon	Miller, Calif.
Battle	Gore	Mills
Beckworth	Gorski	Monroney
Bell	Gossett	Morgan
Bennett, Mo.	Granger	Morris
B and	Grant, Ala.	Morrison
Blatnik	Gregory	Multer
Bloom	Griffiths	Mundt
Boggs, La.	Hardy	Murdock
Bonner	Harless, Ariz.	Norblad
Boykin	Harris	Norrell
Brooks	Harrison	Norton
Brown, Ga.	Hart	O'Brien
Bryson	Havener	O'Hara
Buchanan	Hays	O'Konski
Bulwinkle	Hébert	O'Toole
Burleson	Hedrick	Pace
Byrne, N. Y.	Hendricks	Passman
Camp	Hobbs	Patman
Cannon	Hoeven	Peterson
Carroll	Hollifield	Phillips, Tenn.
Case, S. Dak.	Huber	Pickett
Chelf	Hull	Poage
Combs	Jackson, Wash.	Powell
Cooley	Jarman	Preston
Cooper	Jensen	Price, Fla.
Cotton	Jones, Ala.	Price, Ill.
Courtney	Jones, N. C.	Priest
Cravens	Karsten, Mo.	Rains
Crosser	Kee	Rankin
Davis, Ga.	Kelley	Rayburn
Davis, Tenn.	Kerr	Redden
Dawson, Ill.	Kilday	Regan
Deane	King	Richards
Delaney	Kirwan	Rivers
Dingell	Klein	Rockwell
Domengeaux	Lanham	Rogers, Fla.
Donohue	Larcade	Rooney
Doughton	LeCompte	Sabath
Douglas	Lesinski	Sadowski
Durham	Lucas	Sasser
Eberhart	Lusk	Schwabe, Mo.
Engle, Calif.	Lyle	Short
Evins	Lynch	Sikes
Fallon	McCormack	Smathers
Feighan	McMillan, S. C.	Smith, Va.
Fernandez	MacKinnon	Scmers
Flannagan	Mahon	Spence

Stefan
Talle
Teague
Thomas, Tex.
Thompson
Trimble

Vinson
Walter
Wheeler
Whitaker
Whitten
Whittington

Williams
Wilson, Tex.
Winstead
Wood
Worley

NOT VOTING—60

Abbitt
Auchincloss
Barden
Bolton
Brown, Ohio
Buckley
Celler
Chapman
Clark
Clippinger
Coffin
Cole, N. Y.
Colmer
Cox
Cunningham
D'Ewart
Dolliver
Dondero
Dorn
Fisher
Foote

Gallagher
Gwinn, N. Y.
Hall
Leonard W.
Hartley
Heffernan
Herter
Hinshaw
Hoffman
Isacson
Jennings
Johnson, Okla.
Johnson, Tex.
Kefauver
Kennedy
Keogh
Lane
Lea
LeFevre
Lemke
Ludlow

McGarvey
Madden
Murray, Tenn.
Peden
Pfeifer
Philbin
Ploeser
Riley
Robertson
Scoblick
Simpson, Pa.
Smith, Maine
Stanley
Stevenson
Stigler
Thomas, N. J.
Towe
West
Wilson, Ind.

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mrs. Smith of Maine for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mr. Thomas of New Jersey for, with Mr. Philbin against.

Mr. Hartley for, with Mr. Kefauver against.

Mr. LeFevre for, with Mr. Stanley against.

Mr. Herter for, with Mr. Celler against.

Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Riley against.

Mr. McGarvey for, with Mr. Chapman against.

Mr. Towe for, with Mr. Isacson against.

Mr. Auchincloss for, with Mr. Cox against.

Mr. Coffin for, with Mr. Dorn against.

Mr. Cole of New York for, with Mr. Kennedy against.

Mr. Dondero for, with Mr. Heffernan against.

Mr. Foote for, with Mr. Stigler against.

Mr. Gwinn of New York for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.

Mr. Ploeser for, with Mr. Peden against.

Mr. Leonard W. Hall for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Mr. Gallagher for, with Mr. Madden against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Brown of Ohio with Mr. Lane.

Mr. Cunningham with Mr. West.

Mr. Dolliver with Mr. Colmer.

Mrs. Bolton with Mr. Lea.

Mr. Jennings with Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Scoblick with Mr. Clark.

Mr. Stevenson with Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma.

Mr. Wilson of Indiana with Mr. Murray of Tennessee.

Mr. Hinshaw with Mr. Abbitt.

Mr. Clippinger with Mr. Johnson of Texas.

Mr. Hoffman with Mr. Barden.

Mr. Lenke with Mr. Ludlow.

Mr. McMILLEN of Illinois and Mr. ELLIS changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

PROVIDING FOR THE COMMON DEFENSE

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 671, Rept. No. 2339) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (H. R. 6401) to provide for the common defense by increasing the strength of the armed forces of the United States and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit. After the passage of the bill (H. R. 6401) it shall be in order in the House to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 2655, and to move to strike out all after the enacting clause of said Senate bill and to insert in lieu thereof the provisions contained in H. R. 6401 as passed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUSIVE OF FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION) APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 35: Page 51, line 22, insert the following:

"EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

"Not to exceed \$500,000 of the appropriation made available by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), shall be used to pay any subsidy, benefit, or indemnity to manufacturers of or dealers in insulation products."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 41: Page 59, line 10, insert the following: "Provided, however, That the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to reenter an area or region where an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred, in conformity with the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended (title 12, U. S. C., 1148)."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 42: Page 63, line 4, insert the following: "together with the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose for fiscal year 1948 which shall be available to complete the orderly liquidation of the 1947 and prior crop-year programs."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DIRKSEN moves that the House recede and concur in amendment No. 42.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD a table showing the total appropriation for the Department of Agriculture and also loan authorizations for the fiscal year 1949.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Summary of appropriations and borrowing authorization in Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, 1949, compared with 1948, House bill, 1949, and Senate bill, 1949¹

Item	Appropriations and borrowing authorization, 1948	Budget estimates, 1949	House bill, 1949	Senate bill, 1949	Bill as finally passed	Bill as finally passed	
						Compared with House bill (+) or (-)	Compared with Senate bill (+) or (-)
Direct appropriations in agricultural appropriation bill.....	\$632,526,651	\$636,412,090	\$545,533,453	\$580,400,278	\$577,546,953	+\$32,013,500	-\$2,853,325
Permanent appropriations.....	160,351,057	65,327,127	146,327,127	146,327,127	146,327,127		
Total, direct appropriations.....	792,788,708	701,739,217	691,860,580	726,727,405	723,874,080	+32,013,500	-2,853,325
REA borrowing authorization.....	400,000,000	300,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000		
Total, appropriations and borrowing authorization....	1,192,788,708	1,001,739,217	1,091,860,580	1,126,727,405	1,123,874,080	+32,013,500	-2,853,325

¹ Excludes salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, contained in the Government corporations appropriation bill, 1949, pending final congressional action.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I know particularly in the rural areas when the time comes to get around to the hustings and meet the voters, you will want some information with respect to what the second session of the Eightieth Congress did on agricultural appropriations.

The bill as finally passed, making adjustments for the amounts that were in conference, would indicate that the direct appropriations for the fiscal year 1949 for the Department of Agriculture will be \$577,000,000 plus. Those are direct annual appropriations. In addition thereto, there are permanent appropriations of \$146,000,000. Those are appropriations over which the committee has no control whatsoever. They are permanent. They are indefinite. They are provided by law, and our profane hands cannot be placed thereon. So when you add the direct annual appropriations to the permanent appropriations, the total in the bill before us now will be \$723,000,000. In addition thereto the borrowing power of REA will be \$400,000,000 for the next fiscal year, making a total of loans and direct and permanent appropriations of \$1,123,000,000. You see, agriculture has come to be a pretty good sized industry in this country, and well over the billion-dollar mark. These appropriations will be \$32,000,000 over the House figure and \$2,800,000 under the Senate figure. That might indicate to you that your House conferees have not been good bargainers. Of course, the upper House comes by its traditional name also by virtue of the fact that it ups many of our appropriations and then our part is always to hold them in line and to develop what we think are agreeable and acceptable compromises. So the final figure is \$32,000,000 above the House figure and nearly \$3,000,000 below the Senate figure.

This, then, concludes our deliberations on the Department of Agriculture appropriation. I can only express the hope that agriculture thereunder will profit and prosper. But I would be rather remiss, I think, if I did not say this to the Congress: More and more it becomes apparent that we become special pleaders, and that goes for me as well as for anybody else. I find that I plead special, sectional, local causes every now and then. It seems to be in the air. How many speeches begin in the well of this House: "Now, in my congressional district." And the minute you put that provincial limitation upon your thinking, you have lost your national perspective and your national viewpoint. More and more, as we deal with agricultural policy, I hope we may forget corn and soybeans and hogs in my own district and fruits and vegetables in other sections, and cotton, tobacco, rice, eggs, chickens, and peanuts in other sections, and think less sectionally and less provincially, and be thinking about agriculture and the impact of agriculture upon the economy of the whole country. Out of that there is likely to come a better agriculture policy than we have had. There must be a restoration of national perspective. I confess my derelictions and my sins to you in that respect, in the hope that perhaps you can reexam-

ine your own thinking and your own course in the past, and it may lead to something better and more durable and more fruitful for all farmers in all areas of the land.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[Mr. CANNON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the various votes by which action was taken was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEEFE asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech delivered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES].

VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—EMPLOYMENT TAXES AND SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS (H. DOC. NO. 711)

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following message from the President of the United States.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and forty Members are present, a quorum.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, House Joint Resolution 296, to maintain the status quo in respect of certain employment taxes and social-security benefits pending action by Congress on extended social-security coverage.

Despite representations to the contrary, sections 1 and 2 of this resolution would exclude from the coverage of the old-age and survivors insurance and unemployment-insurance systems up to 750,000 employees, consisting of a substantial portion of the persons working as commission salesmen, life-insurance salesmen, piece workers, truck drivers, taxicab drivers, miners, journeymen tailors, and others. In June 1947, the Supreme Court held that these employees have been justly and legally entitled to social-security protection since the beginning of the program in 1935. I cannot approve legislation which would deprive many hundreds of thousands of employees, as well as their families, of social-security benefits when the need for expanding our social-insurance system is so great.

Furthermore, if enacted into law, this resolution would overturn the present sound principle that employment relationships under the social-security laws should be determined in the light of real-

ities rather than on the basis of technical legal forms. In so doing, it would make the social-security rights of the employees directly excluded, and many thousands of additional employees, depend almost entirely upon the manner in which their employers might choose to cast their employment arrangements. Employers desiring to avoid the payment of taxes which would be the basis for social-security benefits for their employees could do so by the establishment of artificial legal arrangements governing their relationship with their employees. I cannot approve legislation which would permit such employers at their own discretion to avoid the payment of social-security taxes and to deny social-security protection to employees and their families.

It has been represented that the issue involved in this resolution is whether or not the legislative branch of the Government shall determine what individuals are entitled to social-security protection. This is not the issue at all. The real issue is whether the social-security coverage of many hundreds of thousands of individuals should be left largely to the discretion of their employers. On this issue the proper course is obvious.

The expressed purpose of the sponsors of this resolution is to exclude from the coverage of the Social Security Act persons who have the status of independent contractors, rather than that of employees. But no legislation is needed to accomplish this objective. Under present law, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, only persons who are bona fide employees are covered by our social-security system.

When all of the considerations regarding sections 1 and 2 of the resolution are sifted, two basic facts remain unrefuted. Hundreds of large employers are assured of an exemption from social-security taxes, while hundreds of thousands of employees and their benefits—urgent as that is. There are other equally urgent extensions and improvements in our social-security system which I have repeatedly recommended. They are well understood and widely accepted and should be enacted without delay.

Because sections 1 and 2 of this resolution would seriously curtail and weaken our social-security system, I am compelled to return it without my approval.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 14, 1948.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal and the bill and message ordered to be printed.

The question is, Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the limitation of time, and for that reason I will confine myself to merely stating the ultimate facts in relation to this resolution. Some time ago the Supreme Court of the United States rendered two decision in what are known as the Silk and Gray Van cases, cases which involved the question whether or not certain persons were employees, and

2. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Concurred in the Senate amendment 1, to strike out the provision regarding appointment of persons at salaries above the regular rates (p. 8479). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Concurred in Senate amendment to H.R. 6556, to extend until June 30, 1949, the authority for entering into trade agreements (pp. 8404, 8416). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. C.C.C. CHARTER. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 6263, the CCC charter bill (pp. 8479-80, 8484).
5. FEDERAL PAY BILL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6917, to increase salaries of Federal and D.C. employees. (H. Rept. 2358) (p. 8483).
The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of this bill, H.R. 6917 (pp. 8480, 8484).
Rep. Hays, Ark., inserted and discussed an amendment which he proposes to submit to this bill, H.R. 6917, to provide for salary increases based on publication of the Consumers Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (p. 8482).
6. FEDERAL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Received the President's veto message on this bill, H.R. 6355 (H. Doc. 714) (p. 8481). The message states that the objection to the bill is based on the transfer of the U.S. Employment Service from the Labor Department to the Federal Security Agency.
7. FATS AND OILS. Received from this Department a proposal for a CCC project for the stimulation and increase of production of copra and palm oil in the Netherlands Indies (p. 8483).
8. STRATEGIC MATERIALS. Rep. Jensen, Iowa, urged the stockpiling of strategic materials (pp. 8406-7).
9. CREDIT UNIONS. Passed with amendment S. 2225, to transfer administration of the Federal Credit Union Act to the Federal Security Agency (pp. 8418-9).
10. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1949. Reps. Jensen, Fenton, Stockman, Schwabe (Okla.), Kirwan, Norrell, and Gore were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 6705 (p. 8420). Senate conferees were appointed June 14.
11. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Began debate on H.R. 6401, the selective-service bill (pp. 8419-26, 8427-78).
12. VETERANS' HOMESTEADS. Rep. Rogers, Mass., urged that action be taken on H.R. 4488, the Veterans' Homestead Act (p. 8482).
13. R.F.C. AUDIT. Received from GAO Vol. 8 of the RFC audit report (H. Doc. 713) (p. 8483).
14. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment S. 1639, authorizing the repair and rehabilitation of irrigation works damaged by flood and the prevention of flood damage in the Fort Sumner irrigation district (H. Rept. 2354) (p. 8483).
15. STRATEGIC MATERIALS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H.R. 4928, to amend the Contract Settlement Act so as to authorize the payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical materials in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs (H. Rept. 2357) (p. 8483).

16. COMMODITY EXCHANGE. The Administration Committee ordered reported, but did not actually report, H.Res. 674, providing \$10,000 additional for the Select Committee to Investigate Transactions on Commodity Exchanges (p. D659).
 17. FARM PROGRAM. The Administration Committee ordered reported, but did not actually report, H.Res. 696, providing \$5,000 for the Agriculture Committee to make studies and investigations into matters relating to agriculture (p.D659).
 18. LANDS. The Public Lands Committee ordered reported, but did not actually report H.R. 6697, to authorize the sale and grant to the city of Los Angeles, Calif., of certain interests in public lands, and repealing a certain act (p.D659).
The Public Lands Committee ordered reported, but did not actually report, S. 1243, to pay to Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation revenues from certain lands, including lands which are a part of the Mt. Hood National Forest (p. D659).
 19. DISASTER LOANS. A Subcommittee of the Public Works Committee approved for reporting to the full committee, with amendments, H.R. 6855, to coordinate emergency activities of Federal agencies in disaster areas and to provide emergency aid (p. D659).
 20. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. A subcommittee of the Public Works Committee approved for reporting to the full committee, with amendments, S. 1955, to acquire sites in preparation for Federal buildings generally (p. D659).
- SENATE
21. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 299, to extend the reclamation laws to Ark. (p. 8493).
 22. FERTILIZER. Passed without amendment H. R. 5275, to provide for free importation of limestone for use in fertilizer manufacture (p. 8495). This bill will now be sent to the President. As finally passed, it does not contain the baler-twine provision.
 23. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 4071, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to authorize enforcement of the Act in cases of adulteration or misbranding of goods held for resale, and seizure of such goods not only while in interstate commerce but while being held for sale (p. 8496). This bill will now be sent to the President.
 24. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Passed as reported S. 1183, to incorporate the Virgin Islands Corp. (pp. 8498-9).
 25. Bills passed over included: S. 669, wheat bonus (p. 8492); S. Con. Res. 6, consolidated appropriation bill (p. 8493); H. R. 3538, drainage investigations (p. 8494); S.J.Res. 162, prohibit Indian reservations in Alaska, etc. (p.8497).
 26. O&C LANDS. Passed as reported S. 580, to transfer certain O&C lands from the Forest Service to the Interior Department (pp. 8494-5).

to Sen. Wiley, Wis., on the subject (p. A4111).

Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray, Wis., in favor of the amendment to the Foreign Aid Appropriation bill to provide \$65,000,000 for dried skim milk in the ECA program (p. A4122).

44. TAXATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Knutson, Minn., explaining H.R. 6712, to make technical changes in the Internal Revenue Code (pp. A4073-7).

45. ALASKA; ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Del. Bartlett, Alaska, pointing out the power needs of Alaska (pp. A4088-9).

46. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. MacKinnon, Minn., discussing the progress of REA (p. A4093).

47. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Buchanan, Pa., inserted President Truman's recent address at the Greater Los Angeles Press Club which includes comments on the long-range farm program (pp. A4096-8).

48. FOREIGN AID; INFLATION. Rep. Woodruff, Mich., inserted a N.Y. Journal-American article, "Kennedy Says Inflation Big Danger of ERP" (pp. A4098-9).

49. HOUSING. Various remarks and insertions on the housing bills (pp. A4082-4, A4-89-91, A4094-5, A4096).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for June 16: Andresen Committee, USDA grain buying (Brannan to testify); H. Agriculture, farm-labor supply bill (ex.); H. Expenditures in the Executive Departments, Federal traffic activities; S. Appropriations, Military Establishments appropriation (ex.); conference on displaced persons bill (ex.); H. Rules, housing bill.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 113 Adm.

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BILLS INTRODUCED

37. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. H.Res. 674, by Rep. Andresen, Minn., providing \$10,000 additional for the Select Committee to Investigate Transactions on Commodity Exchanges. To Administration Committee. (p. 8484.)
38. FARM PROGRAM. H.Res. 676, by Rep. Gamble, N.Y., providing \$5,000 for the Agriculture Committee to make studies and investigations into matters relating to agriculture. To Administration Committee. (p. 8484.)
39. TOBACCO; TAXATION. H.R. 6934, by Rep. Grant, Ind., to provide, in certain cases, that internal-revenue stamps may be affixed in foreign countries to tobacco products manufactured in such countries before importation into the U.S. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 8484.)
40. HOUSING. H.R. 6923, by Rep. Angell, Ore., to authorize the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to make loans to provide housing accommodations for families in the Vancouver-Portland area deprived of their homes as a result of the flood disaster. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 8484.) Remarks of author (p. 8411).
H.R. 6924, by Rep. Angell, Ore., to aid in the production of permanent housing in the Portland, Ore.-Vancouver, Wash., area. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 8484.) Remarks of author (p. 8411).
H.Res. 675, by Rep. Gamble, N.Y., to provide funds for the expenses of the Joint Committee on Housing for the purpose of concluding its business. To Administration Committee. (p. 8484.)
S. 2863, by Sen. Morse, Ore. (for himself and others), to authorize the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to make loans to provide housing accommodations for families in the Vancouver-Portland area deprived of their homes as a result of the flood disaster. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 8490.) Remarks of author (pp. 8490-2).
S. 2871, by Sen. Morse, Ore. (for himself and others), to aid in the production of permanent housing in the Portland, Ore.-Vancouver, Wash., area. To Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 8553-4).
41. ALASKAN TRANSPORTATION. S. 2867, by Sen. Magnuson, Wash. (for himself and Sen. Butler, Nebr.), providing for the construction of a railroad connecting the existing railroad system serving the U.S. and Canada and terminating at Prince George, British Columbia, Canada, with the railroad system serving Alaska and terminating at Fairbanks, Alaska. To Foreign Relations Committee. (p. 8553.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

42. TRANSPORTATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Rankin, Miss., urging appropriations for construction of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Inland Waterway (pp. A4071-2).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Wolverton, N.J., "An Answer to President Truman's Veto Message on the Bulwinkle Bill" (pp. A4111-2).
Rep. Grant, Ind., inserted a Wall Street Journal editorial criticizing the veto of the Bulwinkle bill (p. A4113).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Bulwinkle, N.C., discussing the President's veto message on S. 110, the Bulwinkle transportation rate-agreement bill (p. A4126).
43. PRICE SUPPORTS; DAIRY INDUSTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray, Wis., claiming, "the Secretary of Agriculture has not followed the law nor the spirit of the Steagall amendment in regard to dried skin milk," and including a letter

donate or sell their lands to the tribe or may exchange their lands for assignments of tribal lands within the project area. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, \$8,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purchase by the Secretary of the Interior, in the name of the United States of America in trust for the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, of one hundred and eighty acres of non-Indian-owned land, with water rights and improvements appurtenant thereto, described as the north half southeast quarter southwest quarter section 13, township 4 south, range 34 east, Boise meridian, and south half northeast quarter and north half southeast quarter section 7, township 4 south, range 35 east, Boise meridian, located within the area excluded from the Fort Hall Indian Irrigation project by section 4 of this Act.

"SEC. 6. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,995 to compensate the following-named landowners, or their heirs, for work accomplished or for future work necessary in filling, leveling, and otherwise preparing for irrigation the abandoned portion of the old Fort Hall Main Canal within their holdings, in not to exceed the following amounts: Frank E. DeKay, \$401; Henry Jensen, \$633; Theodore H. Gathe, \$654; A. E. Albert, \$106; Ezra D. Wilson, \$127; J. M. Bistline, \$378; Ambrose H. McGuire, \$424; Ellen Griffith, \$412; C. M. Allen, \$116; Olive A. Granden, \$184; William Webster, \$28; Hiram Faulkner, \$114; Williamette Blakeslee, \$298; Frank Parker, \$99; and Henrietta C. Blakeslee, \$21.

"SEC. 7. Pending the construction of a siphon to provide gravity flow water to ninety-six and six-tenths acres of irrigable lands in the southwest quarter section 27, and east half section 28, township 5 south, range 34 east, Boise meridian, Idaho, which lands have been irrigated by pumping operations over a period of years, the Secretary of the Interior may accept the conveyance by the landowners of the pumping equipment for use of the Fort Hall Indian Irrigation project and may operate such equipment as a part of said project in order to provide water for the irrigation of such lands; the acceptance of such conveyance being subject to the owners of the lands executing releases to the United States of any and all claims whatsoever due to the pumping operations carried on by such landowners.

"SEC. 8. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to revise and reform, upon such terms and conditions as he may determine to be fair and equitable in all the circumstances affecting the interests of the United States and the contractors, existing contracts between the United States and the Idaho Irrigation District, the Progressive Irrigation District, and the Snake River Valley Irrigation District in Idaho, which contracts provide for certain payments by the districts to the United States for the benefit of works of the Fort Hall Indian Irrigation project.

"SEC. 9. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for refunds to Indians, or their heirs, the sum of \$1,419.55, representing irrigation assessments of the Fort Hall Indian Irrigation project erroneously made and collected, as follows: Andrew F. Cutler, \$153.80; Alice Sorrell Johns, \$168.95; Nettie Stinson LaVatta, \$146.62; Earl Edmund Cutler, \$159.20; Charles Faulkner, \$145.25; Josephine LaVatta Rumas, \$155.20; May Phyllis LaVatta Brower, \$29.90; Leonard I. Cutler, \$135.85; Effie Diggie Houtz, \$122.75; Lucy Yandell Spencer, \$25; Charles Gerard Cutler, \$121.53; and Hattie Sorrell Siler Tillotson, \$55.50.

"SEC. 10. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for the relocating, rehabilitating, cleaning, and extending of irrigation systems serving the lands irrigated from Ross Fork, Bannock, and Lincoln Creeks, which lands are outside of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, including the construction of a storage reservoir on Bannock Creek. The costs of any work benefiting Indian lands performed pursuant to this authorization shall be apportioned on a per acre basis and collected under laws applicable to Indian-irrigable lands on the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project. Operation and maintenance charges against such lands shall likewise be subject to the same laws, rules, and regulations as apply to Indian lands on the Fort Hall project. Any unpaid charges against such lands shall be subject to a first lien as provided in the act of March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 200, 210). No expenditure shall be made under this authorization which will benefit lands in non-Indian ownership unless the owners thereof execute contracts providing for the repayment of their proportionate per acre share of the costs of the work assessable against their lands.

"SEC. 11. In order to prevent the accumulation of delinquent project assessments or other charges against the non-Indian-owned lands of the Fort Hall Indian irrigation project, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to cause liquidation of all delinquent assessments or charges by taking such action as may be necessary, including the foreclosure of the Government's lien covering any such delinquent charges or by initiating such other procedure as may be legally available, which action may be taken by him at any time when in his judgment the best interests of the project would be served thereby.

"SEC. 12. All Act or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

And the Senate agree to the same.

RICHARD J. WELCH,
WESLEY A. D'EWART,
JOHN SANBORN,
J. HARDIN PETERSON,
JOHN R. MURDOCK,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ARTHUR V. WATKINS,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5416) to promote the interests of the Fort Hall Indian Irrigation project, Idaho, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to such amendment, namely:

The text of the Senate amendment was designed to accomplish the same results as the provisions of the bill as it passed the House, hence the conferees adopted the language of the bill as it passed the House. It was agreed that the text of the House bill sets forth more clearly what was intended than what was contained in the Senate amendment.

RICHARD J. WELCH,
WESLEY A. D'EWART,
JOHN SANBORN,
J. HARDIN PETERSON,
JOHN R. MURDOCK,

Managers on the Part of the House.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communi-

cated to the House by Mr. Nash, one of his secretaries.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5883) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture—exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration—for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes, and concur in Senate amendment No. 1, the only amendment in disagreement. This has the unanimous concurrence of the subcommittee.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: Page 3, strike out all after line 24 down to and including line 6 on page 4.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 679, Rept. No. 2361) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6402) to provide for extension of the terms of office of the present members of the Atomic Energy Commission. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommitt.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 680, Rept. No. 2362), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6263) to provide a Federal charter for the Commodity Credit Corporation, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At

the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 631, Rept. No. 2363), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6916) to provide for permanent postal rates and additional compensation for postmasters and employees of the field service in the Post Office Department, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment, and no amendment shall be in order to said bill. At the conclusion of general debate, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

INCREASE IN COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 682, Rept. No. 2364), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6917) to provide a temporary increase in the compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the District of Columbia municipal government, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment, and no amendment shall be in order to the said bill. At the conclusion of general debate, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AIR PARCEL-POST SERVICE

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 683, Rept. No. 2365), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself

into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6773, to provide for an air parcel-post service, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

NATIONAL FUEL POLICY

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 595, Rept. No. 2366), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Whereas it appears that current and anticipated shortages of petroleum products threaten the present and future economy and security of the people of the United States; and

Whereas such shortages must be considered in the light of the availability of other fuels and energy resources; and

Whereas, in order to deal effectively with the problem of making petroleum and other fuels available in quantities adequate for an expanding economy and for the security of the United States, it is necessary to formulate sound national policies: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to formulate and recommend a national fuel policy adequate to meet the needs of the United States in times of peace and war, including recommendations for a national petroleum policy and the integration of such policy with policies relating to other fuels and energy resources except atomic energy; and for such purposes the committee shall study the current and future fuel supply and demand of the United States and shall study methods of encouraging needed developments to assure the availability of fuels adequate for an expanding economy and the security of the United States.

SEC. 2. The committee shall make a report not later than the close of the present Congress. Such report may be made to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this resolution, the committee, or any subcommittee thereof—

(1) Is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within or outside the United States, whether or not the House is in session, has adjourned, or has recessed, to hold such hearings, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary; and subpoenas shall be issued over the signature of the chairman of the committee or by any member designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member;

(2) May utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the various departments and agencies of the Government to the extent that such services, information, facilities, and personnel, in the opinion of such departments and agencies, can be fur-

nished without undue interference with the performance of the work and duties of such departments and agencies;

(3) May seek information from such sources and conduct its studies and investigations in such manner as it deems advisable in the interest of a full and correct ascertainment of the facts.

JOSEPH P. KAMP

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 495, Rept. No. 2357), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the citation heretofore voted by the Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures, 1944, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, for contempt against Joseph P. Kamp, vice chairman of the Constitutional Educational League, Inc., be, and the same hereby is, rescinded for the following reasons:

1. Said citation was not the legal act of the said committee for the reason that information necessary to said committee and to each member thereof for their consideration was withheld from them.

Certain of said withheld and necessary information was improperly deleted from the official printed record of the hearings without the knowledge of any member of said committee and, therefore, was not available to the members of said committee at the time they considered the matter and took action resulting in voting a citation for contempt.

Certain of other withheld and necessary information was denied to some members of said committee who were refused answers to specific questions about information available to other members of the committee. Some of this same withheld and necessary information was deliberately kept from the knowledge and consideration of a majority of the members of the said committee.

2. Said citation was not the legal act of the said committee for the reason that exhibits in evidence before the committee and necessary to said committee and to each member thereof for their consideration was withheld from them.

The said withheld necessary exhibits were illegally removed from the committee's files prior to the consideration of the matter by the committee and were not available to the members of the committee at the time they took final action resulting in voting a citation for contempt.

3. The said citation resulted in the indictment of the said Joseph P. Kamp, who was tried for criminal contempt of the Congress in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia in December 1946.

On behalf of the defense, the court issued a subpoena for one of the said withheld exhibits. Because the said withheld exhibit was not available in the files of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, where it legally belonged, having been removed without the knowledge of the committee or by the authority of the House, the defendant, the said Joseph P. Kamp, was prevented from presenting a full defense and therefore was denied a fair trial.

4. The said Joseph P. Kamp is again to be tried under the said indictment which resulted from the said illegal act of the said committee. The said withheld exhibit, together with the other committee exhibits, were delivered to a representative of the American branch of an international propaganda movement, and the former chairman of the said committee has unsuccessfully attempted to have the said withheld exhibits returned to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and has written to the said Joseph P. Kamp, * * * "We have made another effort to secure the memorandum you desire.

in the tax rate so long as an ample balance is maintained in the unemployment fund.

The rate of tax ranges from one-half of 1 percent when the balance is \$450,000,000 or more, to 3 percent if the balance is less than \$250,000,000.

Then all the Congressmen present, on both sides of the aisle, burst into applause as CROSSER, veteran Ohio Democrat, was recognized by the Speaker.

They all knew that "Bob" led the long battles which won the Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Acts more than a decade ago, improved them in 1946, and now were bringing further gains for the railroad workers.

GIVES CREDIT TO ALL

Modestly refraining from referring to all this, and generously forgiving the opposition he had met, CROSSER gave full credit to the railroad unions and their many friends in Congress, to the railroads for their agreement to the pension boosts, and to the House for the warm welcome it was giving the present bill.

After "BOB" finished other Members vied with each other in commending the measure and urging its passage. Then came the unanimous vote.

Only final action by the Senate remains, and then railroad pension and annuity increases will be a reality. Retired railroad workers will have more money to meet the increased cost of living.

A Toast to the Flag

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES T. PATTERSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 14, 1948

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I feel it most appropriate to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Flag Day the inspiring recitation on our revered national emblem composed by John Jay Daly.

This should inspire each of us to remember more vividly the ideals embodied in our flag which is a symbol of liberty, not only to us, but to all freedom-loving peoples of the world.

A TOAST TO THE FLAG

(By John Jay Daly)

Here's to the red of it—
There's not a thread of it,
No, nor a shred of it
In all the spread of it
From foot to head,
But heroes bled for it,
Faced steel and lead for it,
Precious blood shed for it,
Bathing it red!

Here's to the white of it—
Thrilled by the sight of it,
Who knows the right of it
But feels the might of it
Through day and night?
Womanhood's care for it
Made manhood dare for it;
Purity's pray'r for it
Keeps it so white!

Here's to the blue of it—
Beauteous view of it,
Heavenly hue of it,
Star-spangled dew of it
Constant and true;
Diadems gleam for it,
States stand supreme for it,
Liberty's beam for it
Brightens the blue!

Here's to the whole of it—
Stars, stripes, and pole of it,
Body and soul of it,
O, and the roll of it,
Sun shining through;
Hearts in accord for it
Swear by the sword for it,
Thanking the Lord for it,
Red, white, and blue!

Rural Electrification

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE MacKINNON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 15, 1948

Mr. MacKINNON. Mr. Speaker, the rural electrification program of the REA is doing more to raise the standard of living of the American farmer, his wife and family than any other program of the Federal Government. Because of the widespread interest and participation in this program, a summary of REA's development and history is set forth with special reference to Minnesota.

It was in 1935 that Congress first established the REA to bring electricity to the American farm family. An initial appropriation of \$13,928,288 was provided and the agency was authorized to lend to locally organized farm groups to assist rural electrification projects. Except for the war years when materials were scarce the sums voted by Congress for this purpose have steadily increased.

PRESENT CONGRESS BEST REA SUPPORTER

The present Congress is the staunchest supporter of REA of any Congress in history as is attested by the fact that it has voted more money for REA than any previous Congress, in fact, more than the previous four Congresses. In 2 years the present Congress has voted \$800,000,000 which is 42 percent of all funds voted in the 15 years of REA's history. Here are the figures since the beginning:

REA funds voted by Congress

Fiscal year:	
1935-36	\$13,928,288
1937	46,500,000
1938	30,000,000
1939	140,000,000
1940	40,000,000
1941	100,000,000
1942	100,000,000
1943	10,000,000
1944	20,000,000
1945	25,000,000
1946	300,000,000
1947	250,000,000
1948	400,000,000
1949	400,000,000
Total	1,875,428,288

Out of the \$1,875,000,000 total appropriations through 1949, the sum of \$1,068,436,162 had been loaned as of June 30, 1947, to local power associations for distribution lines, generation, transmission and consumer facilities. These loans have provided service for 1,843,351 consumers. According to latest reports \$94,747,414 of the principal has been repaid. All except a tiny portion of the loans are up to date. The REA repayment record is excellent.

LEADING REA STATES

Minnesota farmers have been alert to the advantages of the REA program. Here are comparative statistics for the leading States:

State	Money loaned by REA	Operating revenue	Miles of power lines	Number of consumers	Rural electric systems
Texas	\$89,518,074	\$7,219,496	56,694	154,640	74
Minnesota	63,317,301	7,258,681	38,524	91,516	50
Iowa	58,482,698	6,863,769	36,026	90,074	54

Of all the States in the Union only Texas leads Minnesota in the number of rural consumers. Only Texas has received more money from REA than Minnesota. Only Texas leads Minnesota in total miles of rural electric power lines. When you consider that Minnesota has a population of 2,792,300 and an area of 84,286 square miles and Texas has a population of 6,414,824 and an area of 265,896 square miles—more than twice as many people and over three times the area—the comparison is not unfavorable to Minnesota. In fact only 55.8 percent of Texas farms are electrified while 62.4 percent of Minnesota farms are electrified and Minnesota leads all States in the Nation—even Texas—in revenue from REA operations. REA has done pretty well by Minnesota.

REA IN THIRD MINNESOTA DISTRICT

In the Third Congressional District there are three REA-financed cooperatives operating power-distribution lines. They are (1) Anoka County Cooperative Light and Power Association, Anoka; (2) Wright-Hennepin Cooperative Electric Association, Maple Lake, and (3) P. I. C. K. Cooperative Electric Association, Braham. Interesting data on the these associations follows:

	Amount of REA loans to Feb. 1, 1947	Miles of lines (estimated)	Farmers served, Dec. 1, 1946
Anoka	\$1,219,000	1,001	2,534
Wright-Hennepin	1,173,000	1,132	2,608
P. I. C. K.	2,636,000	1,787	2,333
Total	5,028,000	3,920	7,475

The foregoing data was recently furnished by the REA Administrator who also stated:

Each of these cooperatives has approved REA loans available to extend service to unserved rural consumers in the Third Congressional District. These lines will be built as rapidly as materials can be obtained.

NEW REA PROJECT

The most recent REA loan in the Third Congressional District was authorized on March 30, 1948, to the Anoka County Cooperative Light & Power Association of Anoka. The authorized loan was \$2,340,000 to finance 410 miles of power lines to furnish electricity to 1,021 rural customers. With the loan it is proposed to erect power lines and build the first unit of a steam generating plant. Latest information from the Anoka County Cooperative reports 3,400 consumers.

Continuing the sound development of REA will do much to improve farm living.

H. R. 5053

SPEECH

OF

HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 14, 1948

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, no spot of ground in the United States is dearer to the hearts of freedom-loving Americans than the portion of Philadelphia known as the Old City. The famous author, Weir Mitchell, once called this part the "Red City," because of its rows and rows of brick dwellings and its famous old brick public buildings. I need not repeat that it was here in Independence Hall, or the State House as it was then called, that Robert Henry Lee, of Virginia, moved that "these colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States." In a house nearby Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence that was signed in that hallowed building. The bell in its tower pealed out the first clarion call for democratic freedom in the modern world. We all know its inscription proclaims freedom throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof. The sound of that bell was stilled in tolling for the death of John Marshall, the greatest Supreme Court justice.

Here too it was that General Washington brought together leaders of the young country in order to form a more perfect union. It was here that James Madison kept his journal of the proceedings which are our record today of how our Constitution was created. It was here that Benjamin Franklin said "We shall hang together or we shall hang separately." These injunctions, these words of yesterday are still guide posts by which the civilized world conducts its public affairs.

Philadelphia was not like New York City, geographically, it could spread out as it grew in all directions. The "Old Red City" was left behind. In one respect this was fortunate because it saved our precious buildings; the buildings that gave shelter to those who made our heritage. At the same time these fine old structures were surrounded by dwellings and businesshouses that had out-lived their usefulness. After the city expanded outward on all sides, the old city settled down to very genteel decay. In the years that followed the city of Philadelphia and citizens of Philadelphia preserved the national shrines. But these buildings belong to the people of the United States and even to the free peoples of the world. Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians should not be asked to handle the whole burden of preserving as a national shrine these places that are visited each year by hundreds of thousands of visitors from other States.

The time has come to make this a national historic park. The time has come to take the old city and as Baron Hauptmann did in Paris, we must tear away the nondescript and dilapidated structures that hem in our shrines. We must restore to the surroundings of our

public buildings some of the atmosphere that William Penn called the "Greene Countrie Towne."

We have provided for this in this measure. It has been a privilege for me to be associated with Judge Edwin O. Lewis, of the Historic Committee and with Mr. HARDIE SCOTT, coauthor with me of this bill.

Americans Demand Low Rent, Public Housing—Action!

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS J. LANE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 15, 1948

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, the housing shortage—and the high cost of living—are the two outstanding issues on which the public looks to this Congress for the right answers.

On November 2, 1948, they will retire from the public service, those members of this House who have obstructed or evaded the job of finding solutions to these pressing problems.

And rightly so.

Hearings on housing have been going on for so long that they have every appearance of being filibuster in disguise. But the people are not deceived by parliamentary maneuvers. They want laws, in operation, which will stimulate building. They want to see more adequate housing for our farmers. They want to see the rat-hole slums of America torn down. For the millions of families who are doubled up because they cannot buy, build, or even rent decent accommodation, they insist on public housing.

This being election year it is possible that those who secretly oppose these remedies because they run counter to the wishes of privileged interests will permit some mumbo-jumbo of a bill with the word housing attached to it to pass.

They think that a word will substitute for reality. They hope, in this manner, to give profiteering service to the real-estate lobby—while they fool the public with lip service.

Such tactics seriously underestimate the gravity of the problem.

The people know that any alleged housing bill that is stripped of its public housing minority provisions will not put a roof over the heads of those who are most in need of adequate shelter.

The people are getting fed up with those who are forever shouting about the dangers on the international scene, as if to distract the public's attention away from dangers which also exist on the home front.

The deplorable housing situation is one of these dangers.

It is not enough to hope that the shortage will be taken care of, somehow. Blind faith that the old, established procedures will see us through this muddle will not bring these good works into being.

We have had too much bungling drift on this problem, when we should have had positive and realistic action.

Even though this is the last regularly scheduled week of the Eightieth Congress, it is not too late to make up for past delays and put through a bold and courageous program which will bring some measure of relief to the people. In doing so we shall prove that this representative body can cope with the problems of our times, and is not paralyzed by disunity and red tape.

This is June 1948. The Eighty-first Congress will not meet until January 1949.

This is too long a period for the people to be without representation. By that time, many will have suffered the additional distress of another winter without decent shelter.

Public housing, as a part of the general housing problem, is definitely our responsibility, and should be authorized this week. If certain elements block its passage, the next 6 months during which a start might have been made will be lost. If the door is closed on the public's demand that we meet this housing crisis those responsible for it will deservedly pay the piper.

The TEW housing bill passed by the Senate calls for the construction of 15,000,000 homes in 10 years, including 500,000 low-cost units financed by the Government.

More than 90 percent of the program will be in the hands of private builders, thanks to a shot-in-the-arm from the United States Treasury by way of the taxpayers.

And yet these private builders clamor against the less than 10 percent quota for public housing, weeping crocodile tears for the renters of such units because "they can never hope to own a home of their own."

This in the face of private industry's failure to provide them with adequate housing at rentals—not purchases—which they can afford to pay.

The truth is that public housing is intended to take care of elemental needs only. Renters of such units will rush to buy homes of their own if the construction industry ever wakes up, modernizes its procedures, and offers homes at prices that are reasonably within reach of incomes.

Meanwhile we cannot stand by and allow those in the lower-income group to suffer because of the shortcomings of private builders.

Private housing being built today does not meet the problem. It provides accommodations only for those families in the upper income brackets. During the 4 years in which the United States Senate has held hearings on the housing situation, private enterprise has not offered any workable plan to provide minimum adequate housing for families of low income living in substandard facilities.

Some opponents of the Senate bill maintain that no Government aid is required for the proper housing of low-income families and that private enterprise can supply the entire housing needs of the country. The number of doubled-up families and the persistence of slums

[PUBLIC LAW 712—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 543—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 5883]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Agriculture (exclusive of the Farm Credit Administration) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, hereinafter referred to as the current fiscal year, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For personal services in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary, in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere, and other necessary expenses, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; travel expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; stationery, supplies, materials, and equipment; freight, express, and drayage charges; advertising, communication service, postage, washing towels, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department of Agriculture, hereafter in this Act referred to as the Department, \$2,033,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such services and expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof as may be determined by the Secretary not exceeding a total of \$87,560, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further,* That, of appropriations herein made which are available for the purchase of lands, not to exceed \$1 may be expended for each option to purchase any particular tract or

tracts of land: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same: *Provided further*, That, except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

RESEARCH AND MARKETING ACT OF 1946

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of August 14, 1946, as amended (Public Law 733, 79th Congress; Public Law 297, 80th Congress), including in addition to the objects for which funds are available for such Act of August 14, 1946, and under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act, as amended, personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; over-all administration, planning, and coordination of research under section 10 pursuant to the provisions of section 10 (c); and necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of title III of the Act, as follows:

For payments to States, Territories, and Puerto Rico for agricultural experiment stations pursuant to section 9 of the Bankhead-Jones Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by the Act of August 14, 1946, \$3,250,000, of which such amount as shall be allottable to Alaska shall be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation "Research on agricultural problems of Alaska", without matching requirement;

For research on utilization and associated problems pursuant to section 10 (a) of said Act, \$3,900,000;

For cooperative research other than research on utilization of agricultural commodities and the products thereof, pursuant to section 10 (b) of said Act, \$1,950,000;

For the improvement and development, independently or through cooperation among Federal and State agencies, and others, of a sound and efficient system for the distribution and marketing of agricultural products pursuant to the "Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946" (title II of the Act of August 14, 1946), \$4,750,000;

In all, \$13,850,000: *Provided*, That for necessary printing and binding there may be transferred to, and made a part of, the item "Printing and binding, Department of Agriculture," such sums as are necessary: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for which it is made (but amounts made available to the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Solicitor, and Office of Information shall not exceed those which the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine), and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to other appropriation items of the Department: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for work relating to fish or shellfish or any product

thereof, except for the support of equitable transportation rates before Federal agencies concerned with such rates and for development of foreign markets.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service, \$2,074,500, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$148,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation; and there may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$1,416,533: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of such appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with the publication, indexing, illustration, and distribution of bulletins, documents, and reports, the preparation, distribution, and display of agricultural motion and sound pictures, and exhibits, and the coordination of informational work in the Department, \$580,000, together with such amounts from other appropriations or authorizations as are provided in the schedules in the Budget for the current fiscal year for such expenses, which several amounts or portions thereof, as may be determined by the Secretary, not exceeding a total of \$13,975 shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, of which total appropriation amounts not exceeding those specified may be used for the purposes enumerated as follows: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$538,000; for preparation and display of exhibits, \$105,925; and the preparation, distribution, and display of motion and sound pictures, \$55,600: *Provided, however,* That if the total amounts of the appropriations or authorizations for the current fiscal year from which transfers to this appropriation are herein authorized shall at any time exceed or fall below the amounts estimated, respectively, therefor in the Budget for such year, the amounts transferred or to be transferred therefrom to this appropriation and the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be increased or decreased in such amounts as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, after

a hearing thereon with representatives of the Department, shall determine are appropriate to the requirements as changed by such reductions or increases in such appropriations or authorizations: *Provided further*, That when and to the extent that in the judgment of the Secretary agricultural exhibits and motion and sound pictures relating to the authorized programs of the various agencies of the Department can be more advantageously prepared, displayed, or distributed by the Office of Information, as the central agency of the Department therefor, additional funds not exceeding \$300,000 for these purposes may be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, from the funds applicable, and shall be available for the objects specified herein, including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, not exceeding a total of \$10,000 may be used for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), said Act being elsewhere herein referred to as the Organic Act of 1944, as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional or State field offices or for the compensation of employees in such offices except that not to exceed \$10,000 may be used to maintain the San Francisco radio office.

PRINTING AND BINDING

For printing and binding for the Department, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services, except as otherwise provided, \$1,800,000, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals; the Annual Report of the Secretary, as required by the Acts of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 111, 212-220, 222, 241, 244), March 4, 1915 (7 U. S. C. 418), and June 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 108), and in pursuance of the Act approved March 30, 1906 (44 U. S. C. 214, 224), also including not to exceed \$250,000 for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct, but not including work done at the field printing plants of the Forest Service authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220); and including not to exceed \$207,000 for printing and binding not less than two hundred thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture), as authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241): *Provided*, That the Secretary may transfer to this appropriation from the appropriation made for "Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources" such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407), from funds appropriated to carry into effect the purposes of the National School Lunch Act approved June 4, 1946 (Public Law 396), such sums as may be necessary for printing

and binding in connection with the activities under said Act, and from funds appropriated to carry into effect the terms of section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612c), as amended, such sums as may be necessary for printing and binding in connection with the activities under section 32: *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be transferred under the authority granted in the preceding proviso shall not exceed \$145,000.

LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For necessary expenses, including exchange of reference books, law-books, technical and scientific books, periodicals, and expenses incurred in completing imperfect series; not to exceed \$1,200 for newspapers; dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; \$600,000, of which not to exceed \$484,924 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$2,243,400 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including the salary of Chief of Bureau at \$10,000 per annum, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers, as follows:

Economic investigations: For conducting investigations and for acquiring and diffusing useful information among the people of the United States, relative to agricultural production, distribution, land utilization, and conservation in their broadest aspects, including farm management and practice, utilization of farm and food products, purchasing of farm supplies, farm population and rural life, farm labor, farm finance, insurance and taxation, adjustments in production to probable demand for the different farm and food products; land ownership and values, costs, prices and income in their relation to agriculture, including causes for their variations and trends, \$1,988,500: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated or made available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the heading "Economic investigations" shall be used for State and county land-use planning, for conducting cultural surveys, or for the maintenance of regional offices.

Crop and livestock estimates: For collecting, compiling, abstracting, analyzing, summarizing, interpreting, and publishing data relating to agriculture, including crop and livestock estimates, acreage, yield, grades, staples of cotton, stocks, and value of farm crops and numbers, grades, and value of livestock and livestock products on farms, production, distribution, and consumption of turpentine and rosin pursuant to the Act of August 15, 1935 (5 U. S. C. 556b), and for the collection and publication of statistics of peanuts as provided by the Act approved June 24, 1936, as amended May 12, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 951-957), \$2,375,400: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to ascertaining, collating, or publishing a report stating the intention of farmers as to the acreage to be planted in cotton, or for estimates of apple production for other than the commercial crop.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in connection with foreign agricultural work, including personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers, \$503,000.

EXTENSION SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA, AND PUERTO RICO

For payments to the States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, for cooperative agricultural extension work as follows:

Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts: Capper-Ketcham Act, the Act approved May 22, 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a, 343b), \$1,480,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 21, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343c), \$12,000,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, section 23, title II, of the Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended by the Act of June 6, 1945 (7 U. S. C. 343d-1), \$11,500,000; additional extension work, the Act approved April 24, 1939, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), \$555,000; Alaska, the Act approved February 23, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 386c), extending the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$13,950, and section 3 of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (7 U. S. C. 343e), extending the benefits of the Capper-Ketcham Act to the Territory of Alaska, \$10,000, in all, for Alaska, \$23,950; Puerto Rico, the Act approved August 28, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 343f-343g), extending the benefits of section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act to Puerto Rico, \$408,000; in all, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts, \$25,966,950.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration and coordination of extension work: For expenses necessary to administer the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, approved May 8, 1914 (7 U. S. C. 341-348), and Acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and to coordinate the extension work of the Department and the several States, Territories, and insular possessions, \$827,200, of which not to exceed \$663,100 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator, including the salary of the Administrator at \$10,000 per annum, and personal services in the District of Columbia, and for the maintenance, operation, and furnishing of facilities and services at the Agricultural Research Center, \$406,300: *Provided*, That the appropriation current at the time services are rendered may be reimbursed (by advance credits or reimbursements based on estimated or actual charges) from applicable appropriations, to cover the charges, including handling and other related services, for equipment rentals (includ-

ing depreciation, maintenance, and repairs); for services, supplies, equipment and materials furnished, stores of which may be maintained at the Center, and for building construction, alteration, and repair performed by the Center in carrying out the purposes of such applicable appropriations and the applicable appropriations may also be charged their proportionate share of the necessary general expenses of the Center not covered by this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the several appropriations of the Agricultural Research Administration shall be available for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements: *Provided, however*, That unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building (excepting head-houses connecting greenhouses) shall not exceed \$5,000, the total amount for construction of buildings costing more than \$2,500 each shall be within the limits of the estimates submitted and approved therefor, and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$2,500 or 2 per centum of the cost of the building as certified by the Research Administrator, whichever is greater.

SPECIAL RESEARCH FUND, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For enabling the Secretary to carry into effect the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427, 427b, 427c, 427f); for administration of the provisions of section 5 of the said Act, and for special research work, including the planning, programing, coordination, and printing the results of such research, to be conducted by such agencies of the Department as the Secretary may designate or establish, and to which he may make allotments from this fund, including personal services in the District of Columbia; \$1,230,000, of which amount \$835,200 shall be available for the maintenance and operation of research laboratories and facilities in the major agricultural regions provided for by section 4 of said Act, including not to exceed \$23,000 for construction of a poultry house at the regional poultry laboratory, East Lansing, Michigan.

RESEARCH ON STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out his responsibilities under section 7 (b) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of July 23, 1946 (Public Law 520, Seventy-ninth Congress), in connection with natural rubber, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$349,000.

RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS OF ALASKA

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to continue the program for research into the basic agricultural needs and problems of the Territory of Alaska in accordance with the authority contained in the Act of July 30, 1947 (Public Law 266), and for the same objects and purposes provided therein, \$185,940, together with contract authority in an amount not to exceed \$300,000 to construct buildings and facilities and to acquire and install such equipment as may be necessary, on land donated or otherwise acquired.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

PAYMENTS TO STATES, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO

For payments to the States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico to be paid quarterly in advance, to carry into effect the provisions of the following Acts relating to agricultural experiment stations:

Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related Acts: Hatch Act, the Act approved March 2, 1887 (7 U. S. C. 362, 363, 365, 368, 377-379), \$720,000; Adams Act, the Act approved March 16, 1906 (7 U. S. C. 369), \$720,000; Purnell Act, the Act approved February 24, 1925 (7 U. S. C. 361, 366, 370, 371, 373-376, 380, 382), \$2,880,000; Bankhead-Jones Act, title I of the Act approved June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 427-427g), \$2,861,268, of which amount not to exceed \$316 shall be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation "Research on agricultural problems of Alaska", without matching requirement; Hawaii, the Act approved May 16, 1923 (7 U. S. C. 386-386b), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to the Territory of Hawaii, \$90,000; Puerto Rico, the Act approved March 4, 1931, as amended (7 U. S. C. 386d-386f), extending the benefits of certain Acts of Congress to Puerto Rico, \$90,000; in all, payments to States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, \$7,361,268.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Administration of grants and coordination of research with States: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$183,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, to enforce the provisions of the Acts approved March 2, 1887, March 16, 1906, February 24, 1925, May 16, 1928, March 4, 1931, and June 20, 1936, and Acts amendatory thereto (7 U. S. C. 361-363, 365-369, 370-383, 386, 386d-386f), relative to their administration and for the administration of an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, \$197,000; and the Secretary shall prescribe the form of the annual financial statement required under the above Acts, ascertain whether the expenditures are in accordance with their provisions, coordinate the research work of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the lines authorized in said Acts with research of the Department in similar lines, and make report thereon to Congress.

Federal experiment station, Puerto Rico: For expenses necessary to establish and maintain an agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, including the preparation, illustration, and distribution of reports and bulletins, \$124,700.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary, including not to exceed \$1,218,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, for carrying out the provisions of the Act, as amended, establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, and related Acts, and for investigations concerned with the livestock and meat industries and the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, as follows:

Animal husbandry: For investigations and experiments in animal husbandry and animal and poultry feeding and breeding, and for carrying out the purposes of section 101 (b) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 429) authorizing cooperation with State authorities in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries, \$1,405,500.

Diseases of animals: For scientific investigations of diseases of animals, and for investigations of tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, and analogous products, \$1,055,000.

Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's disease of cattle, \$6,250,000: *Provided*, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used in compensating owners of cattle except in cooperation with and supplementary to payments to be made by State, Territory, county, or municipality where condemnation of cattle shall take place, nor shall any payment be made hereunder as compensation for or on account of any such animal if at the time of inspection or test, or at the time of condemnation thereof, it shall belong to or be upon the premises of any person, firm, or corporation to which it has been sold, shipped, or delivered for the purpose of being slaughtered: *Provided further*, That out of the money hereby appropriated no payment as compensation for any cattle condemned for slaughter shall exceed one-third of the difference between the appraised value of such cattle and the value of the salvage thereof; that no payment hereunder shall exceed the amount paid or to be paid by the State, Territory, county, and municipality where the animal shall be condemned; and that in no case shall any payment hereunder be more than \$25 for any grade animal or more than \$50 for any purebred animal.

Inspection and quarantine: For inspection and quarantine work, including the control and eradication of hog cholera and related swine diseases, southern cattle ticks, scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses, the supervision of the transportation of livestock, the inspection of vessels, the execution of the twenty-eight-hour law, the inspection and quarantine of imported animals in accordance with the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U. S. C. 102), and the Act of July 24, 1946 (Public Law 522), and the inspection work relative to the existence of contagious diseases, \$1,225,000: *Provided*, That service shall be maintained at all stockyards having such service during the current fiscal year.

Meat inspection: For carrying out the provisions of laws relating to Federal inspection of meat and meat-food products, \$11,500,000: *Provided*, That the unobligated balance remaining in the "Meat inspection fund" established by the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948, shall be carried to the general fund of the Treasury.

Virus Serum Toxin Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 4, 1913 (21 U. S. C. 151-158), regulating the preparation, sale, barter, exchange, or shipment of any virus, serum, toxin, or analogous product manufactured in the United States and the importation of such products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals, \$365,000.

Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum: The sum of

\$43,000 of the appropriation made by section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933 (7 U. S. C. 612), is hereby made available during the fiscal year for which appropriations are herein made to carry into effect sections 56 to 60, inclusive, of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 851-855), including personal services in the District of Columbia.

ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

For expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia, in the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, including the payment of claims growing out of past and future purchases and destruction of animals (including poultry) affected by or exposed to, or of materials contaminated by or exposed to, any such disease, wherever found and irrespective of ownership, under like or substantially similar circumstances, when such owner has complied with all lawful quarantine regulations; and for foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest programs undertaken pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8, Eightieth Congress), and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C., 391; 21 U. S. C., 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Public Law 8, the Secretary may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the bureaus, corporations, or agencies of the Department such sums as he may deem necessary, to be available only in an emergency which threatens the livestock or poultry industry of the country, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred under this head in the fiscal year 1948 shall be merged with such transferred amounts: *Provided*, That, except for payments made pursuant to said Public Law 8, the payment for such animals hereafter purchased may be made on appraisement based on the meat, egg-production, dairy, or breeding value, but in case of appraisement based on breeding value no appraisement of any such animal shall exceed three times its meat, egg-production, or dairy value, and, except in case of an extraordinary emergency, to be determined by the Secretary, the payment by the United States Government for any such animals shall not exceed one-half of any such appraisements: *Provided further*, That poultry may be appraised in groups when the basis for appraisal is the same for each bird.

BUREAU OF DAIRY INDUSTRY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$515,300 for personal services in the District of Columbia, in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1924 (7 U. S. C. 401-404), including investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in dairy industry, for carrying out the applicable provisions of the Act of May 9, 1902 (26 U. S. C. 2325, 2326 (c)), relating to process or renovated butter, as amended by the Act of June 24, 1946 (Public Law 427), and the Act of May 23, 1908 (21 U. S. C. 94 (a)), insofar as it relates to the exportation of process or renovated butter, \$1,050,000.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in connection with the production and improvement of farm crops and other plants and plant industries; soils and soil-plant relationships, and the application of engineering principles to agriculture; plant diseases, including nematodes, and methods for their prevention and control; plant and plant-disease collections and surveys; the distribution of weeds and means for their control; methods of handling, processing, transportation, and storage of agricultural products; and plants in foreign countries and our possessions for introduction into the United States, including explorations and surveys, and propagation and testing in this country; for the operation and maintenance of airplanes; and for personal services in the city of Washington, as follows:

Field crops: For investigations on the production, improvement, and diseases of alfalfa, barley, clover, corn, cotton, flax, grasses, oats, rice, rubber crops, sorghums, soybeans, sugar beets, sugarcane, tobacco, wheat, and other fields crops, \$2,672,300.

Fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops: For investigations on the production, improvement, and diseases of fruit, vegetable, nut, ornamental, drug, condiment, oil, insecticide, and related crops and plants, \$2,578,100.

Forest diseases: For investigations of diseases of forest and shade trees and forest products, and methods for their control, \$380,480.

Soils, fertilizers, and irrigation: For investigations of soil management methods to increase and maintain productivity, including fertilization, liming, crop rotations, tillage practices, and other means of improving soils; fertilizers, fertilizer ingredients, and their improvement for agricultural use; soil management and crop production on dry and irrigated lands, and the quality of irrigation water and its use by crops; and for the classification of soils in a national system and indication of their extent and distribution on maps, and determination of their potential productivity under adapted cropping and improved soil management; \$1,524,000: *Provided*, That the irrigation experiment station at Bard, California, may be sold upon such terms as the Secretary deems advantageous, and the proceeds of such sale are to be available for the establishment and equipment of an irrigation station at or near Brawley, California, or the Secretary may if he deems it desirable exchange in lieu of sale the Bard Station for a suitable site or facilities at or near Brawley, and in connection with the establishment of the new station the Secretary may accept donations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall have contractual authority in an amount not to exceed \$100,000 to construct and/or acquire buildings, facilities, and equipment for the station at Brawley.

Agricultural engineering: For investigations involving the application of engineering principles to agriculture, including farm power and equipment, rural water supply and sanitation, and rural electrification; farm buildings and their appurtenances and buildings for processing and storing farm products, and the preparation and distribution of building plans and specifications; cotton ginning, and other engineering problems relating to the production, processing, transportation, and storage of agricultural products; \$685,690.

National Arboretum: For the maintenance and development of the National Arboretum established under the provisions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (20 U. S. C. 191-194), including travel expenses of the advisory council and the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle in the District of Columbia, \$413,900, of which not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for the construction of entrance facilities, including a guardhouse and rest rooms, and not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574) as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, demonstrations, and surveys for the promotion of economic entomology, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects and related pests injurious to agriculture, for importing useful and beneficial insects and bacterial, fungal, and other diseases of insects and related pests, for investigating and ascertaining the best means of destroying insects affecting man and animals, and the best ways of utilizing beneficial insects, for carrying into effect the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Honey Bee Act (7 U. S. C. 281-283), the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 141-144), the Mexican Border Act (7 U. S. C. 149) and the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), authorizing the eradication, control, and prevention of spread of injurious insects and plant pests; including the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed five, and not to exceed \$718,350 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

Insect investigations: For the investigation of insects affecting fruits, grapes, nuts, trees, shrubs, forests and forest products, truck and garden crops, cereal, forage and range crops, cotton, tobacco, sugar plants, ornamental and other plants and agricultural products, household possessions, and man and animals; for bee culture and apiary management; for classifying, identifying, and collecting information to determine the distribution and abundance of insects; for investigations in connection with introduction of natural enemies of injurious insects and related pests and for the exchange with other countries of useful and beneficial insects and other arthropods; for developing methods, equipment, and apparatus to aid in enforcing plant quarantines and in the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases; and for investigations of insecticides and fungicides, including methods of their manufacture and use and the effects of their application, \$3,019,800.

Insect and plant-disease control: For carrying out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, and pink bollworm and *Thurberia* weevil, including the enforcement of quarantine regulations and cooperation with States to enforce plant quarantines as authorized by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), and including the establishment

of such cotton-free areas as may be necessary to stamp out any infestation of the pink bollworm as authorized by the Act of February 8, 1930 (46 Stat. 67), and for the enforcement of domestic plant quarantines through inspection in transit, including the interception and disposition of materials found to have been transported interstate in violation of Federal plant quarantine laws or regulations, and operations under the Terminal Inspection Act (7 U. S. C. 166), \$2,586,200: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees, farm animals, farm crops, or other property injured or destroyed: *Provided further*, That, in the discretion of the Secretary, no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the control of sweetpotato weevil in any State until such State has provided cooperation necessary to accomplish this purpose, or for barberry eradication until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by States, counties, or local authorities, or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of this purpose.

Foreign plant quarantines: For operations against the introduction of insect pests or plant diseases into the United States, including the enforcement of foreign-plant quarantines and regulations promulgated under sections 5 and 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), the Insect Pest Act of 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141-144), and the Mexican Border Act of 1942 (7 U. S. C. 149), for enforcement of domestic-plant quarantines as they pertain to Territories of the United States and enforcement of regulations governing the movement of plants into and from the District of Columbia promulgated under section 15 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, and for inspection and certification of plants and plant products to meet the sanitary requirements of foreign countries, as authorized in section 102 of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$2,212,000.

CONTROL OF EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), including the operation and maintenance of airplanes and the purchase of not to exceed three, and surveys and control operations in Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Government or local Canadian authorities, and the employment of Canadian citizens, \$1,750,000.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations hereinafter authorized, including not to exceed \$237,746 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as follows:

Agricultural chemical and naval stores investigations: For conducting the investigations contemplated by the Act of May 15, 1862 (5 U. S. C. 511, 512), relating to the application of chemistry to agriculture; for the biological, chemical, physical, microscopical, and technological investigation of foods, feeds, drugs, plant and animal products, and substances used in the manufacture thereof; for investiga-

tions of the physiological effects and for the pharmacological testing of such products and of insecticides; for the investigation and development of methods for the manufacture of sugars, sugar sirups, and starches and the utilization of new agricultural materials for such purposes; and for the technological investigation of the utilization of fruits and vegetables and for frozen-pack investigations; for the investigation of naval stores (turpentine and rosin) and their components; the investigation and experimental demonstration of improved equipment, methods, or processes of preparing naval stores; and the weighing, storing, handling, transportation, and utilization of naval stores; \$634,050.

Regional research laboratories: For continuing the researches established under the provisions of section 202 (a) to 202 (e), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1292), including research on food products of farm commodities, \$5,000,000, including not to exceed \$50,000 for the construction of a hazardous operations building at the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory located at Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania.

BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$311,765 for personal services in the District of Columbia, for conducting investigations of the relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home, with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such products for these purposes, and such economic investigations, including housing and household buying, as have for their purpose the improvement of the rural home, and for disseminating useful information on this subject, \$813,000.

CONTROL OF FOREST PESTS

For expenses necessary for carrying out operations, measures, or surveys necessary to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of insects or diseases which endanger forest trees on any lands in the United States, and for such quarantine measures relating thereto as may be necessary pursuant to the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 151-167), including personal services in the District of Columbia and the purchase (not to exceed two) and operation and maintenance of airplanes, as follows:

Gypsy and brown-tail moths: Gypsy and brown-tail moths, pursuant to section 102 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$603,600.

Forest Pest Control Act: Forest Pest Control Act (Public Law 110, approved June 25, 1947), \$135,000.

White pine blister rust: White pine blister rust, pursuant to the Act of April 26, 1940 (16 U. S. C. 594a), \$3,750,000, of which amount \$582,000 shall be available to the Department of the Interior for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering Federal lands under the jurisdiction of that Department or lands of Indian tribes which are under the jurisdiction of or retained under restrictions of the United States; \$1,974,650 of said amount to the Forest Service

for the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering lands under its jurisdiction; and \$1,193,350 of said amount to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for leadership and general coordination of the entire program, method development, and for operations conducted under its direction for such control, including, but not confined to, the control of white pine blister rust on or endangering State and privately owned lands.

Dutch elm disease: Dutch elm disease, pursuant to section 102 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (7 U. S. C. 147a), \$51,800: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary, no expenditures from this appropriation shall be made for applying methods of control of the Dutch elm disease in any State where measures for the removal and destruction of trees on non-Federal lands suffering from the Dutch elm disease are not in force, provided such removal and destruction are deemed essential or appropriate for the carrying on of the control program, nor until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county, or local authorities, or by individuals, or by organizations concerned: *Provided, however*, That expenditures incurred for removal of trees infected with Dutch elm disease from non-Federal lands shall not be considered a part of such appropriations, subscriptions, or contributions: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal and destruction of trees infected with the Dutch elm disease except where such trees are located on property owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, or on property included within local experimental control areas.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary, including not to exceed \$1,097,582 for personal services in the District of Columbia, not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); to experiment and make investigations and report on forestry, national forests, forest fires, and lumbering, but no part of this appropriation shall be used for any experiment or test made outside the jurisdiction of the United States; to advise the owners of woodlands as to the proper care of the same; to investigate and test American timber and timber trees and their uses, and methods for the preservative treatment of timber; to seek, through investigations and the planting of native and foreign species, suitable trees for the treeless regions; to erect necessary buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water-supply or sanitary system and of connecting the same with any such building, and exclusive of the cost of any tower upon which a lookout house may be erected, shall not exceed \$10,000, with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved out of the appropriations made under this Act for the Forest Service by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such building as certified by the Secretary; to protect, administer, and improve the national forests, including tree planting

and other measures to prevent erosion, drift, surface wash, soil waste, and the formation of floods, and to conserve water; to ascertain the natural conditions upon and utilize the national forests, to transport and care for fish and game supplied to stock the national forests or the waters therein; to collate, digest, report, and illustrate the results of experiments and investigations made by the Forest Service: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for "National forest protection and management", and not to exceed \$50,000 of the appropriation for "Forest fire cooperation" may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Department of Agriculture", for forest fire prevention posters and related printed material, as follows:

General administrative expenses: For general administration, including the salary of the Chief Forester at \$10,000 per annum, and for expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 514), \$650,000.

National forest protection and management: For the administration, protection, use, maintenance, improvement, and development of the national forests, including the establishment and maintenance of forest tree nurseries, including the procurement of tree seed and nursery stock by purchase, production, or otherwise, seeding and tree planting and the care of plantations and young growth; the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed four; the maintenance of roads and trails and the construction and maintenance of all other improvements necessary for the proper and economical administration, protection, development, and use of the national forests, including experimental areas under Forest Service administration, except that where, in the opinion of the Secretary, direct purchases will be more economical than construction, improvements may be purchased; the construction (not to exceed \$10,000 for any one structure), equipment, and maintenance of sanitary and recreational facilities; timber cultural operations; development and application of fish and game management plans; propagation and transplanting of plants suitable for planting on semiarid portions of the national forests; estimating and appraising of timber and other resources and development and application of plans for their effective management, sale, and use; examination, classification, surveying, and appraisal of land incident to effecting exchanges authorized by law and of lands within the boundaries of the national forests that may be opened to homestead settlement and entry under the Act of June 11, 1906, and the Act of August 10, 1912 (16 U. S. C. 506-509), as provided by the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 512); investigation and establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the administration and public use of the national forests; and all expenses necessary for the use, maintenance, improvement, protection, and general administration of the national forests, \$25,204,175, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall be available for the purchase of one nursery site.

Fighting forest fires: For fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening lands under Forest Service administration, including

lands under contract for purchase or in process of condemnation for Forest Service purposes, \$100,000, which amount shall also be available for meeting obligations of the preceding fiscal year.

Forest research: For forest research in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Act approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U. S. C. 581, 581a, 581f-581i), including the construction and maintenance of improvements, as follows:

Forest and range management investigations: Fire, silvicultural, watershed, and other forest investigations and experiments under said section 2, as amended, and investigations and experiments to develop improved methods of management of forest and other ranges under section 7, at forest or range experiment stations or elsewhere, \$2,787,500.

Forest products: Experiments, investigations, and tests of forest products under section 8, at the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, \$1,125,000.

Forest resources investigations: A comprehensive forest survey under section 9, and investigations in forest economics under section 10, \$822,000.

FOREST-FIRE COOPERATION

For cooperation with the various States or other appropriate agencies in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the protection of timbered and cut-over lands in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Act approved June 7, 1924, as amended (16 U. S. C. 564-570), \$9,000,000, of which not to exceed \$76,125 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

To enable the Secretary through the Forest Service to advise timberland owners and associations, wood-using industries or other appropriate agencies in the application of forest management principles to federally owned lands leased to States and to private forest lands, so as to attain sustained-yield management, the conservation of the timber resources, the productivity of forest lands, and the stabilization of employment and economic continuance of forest industries, and to carry into effect, through such agencies of the Department as he may designate, the provisions of the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act, approved May 18, 1937 (16 U. S. C. 568b), (not to exceed \$660,034) and the provisions of sections 4 (not to exceed \$83,700) and 5 (not to exceed \$65,766) of the Act approved June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 567-568), and Acts supplementary thereto; in all, not to exceed \$809,500, of which not to exceed \$54,636 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia; and not to exceed \$30,000 for the construction, alteration, or purchase of necessary buildings, and other improvements.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

Under Weeks Act: For the acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U. S. C. 513-519, 521), \$500,000, to be available only for payment toward the purchase price of any lands acquired, including the cost of surveys in connection with such acquisition.

Under special Acts: For the acquisition of land to facilitate the control of soil erosion and flood damage originating within the exterior boundaries of the following national forests, in accordance with the provisions of the following Acts authorizing annual appropriations of forest receipts for such purposes, and in not to exceed the following amounts from such receipts: Uinta and Wasatch National Forests, Utah, Act of August 26, 1935 (Public Law 337), as amended, \$40,000; Cache National Forest, Utah, Act of May 11, 1938 (Public Law 505), as amended, \$10,000; San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside County, California, Act of June 15, 1938 (Public Law 634), as amended, \$22,000; Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests, Nevada, Act of June 25, 1938 (Public Law 748), as amended, \$10,000; Angeles National Forest, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 591), \$20,000; Cleveland National Forest, San Diego County, California, Act of June 11, 1940 (Public Law 589), \$5,000; Sequoia National Forest, California, Act of June 17, 1940 (Public Law 637), \$35,000; in all \$142,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a), and for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of roads and trails on experimental areas under Forest Service administration, (1) \$9,750,000 for forest development roads and trails, and (2) \$5,300,000 for forest highways, which sums are authorized to be appropriated by the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 521), in all, \$15,050,000 (including not to exceed \$100,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia), to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the rental, purchase, construction, or alteration of buildings necessary for the storage and repair of equipment and supplies used for road and trail construction and maintenance, but the total cost of any such building purchased, altered, or constructed under this authorization shall not exceed \$10,000, with the exception that any building erected, purchased, or acquired, the cost of which was \$10,000 or more, may be improved within any fiscal year by an amount not to exceed 2 per centum of the cost of such buildings certified by the Secretary.

FLOOD CONTROL

Flood control: For expenses necessary, in accordance with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (Public Law 738, Seventy-fourth Congress), as amended and supplemented, to make preliminary examinations and surveys, and to perform works of improvements, \$6,000,000, of which \$1,800,000 shall be available for preliminary examinations and surveys, and including not to exceed \$135,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department for flood-control purposes: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for the purchase of lands in the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds without specific

approval of the county board of supervisors of the county in which such lands are situated: *Provided further*, That hereafter funds appropriated for the Yazoo and Little Tallahatchie watersheds shall be available for necessary work projects in all areas up to that over which the Department of the Army has jurisdiction and responsibility or to carry out emergency measures authorized by section 7 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1225), as amended.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act approved April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), which provides for a national program of erosion control and soil and water conservation, including not to exceed \$856,750 for personal services in the District of Columbia, furnishing of subsistence to employees, operation and maintenance of aircraft, and the purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings: *Provided*, That the cost of any building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same with any such building, shall not exceed \$2,500 except where buildings are acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes and except for eight buildings to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building: *Provided further*, That no money appropriated in this Act shall be available for the construction of any such building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That in the State of Missouri where the State has established a central State agency authorized to enter into agreements with the United States or any of its agencies on policies and general programs for the saving of its soil by the extension of Federal aid to any soil conservation district in such State, the agreements made by or on behalf of the United States with any such soil conservation district shall have the prior approval of such central State agency before they shall become effective as to such district, as follows:

Soil conservation research: For research and investigations into the character, cause, extent, history, and effects of erosion, soil and moisture depletion and methods of soil and water conservation (including the construction and hydrologic phases of farm irrigation and land drainage, and water regulation to conserve the soil and reduce fire hazards in the Everglades region of Florida, except that expenditures for all work in the Everglades region shall be limited to a sum not in excess of funds made available for such work by the State of Florida, or political subdivisions thereof); and for construction, operation, and maintenance of experimental watersheds, stations, laboratories, plots, and installations, \$1,548,000.

Soil conservation operations: For carrying out preventive measures to conserve soil and water, including such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs, and including the improvement of farm irrigation and land drainage, the establishment and operation of conservation nurseries, the making of conservation plans and surveys, and the dissemination of information, \$43,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for soil and water conservation operations in demonstration projects.

LAND UTILIZATION AND RETIREMENT OF SUBMARGINAL LAND

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 1010-1012), and the provisions of the Act approved August 11, 1945 (Public Law 179, Seventy-ninth Congress), including not to exceed \$29,100 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,125,000.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), and the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1281-1407) (except the provisions of sections 201, 202, 303, 381, and 383 and the provisions of titles IV and V), including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the United States; \$150,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1949, for compliance with programs under said provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of the 1948 programs carried out during the period July 1, 1947, to December 31, 1948, inclusive: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$24,500,000 of the total sum provided under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year, for salaries and other administrative expenses for carrying out such programs, including the tobacco and peanut-marketing quota programs, the cost of aerial photographs, however, not to be charged to such limitation; but not more than \$7,000,000 shall be transferred to the appropriation account, "Administrative expenses, section 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938": *Provided further*, That payments to claimants hereunder may be made upon the certificate of the claimant, which certificate shall be in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, that he has carried out the conservation practice or practices and has complied with all other requirements as conditions for such payments and that the statements and information contained in the application for payment are correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief, under the penalties of the Act of March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 80): *Provided further*, That none of the funds herein appropriated or made available for the functions assigned to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency pursuant to the Executive Order Numbered 9069, of February 23, 1942, shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State or county information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That such amount shall be available for salaries and other administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1949 programs (amounting to \$262,500,000,

including administration, and formulated on the basis of a distribution of the funds available for payments and grants among the several States in accordance with their conservation needs as determined by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That the proportion allocated to any State shall not be reduced more than 15 per centum from the 1946 distribution and that no participant shall receive more than \$750 of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices, under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; but the payments or grants under such program shall be conditioned upon the utilization of land with respect to which such payments or grants are to be made, in conformity with farming practices which will encourage and provide for soil-building and soil- and water-conserving practices in the most practical and effective manner and adapted to conditions in the several States, as determined and approved by the State committee appointed pursuant to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended for the respective States: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may, in his discretion, from time to time transfer to the General Accounting Office such sums as may be necessary to pay administrative expenses of said Office in auditing payments under this item: *Provided further*, That such amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary under programs provided for herein: *Provided further*, That the Secretary is authorized and directed to make payments to farmers who complied with the terms and conditions of the agricultural conservation programs, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, if the Secretary determines that, because of induction into the armed forces of the United States, such farmers failed to file, or were prevented from filing, applications for payment under any such program during the period the applicable appropriation for such program was available for obligation, such payments to be made out of the unobligated balance of the appropriation, "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1946: *Provided further*, That an application for payment on the prescribed form is filed by any such farmer (or the person entitled to payment in case of death, disappearance, or incompetency of the farmer under regulations issued pursuant to section 385 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C., 1940 edition, 1385)) within one year from the date of his discharge from the armed forces, or by December 31, 1948, whichever is later: *And provided further*, That no part of any funds available to the Department, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such Department shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Act of July 11, 1919 (18 U. S. C. 201), to have violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of

personal services or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request of any Member or through the proper official channels.

SUGAR ACT

To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, approved August 8, 1947 (Public Law 388), including such amount as is required to complete payments under the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100-1183), \$72,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1950: *Provided*, That expenditures (including transfers) from this appropriation for other than payments to sugar producers shall not exceed \$1,385,545.

EXPORTATION AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Not to exceed \$500,000 of the appropriation made available by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), shall be used to pay any subsidy, benefit, or indemnity to manufacturers of or dealers in insulation products.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

To enable the Secretary to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act of June 4, 1946 (Public Law 396), there is hereby made available \$75,000,000 of the funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1949 by section 32 of the Act approved August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 612 (c)), such amount to be without regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in said section 32, and to be exclusive of funds expended in accordance with the last sentence of section 9 of the National School Lunch Act: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of said Act.

MARKETING SERVICES

For expenses necessary, including not to exceed \$2,187,827 for personal services in the District of Columbia, in conducting investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, as follows:

Market news service: For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, timely information on the market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, quality, condition, and market prices of livestock, meats, fish, and animal products, dairy and poultry products (including broilers), fruits and vegetables, peanuts and their products, grain, hay, feeds, cottonseed, and seeds, and other agricultural products, \$1,689,750.

Market inspection of farm products: For the investigation and certification, in one or more jurisdictions, to shippers and other interested parties of the class, quality, and condition of any agricultural commodity or food product, whether raw, dried, canned, or otherwise processed, and any product containing an agricultural commodity or derivative thereof when offered for interstate shipment or when received at such important central markets as the Secretary may from time to time designate, or at points which may be conveniently reached therefrom under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including payment of such fees as will be reasonable and as

nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered, \$712,000.

Marketing farm products: For acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful information relative to the needed supplies, standardization, classification, grading, preparation for market, handling, transportation, storage, and marketing of farm and food products, including the demonstration and promotion of the use of uniform standards of classification of American farm and food products throughout the world, for making analyses of cotton fiber as provided by the Act of April 7, 1941 (7 U. S. C. 473d), for carrying out the provisions of section 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U. S. C. 1291), and for coordinating nutrition services made available by Federal, State, and other agencies, including not to exceed \$10,000 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a), of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U. S. C. 541b), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$20,000 for transportation and other necessary expenses including not to exceed \$10 per diem of persons serving without compensation while away from their homes or regular places of business; printing and binding; and not to exceed \$150 for newspapers, \$1,084,500: *Provided*, That the Secretary may make available to any bureau, office, or agency of the Department such amounts from this appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the functions for which this appropriation is made, and any such amounts shall be in addition to amounts transferred or otherwise made available to appropriation items in this Act.

Tobacco Acts: To carry into effect the provisions of the Act to establish and promote the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official tobacco-inspection service, approved August 23, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 511-511q), the Act to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of tobacco by the Department, approved January 14, 1929 (7 U. S. C. 501-508), as amended, and the Act to prohibit the exportation of tobacco seed and plants, approved June 5, 1940 (7 U. S. C. 516), \$1,552,000.

Cotton Statistics, Classing, Standards and Futures Acts: To carry into effect the provisions of the Act authorizing the Secretary to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton, approved March 3, 1927, as amended by the Act of April 13, 1937 (7 U. S. C. 471-476), and to perform the duties imposed upon him by chapter 14 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to cotton futures (26 U. S. C. 1920-1935), and to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act, approved March 4, 1923, as amended (7 U. S. C. 51-65), \$1,399,000.

Marketing regulatory acts: For expenses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 499a-499r), the Act to prevent the destruction or dumping of farm produce (7 U. S. C. 491-497), the Act to provide standards for baskets and containers for fruits and vegetables, as amended (15 U. S. C. 251-256), the Act to fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vegetables (15 U. S. C. 257-257i), the Act to provide export standards for apples and pears (7 U. S. C. 581-589), the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 71-87), the United States Warehouse Act (7 U. S. C.

241-273), the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1551-1610), the Packers and Stockyards Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 181-229), the Naval Stores Act (7 U. S. C. 91-99), and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of June 25, 1947 (Public Law 104), \$3,178,350.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

Commodity Exchange Act: To enable the Secretary to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a), including not to exceed \$153,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$530,000.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia, to carry into effect the provisions of titles I, II, and the related provisions of title IV of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C. 1000-1029), as amended, the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946 (Public Law 731), approved August 14, 1946, and Public Law 563, approved July 30, 1946, as follows:

Loans: Title I and section 43 (including payments in lieu of taxes and taxes under section 50), \$15,000,000; title II, \$75,000,000.

Salaries and expenses: For the making and servicing of new loans, insuring mortgages, the servicing and collecting of loans made under prior authority, and the liquidation of assets transferred to Farmers' Home Administration pursuant to the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, \$22,000,000, together with a transfer to this appropriation item of not to exceed \$120,000 of the fees and administrative expense charges made available by subsections (d) and (e) of section 12 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended.

WATER FACILITIES, ARID AND SEMIARID AREAS

To carry into effect the provisions of the Act to promote conservation in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States by aiding in the development of facilities for water storage and utilization, approved August 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590r-590x, 590z-5), \$1,750,000, of which not to exceed \$11,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, approved May 20, 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-915, as amended by the Act of July 30, 1947 (Public Law 266)), as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; and not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit reports; \$5,450,000.

Loans: For loans in accordance with sections 3, 4, and 5 of said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 thereof, \$400,000,000, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SEC. 2. No funds appropriated or made available under this title shall be used to pay the compensation or expenses of any officer or employee of the Department or any bureau, office, agency, or service of the Department, or any corporation, institution, or association supervised thereby, who makes or approves, or directs or authorizes the approval of, any loan or advance by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, unless such loan or advance (1) is for the purpose of protecting the security for or assisting in the collection of a loan or advance theretofore made by the Corporation, or (2) is for use in and confined to a specific area or region in which the Secretary of Agriculture shall have found that such loans for specified agricultural purposes and for limited time periods are necessary because of economic emergencies or production disasters. All loans and advances made pursuant to this section will carry the full personal liability of the borrower, shall be secured by crops or livestock and such additional collateral as is deemed necessary to afford reasonable assurance of repayment, and will be accompanied by a certificate of refusal of the loan or advance by a local bank or the production credit association serving the area: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to reenter an area or region where an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred, in conformity with the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended (title 12, U. S. C. 1148).

SEC. 3. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law the lump-sum appropriations made for the Department under this title shall be available for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles, and for the hire of such vehicles, necessary in the conduct of the work of the Department outside the District of Columbia, but the number of such vehicles purchased or otherwise acquired for all the activities of the Department for which appropriations are made under such title shall not exceed the total number indicated for purchase by the Department under the statements of proposed expenditures for purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles in the Budget.

SEC. 4. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens shall not apply to (1) the temporary employment of translators when competent citizen translators are not available; (2) employment in cases of emergency of persons in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than sixty days; and (3) employment under the appropriation for the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

SEC. 5. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for health service programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150).

SEC. 6. Appropriations and other funds available to the Department during the current fiscal year (except those appropriated or authorized in title II of this Act for such fiscal year) shall be available for the payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 921).

SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall

be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That such administrative or supervisory employees of the Department as may be designated for the purpose by the Secretary are hereby authorized to administer the oaths to persons making affidavits required by this section, and they shall charge no fee for so doing: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this title shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require an affidavit from any person employed for less than sixty days for sudden emergency work involving the loss of human life or destruction of property, and payment of salary or wages may be made to such persons from applicable appropriations for services rendered in such emergency without execution of the affidavit contemplated by this section.

SEC. 8. Limitations on amounts to be expended for personal services under appropriations in this Act shall not apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-e).

SEC. 9. This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949".

TITLE II—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

SEC. 201. The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation for the current fiscal year, namely:

ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

Operating expenses: For operating and administrative expenses, \$3,725,000, including not to exceed \$700 for newspapers, together with the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose for fiscal year 1948 which shall be available to complete the orderly liquidation of the 1947 and prior crop year programs.

SEC. 202. The following corporations are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as may be necessary to carry out the programs set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for each such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Commodity Credit Corporation: Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$7,575,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation, including not to exceed \$400 for periodicals, maps, and newspapers: *Provided further*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

SEC. 203. The authorities, restrictions, and prohibitions specified under the head "General provisions" in the Government Corporations Appropriations Act, 1949, shall be applicable to title II of this Act.

Approved June 19, 1948.

